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PART FIRST.

HISTORICAL
GAZETTEER

—OF—

N. Y.
Tioga County, New York,

1785-1888.

pt. 1
—

COMPILED AND EDITED

—BY—

W. B. GAY,

EDITOR OF SIMILAR WORKS FOR RUTLAND, ADDISON, CHITTENDEN, FRANKLIN,
GRAND ISLE, LAMOILLE, ORLEANS, WINDSOR, ESSEX, CALEDONIA,
AND WINDHAM COUNTIES, IN VERMONT, BERKSHIRE AND
HAMPSHIRE COUNTIES, IN MASSACHUSETTS, AND
CHESHIRE, AND GRAFTON COUN-
TIES, IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PERMANENT OFFICE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"He that hath much to do, will do something wrong, and of that wrong must suffer the
consequences; and if it were possible that he should always act rightly, yet when such num-
bers are to judge of his conduct, the bad will censure and obstruct him by malevolence, and
the good sometimes by mistake."—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

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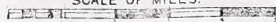
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MAP OF TIOGA COUNTY N.Y.

TO ACCOMPANY
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INTRODUCTION.

In presenting to the public the "Historical Gazetteer and Directory" of Tioga county, we desire to return our sincere thanks to *all* who have kindly aided in obtaining the information it contains, and rendered it possible to present it in the brief space of time in which it is essential such works should be completed. Especially are our thanks due to the editors and managers of the county papers for the uniform kindness they have evinced in calling public attention to our efforts, and for essential aid in furnishing material for the work. We have also found valuable aid in the following: Judge Avery's "Susquehanna Valley" papers; Everts' "History of Four Counties;" French's "Gazetteer of New York;" Child's "Gazetteer of Broome and Tioga Counties;" Wilkinson's "Annals of Binghamton;" Hon. W. F. Warner's "Centennial History;" and in various pamphlets and manuscripts, while those who have aided us by extended personal effort we have credited in the pages where their work occurs.

That errors have occurred in so great a number of names is probable, and that names have been omitted which should have been inserted is quite certain. We can only say that we have exercised more than ordinary diligence and care in this difficult and complicated feature of book-making. Of such as feel aggrieved in consequence of errors or omissions, we beg pardon, and ask the indulgence of the reader in noting such as have been observed in the subsequent reading of the proofs and which are found corrected in the *Errata*.

It was designed to give a brief account of all the church and other societies in the county, but owing in some cases to the negligence of those who were able to give the necessary information, and in others to the inability of any one to do so, we have been obliged to omit special notices of a few.

We would suggest that our patrons observe and become familiar with the explanations at the commencement of the Directory on page 3, Part Second. The names it embraces, and the information connected therewith, were obtained by actual canvass, and are as correct and reliable as the judgment of those from whom they were solicited renders possible. Each agent is furnished with a map of the town he is expected to canvass, and he is required to pass over every road and call at every dwelling and place of business in the town in order to obtain the facts from the individuals concerned, whenever possible.

The margins have been left broad to enable anyone to note changes opposite the names.

While thanking our patrons and friends generally for the cordiality with which our efforts have been seconded, we leave the work to secure that favor which earnest endeavor ever wins from a discriminating public, hoping they will bear in mind, should errors be noted, that "he who expects a perfect work to see, expects what ne'er was, is, nor yet shall be."

W. B. GAY.

M. F. ROBERTS.

GAZETTEER

OF

TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

*CHAPTER I.

" Tribes of the solemn League! from ancient seats
Swept by the whites like autumn leaves away,
Faint are your records of heroic feats
And few the traces of your former sway."—HOSMER.†

ABORIGINES, ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF—THE CARANTOUANNAIS—THE
ONNON-TIOGAS—THE IROQUOIS—INDIAN WARS—LAND TITLES—INDIAN
VILLAGE AT OWEGO—TIOGA POINT—SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S EXPEDI-
TION—THE REVOLUTION—SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION—CLOSE OF INDIAN
DOMINION.

ETHNOLOGY has no more inviting and yet more difficult field of inquiry than that pertaining to the origin and history of those aboriginal races, which for unknown ages prior to the advent of the European, had occupied, and swayed the destinies of the American continent. A puzzle to the scholar and antiquary for nearly four centuries, and giving rise to various theories which have generally proved far more ingenious than convincing; nevertheless it has been by no means a fruitless

* Prepared by Prof. James Riker, of Waverly, member of the historical societies of New York, Long Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Soc., and N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Soc.; and author of *Annals of Newtown, History of Harlem, St. Bartholomew, 1572, Capt. Van Arsdale and Evacuation Day, 1783, etc.*

† These lines, which head a chapter of the late Judge Charles P. Avery's, *The Susquehanna Valley*, (page 244, *St. Nicholas* magazine), are from a poem by Col. William Howe Hosmer, who married a sister of Judge Avery. He was born at Avon, N. Y., in 1813, and was well known as the "Bard of Avon."

study. By the reflex light of Indian tradition and history, and the concurrent testimony of the mounds, defensive works, war weapons, domestic utensils, tumuli, and other surviving relics of those races, we read, in faint but pathetic outline, the strange story of nations once numerous and powerful, but long since dispossessed or exterminated.

A statement of some general conclusions arrived at by eminent students of Indian archeology will be found to have a bearing upon the special inquiry before us. Wilson, in his work entitled *Prehistoric Man*, concurring in an opinion advanced long before his time, observes: "Some analogies confirm the probability of a portion of the North American stock having entered the continent from Asia by Behring's straits or the Aleutian islands, and more probably by the latter than the former." But Morgan, in his *Indian Migrations*, emphasizes this opinion, by cogent arguments, which tend to prove that the aboriginal peopling of North America began at the northwest coast and spread by degrees southward and eastward, till, in process of time, the remotest portions of the continent were occupied. That this race was of Tartar origin, many analogies and evidences seem to prove,— "physical considerations, and the types of man in northeastern Asia point to this section of Asia as the source, and to the Aleutian islands as the probable avenue, of this antecedent migration." But again, "the systems of consanguinity and affinity of several Asiatic stocks agree with that of the American aborigines." This remarkable fact bears with equal force upon the original identity of the North American tribes, affording, says Morgan, "the strongest evidence yet obtained of the unity of origin of the Indian nations within the region we have defined." And this is further strengthened by the uniform agreement in the structure of their languages, and their stage of development,—though the languages themselves form many dialects, of which the Algonquin and the Iroquois are taken as the two principal representative groups.

The multiplication of tribes, the differences of dialect and location, the division and subdivision into the roving Indians, who subsisted by fishing, hunting and war, and the village tribes, whose maintenance was chiefly from agriculture, were but the results of time, and the struggle for supremacy inseparable from the barbaric state. The former of these two classes were necessarily the more numerous and warlike, the latter more advanced in the knowledge of useful arts. From a variety of considera-

tions we may conclude that for ages before its discovery by Columbus, the American continent was the scene of sanguinary wars, a perpetual and fierce struggle for the mastery, which could only result in the subjugation, expulsion, or extinction of the weaker, and in the temporary elevation of the stronger race. A natural result was to render these nations unstable in their possessions, which were theirs only so long as they could hold them per force of numbers and arms. It has been argued with much probability, that the Indians found in central New York, when first known to Europeans, were only the successors of other peoples of more ancient date, and farther advanced than they in the arts of civilized life. But at what era, or by what agency, the more cultured race had been made to succumb to the ruder tribes subsequently found here, is unknown to history.

It is this reign of barbarism, and deadly strife for supremacy, which at once confronts us upon our earliest introduction to this immediate locality, whose history we are now considering. At the dawn of the sixteenth century, it was within the domain of a tribe of savages, whom Champlain, * with his imperfect knowledge of this people, denominates the *Carantouannais*, and which, from its French suffix, would mean, the people of Carantouan; but we strongly suspect the term to be nothing else than an attempt at the name *Susquehanna*.

They were reputed to be a very warlike clan, and able to keep at bay the numerous foes who dwelt around them, though, according to Champlain, they composed but three villages. These were quite distant from each other, along the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers, but were all fortified towns. The principal one, their chief stronghold, occupied that singular eminence near Waverly, familiarly known as "Spanish Hill." Another of these towns was located, according to a reliable authority, † at the northern angle of the junction of Sugar creek with the Susquehanna river, in the borough of North Towanda; the third town, probably, being the well known work on the south side of the Chemung river, near Elmira. They thus commanded the stretch of country now comprising the three adjoining counties,—Tioga and Chemung, and Bradford, in Pennsylvania. Their principal seat, before mentioned, bore the Indian name of *Onnon-tioga*, sig-

* *Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France*, Paris, 1632. See extracts, translated, in *Documentary History of New York*, vol. 3, p. 1.

† Gen. John S. Clark, of Auburn, N. Y., to whom we are indebted for having first indicated the sites occupied by these Indian villages. See *Waverly Advocate*, May 17, 1878.

nifying *the village on the hill between the rivers*; the interval below, where Athens is now situated, being simply called Tioga,—pronounced *te-yoge-gah*,—and meaning *between the rivers*, or *at the forks*. These three villages, says Champlain, lay in the midst of more than twenty others, against which they waged war. Among these he no doubt includes the Iroquois, who were hostile to the Onnon-tiogas, from whom their nearest castles were only about thirty miles distant.

To the northward of the Onnon-tiogas was a large country, then famous for “the deer and beaver hunting,”—its limits the shores of Lake Ontario, but reaching westward to the Genesee river, and eastward down the Mohawk. Here lay the scattered castles and settlements of the Iroquois, otherwise called the Five Nations, who at no remote period anterior to this date, had been driven from the northern side of the lake and the north bank of the St. Lawrence, by the then more warlike Adirondacks, of Canada, a branch of the Algonquin race.

The Iroquois, with their congeners, the Hurons, Eries, Susquehannas, etc., were marked by language and personal traits sufficient to distinguish them from the numerous other tribes classed under the generic term of Algonquins; but it has been ably argued that they too were of Tartar or Asiatic extraction. The rough handling they had received from the Adirondacks produced a mortal enmity, and wrought a marvelous change in the Iroquois, who by giving themselves to a regular course of training, from being simple cornplanters, became brave and expert warriors. Supplied with firearms, through their traffic with the Dutch traders on the Hudson, the skill they acquired in the use of this new weapon, soon made them more than a match for their enemies, and wholly diverted them to war and conquest. Among the first to feel the weight of their arms were the adjacent Shaouonons (whom Schoolcraft makes the same as the Shawnees), within whose limits, as would appear, they had trespassed when they fled thither from the Adirondacks. These were no insignificant foe,—so warlike, haughty and cruel, that the Dutch called them *Satanas*! Victory, however, turned in favor of the invincible Iroquois, who drove the *Satanas* from their lands, and forced them to retire westward, save a portion of the tribe which submitted to the conquerors and became tributary. This conquest, which dated about the year 1620, extended the area of the Iroquois country (beginning with the Onondagas), to a distance of “sixty miles” southward from Lake Ontario, and west-

ward to Niagara.* Fired by success, the Iroquois, and especially the Mohawks, thirsted to avenge themselves upon the Adirondacks, and in a series of encounters the latter were finally vanquished and almost annihilated. The Mohawks also subdued the Mohicans, on the upper Hudson, subsequently completing their subjugation by pursuing them down that river nearly to Manhattan, and destroying their castles at Wickquaskeek, in Westchester. Meanwhile the other four tribes,—the Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga and Seneca,—turned their arms, in 1653, against a tribe occupying the southeastern boader of Lake Erie, and hence called the Eries, or otherwise (from Erie which signifies *cat*), the Cat Indians. This name is given by the Canadians to the Shawnees, and which favors the belief that the Eries were no other than the expelled Satanas, still unsubdued, and whom the relentless Iroquois were bound to extirpate. Two years completed this conquest; and it would appear that it was immediately followed by the final war upon, and overthrow of the Onnon-tiogas, seated as before stated, upon the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers.

If the Onnon-tiogas were of Algonquin stock, it would account for the enmity the Iroquois had shown toward this tribe for at least a half century; but if they were Susquehannas, as we think they were, and who, according to Morgan, were congener to the Iroquois, then we probably find the reason for this hostility in a family feud; and what wars have been more bitter and more deadly than those waged between kindred? However, it happened that Champlain, governor of Canada, unwisely took up the quarrel of the Adirondacks with the Iroquois, as early as 1609. Entering the Mohawk country, by way of the Sorel river, he met and defeated a party of Mohawks, on the bank of Lake Champlain, who fled in dismay at the discharge of muskets, it being their first introduction to this deadly weapon, afterwards made so efficient in their hands. Six years later (1615), Champlain, with a force of French, Adirondacks and Hurons, made a descent by way of Lake Ontario, upon the castle of the Onondagas. The invaders had an offer from the Onnon-tiogas to assist them with five hundred of their warriors, and when Champlain was ready, he dispatched messengers to inform that distant tribe that he had

*By referring to a map of the state, it will be seen that this conquest must have reached a line nearly identical with the northern limits of the southern tier of counties. At that date, therefore, Tioga county was not yet a part of the Iroquois country. See a deed in *Doc. Hist. of N. Y.*, 1: 773.

begun his march, so they might meet at the same time before the enemy's fort. The party, consisting of twelve of the most resolute Indians and a French interpreter named Stephen Brule, proceeded in canoes across the lake and reached Onnon-tioga by a circuitous route, which they took for fear of being intercepted by the Chouatouarouon, or otherwise the Cayugas. The Onnon-tiogas gave them a warm greeting, entertaining them with feasting and dancing, as was their custom. But so much time was thus wasted, that the reinforcement did not reach the fort until two days after Champlain had abandoned the siege. The party therefore returned to Onnon-tioga, accompanied by Brule, who spent the winter with them, and in visiting neighboring tribes; during which he descended the Susquehanna to the sea, returning again to his new-made friends, the Onnon-tiogas, and of all which he afterwards gave Champlain a full account. He described the castle at Onnon-tioga as situated in a beautiful and rich country, in a commanding position, well fortified by earthworks and pallisades, after the manner of the Hurons, and containing more than eight hundred warriors.

This attempt of the Onnon-tiogas to aid the Adirondacks against the Iroquois only aroused the latter to new acts of hostility, and the former were soon after assailed by a party of Mohawks and their Mohican allies, who had descended the north branch of the Susquehanna, and with whom were several adventurous Dutchmen from the trading post on the Hudson. But the assailants were repulsed, and three Dutchmen were taken prisoners. The Onnon-tiogas, never having seen any of this nation, took them for Frenchmen, and therefore spared their lives, and conveyed them to the coast, by the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, where falling in with a Dutch explorer, Capt. Hendricksen, he procured their ransom.

It only remained for the Iroquois to effectually arm himself with the resistless musket, in order to deal the final blow to the hated Onnon-tiogas. Of the details of this tragic event, history is silent. It is only intimated that they "were conquered and incorporated with the Five Nations." Doubtless they were driven from their position with slaughter, and their strong works demolished, of which some of the *debris* was visible long after this section was settled by the whites, and parts of the earthworks being even yet plainly traceable.* It may be inferred that the

*SPANISH HILL.—The earliest mention of this name I have found, is in Gordon's *Gazetteer*, 1836, though his predecessor Stafford, in 1813, speaks of the hill, as from 100 to

Onondagas and Cayugas were the chief instruments in their subjugation, as these two tribes, a little later, claim the land along the Susquehanna: saying that it belongs to them alone, and that "the other three nations, viz: the Senecas, Oneidas and Maquaas, have nothing to do with it."

Flushed with victory, the Iroquois led their devastating war parties down the Susquehanna, scattering the nations on its banks, till in 1676, their conquests here culminated in the overthrow of the Andastes, a part of the Susquehannas, and then "the sole enemies remaining on their hands," and by the destruction of their castles. The neighboring Delawares had also submitted to the conquerors, being stripped of all rights in their lands, forbidden to use arms, and reduced to the condition of "women." Subsequently, however, their "uncles," the Six Nations, assigned them a home at Tioga, "and lighted a council fire there."

But we have no need longer to follow the fierce Iroquois in the bloody war-path, which was kept well trodden till their insatiate greed of conquest had subjugated the most distant tribes; it is enough for our purpose to have shown in what manner this section of country whose history we are reviewing, came to pass under their iron domination.

Another contest now opened, bloodless but obstinate, waged to settle the question, which of the English colonies should reap

110 feet high, "and which correspondents describe as apparently a work of art." But in neither of his two editions does Stafford give its name; an omission calculated to cast doubt upon its supposed antiquity. Yet with a knowledge of the fact that Spanish adventurers, in the sixteenth century, explored many parts of our country in search of gold, and actually pushed their search to the shores of Lake Ontario, one can scarcely resist the conviction that the name of Spanish Hill has some association with those old gold seekers. Gordon states that at that date (1536), on the summit of the hill were "vestiges of fortifications, displaying much skill in the art of defense, having regular intrenchments, which perfectly commanded the bend of the river." And, says Hon. W. F. Warner, "this breastwork is still easily and distinctly traceable around the entire brow of the hill, even now, after fifty years of cultivation of the surface. It was of considerable height before the plateau was denuded of its trees, and must have been a formidable work. Well defined remains of an inner fortification may also be seen at the center of the hill, extending from the steeper part on the east side, to the steeper part on the west side." General Clark finds by actual survey "that the area enclosed by the embankment contains about ten acres." At the west side of the hill, upon a plateau near its base, are also remains of an Indian burying ground. "That a frightful contest took place at or near Spanish Hill," says Mr. Warner, "is more than probable; * * it is also a well established fact, that the Indians had a superstitious fear about the hill, so strong that they would not go upon it. So sanguinary a contest, while it would have added to the glory and courage of the Iroquois, still would have left in the savage mind a horror of the spot where so many of their braves had fallen." Mr. Warner here refers to a supposed battle between the savages and Spaniards, and whence the hill may have taken its name. But leaving the derivation of the name out of the question, as too uncertain; would not the slaughter by the Iroquois of their own kinsmen, the Onnon-tiogas, better account for that peculiar dread, which, we are told, the sight of the hill always inspired in the Indians? We suggest this with much deference to our esteemed townsman, whose views upon our local antiquities are not to be lightly set aside.

the most advantage from the Iroquois conquests; New York and Pennsylvania were the chief contestants. It was argued that if the latter province got control of the Susquehanna river, she would also control the trade with the Iroquois, and divert it from Albany to Philadelphia. As the fur trade was a mine of wealth to the Albanians, and told upon the prosperity of the whole province, it was of great consequence to secure it. New York had greatly the advantage from the length of time she had enjoyed this trade; and from having kept unbroken the "covenants of friendship" made with the Iroquois tribes as early as 1623, when Albany was first colonized. The Cayugas, who with the Onondagas claimed the conquered lands on the Susquehanna, were at first willing and urgent to have some white men settle upon that river, for their greater convenience in trading; but the Albanians, for obvious reasons, brought every influence to bear to prevent it, and were successful. In the year 1679, the Cayugas and Onondagas, in virtue of their sole ownership, proceeded to make over these conquered lands to the government of New York; and four years later, while William Haig, agent for Penn, was at Albany, trying to effect a purchase of those lands, these tribes formally ratified "the gift and conveyance" to New York, by an instrument dated September 26, 1683. It included all the conquered country upon the Susquehanna, as far down as the *Washinta*, or Falls, and therefore covered the present Tioga county.* The Indians "accepted in full satisfaction: a half piece of duffels cloth; two blankets; two guns; three kettles; four coats; fifty pounds of lead; twenty-five pounds of powder." To which was added the promise: "the Governor will compensate you therefor, when occasion permits."

The effect of this transfer was to exclude white settlers from this region of country, and to extend over it, for another full century, the long dismal night of aboriginal barbarism. Very little is known of the Indian history of Tioga county during this period. On the Susquehanna, which skirts or intersects its southern tier of townships, and at that time served as a great highway for Indian travel, was the only known Indian town and planting grounds within the county limits,—*Owegy*, or Owego;

* Morgan, in the *League of the Iroquois*, a high authority, places this county within the territory of the Cayugas and Onondagas. Next eastward of the latter were the Tuscaroras, a tribe expelled from South Carolina in 1712, and received by the Iroquois, who thence became the Six Nations. The Onondagas gave the Tuscaroras a part of their country.

while the interior was a primeval wild of stately forest, and reserved as hunting grounds, where the ingenious beaver built his dam thwart purling stream, and the bear, wolf and panther, the timid elk and deer, roamed freely at will. In the nature of the case, its history, what there was of it, could deal only in exploits of the hunter, the march and counter-march of savage hordes, and in deeds of carnage and cruelty, which, if known, would be only too painful to recite.

Tioga Point, occupied by Delawares, was a famous stopping-place for the Indians when on their expeditions; from it radiated their well-beaten trails, east, west, north and south, to the remotest tribes and localities. The occupation of the Point by the Delawares, dated from 1742. There lived and ruled their king, Tiedescung, a shrewd and influential chief, who in 1755, during the French war, incited his Indians to bloody raids upon the English settlements. After two years he made peace, when he removed his seat to Wyoming. The same year other bands of hostiles, formed about Tioga, fell upon the frontier settlements of Orange and Ulster counties. In 1763, war was renewed by a fearful massacre, committed by the Delawares at Wyoming. Early the next year, Sir William Johnson, Indian agent on the Mohawk, sent two hundred Oneidas and Tuscaroras to chastise them, and who, on February 26th, surprised a large party on their way to attack our settlements, led by a son of King Tiedescung, the noted Captain Bull, whose hatred of the whites was intense, and had led him to do them great injury. Bull and forty of his men were taken prisoners. Thereupon the Delawares fled from the Susquehanna and its vicinity, escaping up the Chemung to the country of the Genesees, a sub-tribe of the Senecas, by whom they had been encouraged to take up the hatchet. Another party sent out by Johnson, followed in the wake of the fugitives, and destroyed the villages Coshocton and Canisteo. They also burnt three towns and four villages on and near the Susquehanna river, with quantities of corn. Peace again followed.

But the first notes of the Revolution was a signal for the uprising of the Six Nations, whose tribes, save only the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, espoused the British cause. In the spring of 1777, a large body of these, numbering about seven hundred warriors, assembled in camp near Owego,* ready to strike a blow at the

* At this date Owego was a large Indian village of about twenty houses. It was burnt August 19, 1779, with its fields of standing corn, by order of General Clinton, on his way

unprotected settlements, on the advance of an expected British force up the Hudson; but upon the approach of St. Leger from the north, these Indians went to his assistance, which was followed by a repulse at Oriskany, and at Fort Schuyler, by an inglorious flight. These hostile tribes now found it safe to retreat westward to the Seneca country and the British post at Niagara. From this quarter came all the aggressive movements of the Indians against our frontier settlements during that war. It was by way of the Chemung and Susquehanna that the infamous John Butler, with his Indians and Tories (embarking on floats and rafts at Tioga Point), proceeded in 1778 to the fearful massacre at Wyoming. The noted chief, Joseph Brant, to whom many of the horrors of that period are justly attributed, did not participate in the Wyoming tragedy, being then on an expedition to burn Springfield at the head of Otsego lake; but he took part, the same season, in the ruthless massacre at Cherry Valley. In the interim since the affair at Wyoming, Colonel Hartley, of the Continental forces, ascended the Susquehanna, as far as Tioga Point, where he burnt the Indian village of about twenty houses, having also destroyed Queen Esther's castle, which stood a little below, on the west side of the Susquehanna, and was the seat of that noted squaw chieftain.

By the same route, the Chemung and Susquehanna, the Indians and rangers, under Brant and Butler, proceeded in 1779, to the bloody battle of Minisink. Brant met and joined this expedition as he was returning from the ravage of Fantin-kill, in Ulster county. The speedy retribution visited upon these murderous bands, by General Sullivan's forces, the same year, when they were signally defeated at Newtown, and their country devastated, is too well known to require any further notice here. It was a blow from which the Indians never recovered, though petty depredations, by small parties from Niagara, who passed this way to reach the white settlements, were kept up till the close of the war. The very next year Brant came through here, with some sixty of his warriors, destined for Schoharie. Crossing the Susquehanna at Tioga Point, on rafts, he detached eleven Indians on the trail to Minisink, to secure prisoners or scalps, which latter, at Niagara, would bring them eight dollars apiece.

down the river to join Sullivan. The Indians had deserted it on his approach. "This is the Indian town that Sergeant Hunter was carried to, who was taken 10th November last [1778] below Cherry Valley, on this same river, as he was returning with his Scout." *Sullivan's Indian Expedition*, p. 202.

Brant, when within thirty miles of the fort at Schoharie, surprised a party who had gone out under Captain Alex. Harper, to scout, and also to make maple sugar. Three of these were killed in the first onslaught, and the rest taken prisoners; their lives being spared only through the *finesse* of Captain Harper, who was personally known to Brant. With his captives Brant returned to Tioga Point and had gone a little way up the Chemung, when the whooping of his Indians was suddenly answered by the startling *death yell!* It proceeded from some of the party who had gone to Minisink. They had succeeded in taking five white men, and had brought them as far as the east side of the Susquehanna, opposite Tioga Point, when, during the night, the anxious prisoners managed to loosen their bands, and to dispatch nine of the sleeping Indians, with their own tomahawks. The other two, one of whom was badly wounded, fled, crossed the river, and were resting near Chemung, when Brant's party came up. On hearing what had happened, the infuriated Indians were for killing their prisoners at once; when strangely enough, the unhurt survivor of the Minisink party, who was a chief, and had known the prisoners at Schoharie, interposed and saved their lives. They were then taken on to Niagara.

With the close of the war, in 1783, which put an end, not only to these atrocities, but to Indian dominion in this fair region, and opened it to civilization, we must conclude this summary of its aboriginal history.

Much has been said laudatory of the Iroquois; writers have been fascinated with the genius of their confederacy, the wisdom and eloquence of their counsellors, and the extent of their dominion. But let calm reason prevail. They are worthy of as much admiration as an Alexander, or a Napoleon, ambitious, rapacious conquerors, who waded through seas of blood to the acquisition of spoils, territory, power and glory. An occasional instance of justice or humanity will not suffice to hide from view the savage butcheries which mainly fill up the Indian annals. That, as human, they were not devoid of generous instincts, none will deny, and a consideration of their better characteristics, curious customs and home life, might have relieved in some degree the dark picture here presented; but as the Indian tribes differed but little in these respects, it has been deemed unnecessary to repeat, in this brief essay, details already familiar to most readers.

CHAPTER II.

THE BOSTON PURCHASE*—COXE'S MANOR—TOWNSHIP OF HAMBDEN
FORMED—GOSPEL TRACTS—NEW TOWN ERECTED IN MONTGOMERY
COUNTY—WATKINS AND FLINT PURCHASE.

NO MAN of the present generation had a better opportunity to study the history of this region than the late Judge Charles P. Avery, of Owego, and no man was better qualified to write it. In 1853 he published a series of articles, under the general title of *The Susquehanna Valley*, in the *St. Nicholas*, a literary magazine published monthly at Owego. So few copies of this magazine are now known to exist, and so few of our readers can have access to them, that for their benefit we quote a few paragraphs from the number for December, 1853, pages 297-303.

"Soon after the close of the revolutionary war, Massachusetts claimed, under her original charter from the crown, a large body of land lying within the limits of the State of New York. In the final disposition of this claim, by award of arbitrators in 1786, that state became the owner, subject, of course to the Indian title, of several millions of acres lying in the western part of our state, and also 230,400 acres upon the Susquehanna river, lying between the Chenango river and the Owego creek, then called a river, and embracing in extent, very nearly the westerly half of the county of Broome, and the easterly half of the county of Tioga, as the boundaries of these two counties now are.

"That claim of Massachusetts forms a link, not an unimportant one, in the chain of interesting events which mark the early history of our state. By reason of its general interest a brief space may therefore be devoted profitably to a statement of the grounds upon which it was based; and inasmuch as its history will serve to elucidate some important facts directly connected with the pioneer opening of this portion of the Susquehanna valley, a cursory examination of its historical features seems peculiarly adapted to our 'Gleanings.'

"In the year 1606 a grant of land lying chiefly within the present limits of the United States was made by James I., king of England. It comprised in width upon the Atlantic sea-board, all the land between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees, north latitude, and extending in a belt of that width, westerly from sea to

* Prepared by D. Williams Patterson, genealogist, of Newark Valley, whose extensive researches into the history of the settlement and growth of this section have brought him a knowledge of the subject equalled by that of none other.

sea. It was known as the Plymouth Grant, for the reason that it was made to persons many of whom lived in Plymouth, England.

"The Crown gave to the great Plymouth council, as it was called, which was incorporated in the year 1620, the right to transfer any portions of this land, comprised within those degrees of latitude, in such parcels or quantities as the council might deem best. Accordingly, in the year 1628, the Massachusetts Bay grant was made in due form, the boundaries of which were the Merrimac on the north, the Charles river on the south, 'and in that width running west from the Atlantic ocean to the South sea on the west part.' This was confirmed as a charter by Charles I., in the year 1629.

"Next in order came the Connecticut grant of 1630, which was like the preceding one, part and parcel of the Plymouth grant, and, like it, its easterly and westerly limits were 'the two seas.' This was renewed and confirmed by Charles II., in 1662, with the usual charter to establish a government, make laws, etc. The southeast corner of the State of New York, lying within the north and south lines of this grant was never claimed to have been included within it; for that portion of our state at the time it was originally made by the Plymouth council, as well as at the time when it was confirmed, was possessed and owned by the Dutch.

"It may be mentioned in this connection, that the grant made afterward, (in 1681), by Charles II. to William Penn, of the territory included within the limits of Pennsylvania conflicted with this previously granted and confirmed Connecticut charter, out of which conflicting claims that long train of troublesome and bloody affairs emanated at Wyoming, known as the Yankee and Pennamite feud, commencing before and resumed after the revolutionary war, between the settlers holding under those respective titles.

"Our New York charter dates in 1664, having been given by Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York and Albany, in honor of whom, after the surrender of the island of Manhattan by the Dutch, to the English, the city of New York, before that called New Amsterdam, took its present name. Soon afterward, upon the reduction of Fort Orange, where Albany is now situated, that place received its present name, also in honor of the Duke.

"At the close of the revolutionary struggle Massachusetts formally interposed her claim, under her royal charter of 1628, which was dated, as will be observed, prior to the one confirmed to the Duke of York, and insisted upon her legal right to a belt of land lying in the state of New York, comprised within the northern and southern bounds of her original grant, extending across the State of New York, and, by its terms from 'sea to sea.'

"The state of New York resisted the claim, but both parties were too patriotic to make it the cause of civil strife. The blood of their sons had scarcely yet grown cold which had been profusely

ely shed upon a common altar. They peaceably petitioned congress for the appointment of commissioners to examine the respective claims and make a final arbitrament which, it was agreed, should be binding upon both.

"Ten commissioners* were appointed, pursuant to the petition, in whom the parties in difference had the utmost confidence, for they were men of established integrity, and known ability, and the two states appeared before them, by their agents and counsel, at Hartford, in November, 1786. Their award was, in substance, that New York should cede to Massachusetts the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other estate, except government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction, to a large body of land lying in the western part of our state, containing more than three millions of acres, and also to 230,400 acres lying, as before stated, upon the Susquehanna, and particularly described in the award as follows: 'To be located to the northward of and adjoining to the lands granted respectively to Daniel Coxe and Robert Lettice Hooper, and their respective associates, and between the rivers Owego, and Chenango.'

"Confining our attention to the body of land embraced within these two streams, as more intimately connected with the general object of this series of articles, it is seen that, over it, the award secured to New York exclusive jurisdictional rights, incident to sovereignty, while it gave to Massachusetts the right of negotiation with, and purchase from our Indian predecessors—the original lords of the soil.

"It was also provided by the award that Massachusetts should have the right to hold treaties with the Indians on the lands, and with such *armed force*, as might be deemed necessary for the more effectual holding of any treaty or conference; also that a copy of the proceedings of every treaty and of every grant from Massachusetts to any individual should be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, within six months after such treaty or grant.

"The Indians having been always viewed and treated as an independent power, although living within our borders, and, after the revolutionary war, as helpless as tenants at sufferance, still no negotiation or agreement with them, as a nation, would have been deemed valid, unless approved by the President and Senate of the United States—the treaty making power. Their approval was an indispensable pre-requisite, and, as a power, delegated by the states under the National Constitution, paramount to all claims on the part of the states of Massachusetts or New York, under their colonial charters or otherwise.

"The body of land lying between the Owego creek and the Chenango river, being the 230,400 acres awarded to Massachus-

* * They were John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons, Rufus King, James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Haring, Melancthon Smith, and Egbert Benson."

etts and since known and designated as the Boston Purchase or Ten Townships, was granted by that state to Samuel Brown, of Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and his associates. Nearly all of the grantees resided at the time of the purchase in that county, and many of them in that town. The title was conveyed by resolution of the legislature of that state, and approved by the Governor, November 7, 1787. Among other things it states the purchase price to have been 3,333 Spanish milled dollars, payable in two years and subject to a deduction of the sum necessarily paid by the grantees to the natives in extinguishment of their claim. It recites also that Samuel Brown and three other grantees, viz.: Elijah Brown, Orringh Stoddard, and Joseph Raymond, on behalf of the company had purchased, on the 22d day of June preceding, the right of the natives, and fully extinguished their claims.

"Another fact is gleaned from this documentary evidence of historical interest to those now living upon the McMaster Half-Township, on which the village and a portion of the town of Owego is situated. The resolution recites that James McMaster was found in possession of a part of the tract, by the four gentlemen above named, at the time of their negotiation and treaty with the Indians, and that to quiet his claims Samuel Brown had entered into a contract to convey to him that half-township, the bounds of which, as set forth in the legislative resolve, will be hereafter given. It is scarcely necessary to say that it was part and parcel of the body of land to which the Massachusetts purchasers were then seeking to get the title. McMaster, by the help of Amos Draper, an enterprising trader and a man of great influence with the natives, had already ingratiated himself to such an extent with them that he was found at this time, as it appears, in actual possession, and unless conciliated by Brown and his friends, those two gentlemen, by their already great and increasing influence might at the least embarrass, if they did not interpose an effectual barrier to the consummation of any treaty with or cession of land from the Indians. Their claims to a portion of the land were certainly equitable on the score of priority, and feeling this they were not backward in using the superior advantage which their familiar footing with the natives gave them. The other party, it is true, could offer more gold, and the strong arm of government was on their side, but Indian fidelity was equal to the test, and the covenant-chain with McMaster and Draper was kept bright.

"A fact substantiating this good faith on the part of the natives and tallying well with the provision in favor of McMaster in the legislative resolve has been handed down by tradition. Having received it from two independent sources, the writer thinks it authentic and of sufficient interest to be repeated. The account is that four gentlemen, acting on behalf of the Massachusetts purchasers, met the Indians in council at the mouth of the O-le-out, near Unadilla, where, for reasons not satisfactorily

known, nothing final took place. They next met them at Nanticoke, at which place negotiations were started with them from day to day, but were as often broken off, and sometimes abruptly concluded. This occurred for several days in succession, until the fact became known that the want of success was attributable to the opposition of McMaster and Draper, who had brought to bear their powerful influence with the natives and who, but for an ultimate compliance with their terms by Brown and others, would thus have effectually prevented an extinguishment at this time of the Indian title. Another council was called at a place a short distance above Binghamton, the Massachusetts purchasers hoping by the removal to escape the embarrassment experienced at Nanticoke, which was more immediately within the sphere of the influence of their rivals; but the new council was opened with no better prospect of success, until a compromise of the conflicting interests was effected by a contract entered into by Samuel Brown, for himself, and on behalf of his associates, with McMaster, which provided that in case the authorities of Massachusetts should make a grant of the land in question to their company, there should be assured to James McMaster eighteen square miles of land, now known as the McMaster Half-Township, on which Owego stands, to be bounded as follows: 'South by the north line of a patent made to Daniel R. Cox and associates; west on Owego river [now Owego creek] to extend up said river [creek] from said line six miles and eastward from said river [creek] three miles; the east line to be straight, and to be so run as to make the above mentioned quantity of land, and to be as nearly parallel as may be to the general course of said river [creek].'

"After the execution of this contract, negotiations were renewed under more favorable auspices. A treaty was concluded and a formal cession of the 230,400 acres was then made, and the Indian title extinguished; James Dean superintending throughout the whole of the negotiation as the representative and agent of Massachusetts.

"Evidence of the treaty having been duly adduced, that state formally granted to Brown and his associates that body of land, with the exception of the McMaster Half-Township, which was conveyed to Brown alone, in order that he might perform his contract with James McMaster more conveniently, and convey the title directly to him in pursuance of its terms. This was accordingly done, and the latter has been since known as the patentee of that half-township, although he received his title from Samuel Brown, to whom the letters patent were directly issued, and who was, in strictness, the sole original patentee of that, as he and his associates were of the whole body of land since known as the Boston Purchase, or Ten Townships."

The first step toward the division of the lands held in common by the sixty proprietors, was the survey of three townships on

the south part of the tract—the Chenango on the east, in which the lots were numbered as high as 222; the Nanticoke township next, in which were 181 lots; and the Owego township on the west.

In the Chenango township were two men already in possession, who were not members of the company, and who did not participate in the drawing. An amicable arrangement was made with them by which each had a good farm. These were Joshua Whitney, who had lot No. 37, containing about four hundred acres, at the southeast corner of the tract next to the Chenango river, and Thomas Reichardt, (commonly pronounced Record, now anglicised into Richards) who had lot No. 207, containing about two hundred acres, lying partly on the south side of the Susquehanna river. The west line of the Chenango township crossed the Susquehanna river, just west of Stoddard's Island. The Nanticoke township extended west from that line to within about seven and a half miles of the west line of the Ten Townships, and nineteen of its lots are now included in the town of Owego.

After the townships of Chenango and Nanticoke were surveyed into lots, the sixty associates partitioned the land among themselves, and the legislature of the state of New York by an act passed 3d March, 1789, confirmed to the associates, in severalty, the land as they had divided it. The list as given in that act, is, perhaps, the only complete list extant of the original sixty associates. The following alphabetical list has a number prefixed to each name to indicate its place in the original list :

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| 8. Ashley Moses, | 41. Brown Stephen, |
| 5. Bement Asa, | 18. Brown William, |
| 6. Bement Asa, Jr., | 48. Chapman John, |
| 25. Bingham Anna, | 46. Coleman Dudley, |
| 7. Bishop Elkanah, | 27. Cone Ashbel, |
| 36. Bishop Nathaniel, | 58. Cook Ebenezer, |
| 9. Blin Elisha, | 26. Cook Philip, |
| 53. Bradley Asahel, | 10. Crocker Ezekiel, |
| 52. Bradley Elisha, | 47. Curtis Elnathan, |
| 54. Bradley Josiah, | 37. Curtis Isaac, |
| 45. Brown Beulah, | 14. Dwight Henry Williams, |
| 2. Brown Elijah, | 39. Eagleston Azariah, |
| 35. Brown John, | 49. Edwards Jonathan, |
| 1. Brown Samuel, | 43. Ingersol Jonathan, |
| 44. Brown Samuel, Jr., | 30. Jenks Isaac, |

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|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 20. Larnard Simon, | 17. Pierson Joseph, |
| 12. Lusk Elizabeth, | 32. Pierson Josiah G., |
| 31. Mason Ebenezer, | 21. Pierson Nathan, |
| 60. Morell John, | 23. Pixley David, |
| 42. Nash Stephen, | 4. Raymond Joseph, |
| 38. Newhall Allen, | 59. Rockwell Abner, |
| 33. Parks Warham, | 56. Sergeant Erastus, |
| 50. Parsons Elihu, | 11. Seymour Ira, |
| 51. Parsons Eliphalet, | 3. Stoddard Orringh, |
| 24. Parsons Jacob, | 19. Strong Ashbel, |
| 57. Partridge Oliver, Jr., | 40. Thompson Thaddeus, |
| 22. Patterson Amos, | 29. Walker Caleb, |
| 13. Pepoon Silas, | 28. Walker William, |
| 15. Pierson Benjamin, | 34. Williams Ebenezer, |
| 16. Pierson Jeremiah H., | 55. Woodbridge Jonathan. |

The Owego township was surveyed in two parts, the East Half-Township, and the West Half-Township, which last according to an agreement made, was deeded by Samuel Brown, of Stockbridge, 17 Dec., 1787, to James McMaster, of Mohawk. The deed, for 11,520 acres, was witnessed by Walter Sabin, and proved by his testimony in Tioga county, 3 July, 1792, and recorded. Since this deed was given the West Half-Township has been properly known as "McMasters Half-Township;" but through ignorance his name has also been quite commonly applied to the "East Half-Township of the Boston Purchase."

James McMaster, of Mohawk District, Montgomery county, N. Y., by a deed of 4 Feb., 1788, conveyed to Amos Draper, of Chocunut, lots 16 and 19 of 100 acres each, and lots 30, 32, 52 and 56, of 143 acres each, of his Half-Township, and describes them as surveyed by Walter Sabin.

The East Half-Township was divided into sixty lots, and was partitioned among the proprietors by deed, with map, 12 May, 1790, at the same time as the Grand Division.

Six hundred lots were then laid out, in thirty courses of twenty lots each, for a great division, or, as it has always since been called, "The Grand Division of the Boston Purchase." These lots, and the sixty in the East Half-Township, were distributed among the proprietors, by a deed, accompanied by a map, dated 12 May, 1790. The list of proprietors who signed this deed of partition differs very much from the list who shared in the first two townships, from two causes: first, some of the associates had sold their rights in the undivided lands; and secondly, a considerable

number had authorized Samuel Brown to act for them in drawing the lots, which he did, and afterward conveyed their share by deed. As a result of these causes, only thirty-seven names are in this deed; and of this number, at least twelve are not named in the former list. So that seventy-two names appear as proprietors, in the two lists. The parties to this deed were as follows:

1. Samuel Brown, Esq.,	Stockbridge, Mass.
2. Charles Stone, yeoman,	" "
3. Asa Bement, Jr., blacksmith,	" "
4. Josiah Ball, cordwainer,	" "
5. Elkanah Bishop, husbandman,	" "
6. Timothy Jearoms [Jerome], carpenter,	" "
7. Moses Ashley, Esq.,	" "
8. Henry Williams Dwight, Esq.,	" "
9. David Pixley, gentleman,	" "
10. Anna Bingham, widow,	" "
11. Isaac Curtis, miller,	" "
12. Timothy Edwards, Esq.,	" "
13. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq.,	" "
14. Elisha Blin, inn keeper,	Great Barrington, Mass.
15. Ezekiel Crocker, gentleman,	Richmond, Mass.
16. Benjamin Pierson, gentleman,	" "
17. Nathan Pierson, gentleman,	" "
18. Josiah G. Pierson, gentleman,	" "
19. Ebenezer Williams, gentleman,	" "
20. William Bartlett, blacksmith, -	" "
21. Nathaniel Bishop, Esq.,	" "
22. Joseph Pierson, joiner, -	New York City.
23. Ashbel Strong, Esq.,	Pittsfield, Mass.
24. Francis Plumer, gentleman,	" "
25. Israel Williams, gentleman,	Hatfield, Mass.
26. William Billings, Esq.,	Conway, Mass.
27. Ashbel Cone, blacksmith,	West Stockbridge, Mass.
28. William Walker, Esq.,	Lenox, Mass.
29. Caleb Walker, gentleman,	" "
30. Azariah Egleston, gentleman,	" "
31. Theodore Thompson, physician,	" "
32. Job Northrop, yeoman,	" "
33. Levi Tumbling,* yeoman,	Lee, Mass.

* In other records "Thomling" and "Tomling."

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| 34. Samuel Arnold, yeoman, | Canaan, N. Y. |
| 35. Ebenezer Mason, gentleman, | Spencer, Mass. |
| 36. Allen Newhall, gentleman, | New Haven, Conn. |
| 37. Jonathan Edwards, clerk, | " " |

Of the six hundred lots in the Grand Division, one hundred and fifteen are in Newark Valley; sixty-eight in Berkshire; ninety-three in Richford; two in the southeast corner of Dryden, Tompkins county; eighteen in Cortland county; and the remainder in Broome county.

North of the Grand Division the proprietors surveyed a tier of seventy lots, known as the "long lots," the title to which was never confirmed by the state, and the proprietors lost the land, although the state acknowledged their right by giving to the soldiers an equivalent for the deficiency, in the military tract; and the Surveyor General, in his published map, calls it "North Tier Boston Ten-Townships." The first eight of these "long lots" are in Dryden, and the other sixty-two are in Cortland county.

There was but one royal grant of lands to individuals direct (other than the Massachusetts charter) in the territory of the county, and that was for a tract of 29,812 acres, lying in the present southerly half of the town of Owego and a portion of Nichols. This tract was patented to Daniel, William, and Rebecca Coxe, and John Tabor Kemp and Grace (Coxe), his wife, January 15, 1775, and has since been known as Coxe's Manor, or Patent. It was a portion of 100,000 acres patented to them in consideration of the surrender of their rights in a "province called Carolana, consisting of a territory on the coast of Georgia and the Carolinas, together with the islands of Veanis and Bahama, and all other islands off that coast, between the 31st and 36th degrees of north latitude, as granted by Charles I., October 30, 1629, to Sir Robert Heath, and from him devised to the present grantees through their father." To these grantors 47,000 acres were granted in Oneida and 23,000 acres elsewhere (in Otsego or Delaware counties). The petition for this grant was filed October 31, 1774, and described the tract as being in the county of Tryon, and as "beginning at a place called Owegg, on the Susquehanna river, and runs along the northern boundary of Pennsylvania." On January 4, 1775, a return of survey was made for the parties named in the patent, which described the tract as beginning "opposite the mouth of Owego creek."

The portion of the present town of Owego south of the Susquehanna, and the town of Nichols, was called the township of Hambden. The lands in the township, aside from Coxe's Manor, were sold as follows: to Robert Morris, several tracts in Owego; Alexander Macomb, 6,930 acres in Owego and Vestal, February 15, 1785, vol. xliii., p. 123, Land Papers, New York; Nicholas Fish, 7,040 acres in Owego, and 6,400 acres in township seven of the tract purchased of the *Oncidas and Tuscaroras*, in Owego and Nichols, vol. xliii, pp. 84 and 85, Land Papers; William Butler, return of survey for 3,000 acres in Nichols, adjoining Coxe's Patent on the west, January 12, 1775, vol. xxxv., p. 14; John Reid, similar return for 3,000 acres adjoining Butler on the west, January 12, 1775, vol. xxxv., p. 15; Richard Robert Crowe, similar return January 20, 1775, for 2,000 lying between Reid's tract and the Susquehanna, which bounds it on the west, vol. xxxv., p. 23, Land Papers.

On the 10th of November, 1784, Rebecca, John D., and Tench Coxe filed a caveat in the land-office protesting against the granting by the state of any certificates of location, warrents of survey, or letters patent for lands west of the Delaware river, bounded south by Pennsylvania, until the claim of said protestors, or their assigns, to a tract of 29,812 acres of land, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, was lawfully and fully recognized. The claims of the Coxe heirs were confirmed subsequently, and the tract, as surveyed in 1806-7, was found to contain 30,900 acres.

Gospel and literature tracts were also set off in Owego township, comprising about three square miles, adjoining Coxe's Manor on the north. Colonel Nichols subsequently acquired a large tract of land in the towns of Owego and Nichols.

In 1788, on March 22, the legislature erected a new town* in Montgomery county, the boundary line beginning at the intersection of the pre-emption line of Massachusetts with the Pennsylvania State line, and running due north from the point of intersection along the pre-emption line to the distance of two miles north of Tioga river; thence in a direct line at right angles to the pre-emption line east to the Owego river (West Owego), to intersect said river at a distance of four miles on a straight line from the confluence thereof with the Susquehanna; then down the Owego and Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania line; and

* Chemung.

thence along said line to the place of beginning. This tract, which covers the present town of Barton and the greater portion of Tioga, in Tioga county, and the towns of Southport, Elmira, Ashland, Baldwin, and Chemung, and a portion of Big Flats, Horseheads, Erin and Van Etten, in Chemung county, had been settled by a number of persons, who could not agree upon a proper division of their locations, and the act creating the town appointed John Cantine, James Clinton, and John Hathorn commissioners to inquire into and settle the disputes which had arisen among the settlers concerning their possessions, and to assign and allot lands to the claimants who were actually settled on the lands, or who had made improvements, intending to settle. The allotments were to be not less than 100, nor more than 1,000 acres each, and also provided that the lands were to be settled within three months after the state acquired the Indian title. The lands were bought at one shilling and sixpence per acre. These commissioners proceeded under their authority to survey and plot the town, and February 28, 1789, the legislature confirmed their report, and authorized the commissioner of the land-office to patent the lands to the parties named on the map submitted by the commissioners of the town, and extended the time of settlement to one year after the state had acquired the Indian title. Certificates of location were issued by the commissioners, which were assignable, and thus parties acquired large tracts, which were patented to them under one patent.

On August 4, 1791, John W. Watkins, a lawyer in New York city, and Royal W. Flint, and certain associates, applied to the Commissioners of the Land-Office for the ungranted lands lying east of the Massachusetts pre-emption, west of the Owego creek, south of the Military Tract, and north of the town of Chemung, as then laid out,—estimated to contain 363,000 acres,—for which they agreed to pay the price of three shillings and fourpence per acre. (Vol. xi., Land Papers, p. 141.) The proposition was accepted, and the tract surveyed, and a return made April 7, 1794, and a patent issued June 25, 1794, to John W. Watkins, who subsequently conveyed to his associates, as their interests indicated. The lands were described in the patent as follows:

“Beginning at the northwest corner of the township of Chemung, as originally surveyed and laid out, on the east bounds of the lands ceded by this State to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and running along the line run for the north bounds of said township of Chemung south $87^{\circ} 40'$ east, 2,857 chains to

Owego creek, being the west bounds of a tract of 230,400 acres, also ceded by this State to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; thence up along same bounds northerly to the township of Dryden, being one of the townships of the tract set apart for the troops of this state lately serving in the army of the United States; thence along the south bounds of the townships of Dryden, Ulysses, and Hector, and the same continued west 2,785 chains to the line run for the east bounds of the said first above-mentioned ceded lands, which line is commonly called the pre-emption line; then along the same a true south course 1,220 chains to place of beginning."

This tract includes the present towns of Spencer and Candor.

*CHAPTER III.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS—GROWTH OF POPULATION—ORGANIZATION—ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES—CURTAILMENT OF TERRITORY—PRESENT BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—STREAMS—SOIL—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

IN the previous chapter we have stated the manner in which the original titles to the land within the present limits of the county were obtained. Upon the "Boston Purchase," where the village of Owego now is, the first white settlement was made; but as this fact is set forth in detail in connection with our history of that town, it is not necessary to repeat the story here.

Several causes operated to bring settlers to the County of Tioga from several localities. The army of Gen. James Sullivan, which passed through the valley in the summer of 1779, was composed of officers and soldiers from New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. The officers of the expedition were astonished at the advance the Iroquois had made in agriculture. A letter of Gen. James Clinton states that the corn was "the finest he had ever seen." Another officer states that there were ears of corn that measured twenty-two inches in length. The broad valleys of the Susquehanna, Chenango and Chemung, with their rich fields of corn, and orchards of apple trees, must have presented to the soldiers an inviting and attractive appearance,

*In this chapter, and in some others, we quote extensively from the writings of Hon. William F. Warner, of Waverly. We hereby acknowledge our obligation to him for all.

as contrasted with the sandy soil of New Jersey, and the rocks and harder soil of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Upon returning to their homes at the close of the war, in 1783, these soldiers carried their reports of the territory they had traversed to friends and neighbors in their several states. We have seen that Massachusetts claimed the territory which forms the County of Tioga, and, as early as 1787, made a grant which, not being disputed as was the case with grants of the territory of Wyoming, many settlers in the Wyoming valley abandoned their possessions, and came to this county to find new homes; and Tioga thus gained some of her very best citizens among the early settlers from that locality. These coming mainly from Massachusetts and Connecticut, brought with them the general characteristics of the people of those states. Among them were men and women of culture and refinement, who exerted a powerful influence in restraining others who might have been inclined to acts of lawlessness. In general, this body of pioneers was composed of entire families; and the good order maintained was greatly owing to the presence of the noble wives, mothers and sisters of the pioneers, and who, while sharing in the hardships and privations incident to a pioneer life, presented examples of piety, virtue and true womanly heroism. Scantily furnished with domestic utensils and implements of husbandry, a spirit of liberality and mutual assistance was fostered. Many had for years suffered the fatigues and hardships of service in the army, and came empty handed, but with stout hearts, to carve for themselves a home in the new settlement. The exigencies of a pioneer life are always severe, but frugal means lead to frugal habits; common necessities unite a community in a common brotherhood. Doubtless there were many incidents in the lives of these early settlers of generosity and bravery, but where all were brave and generous so little notice was taken of such deeds that no record of them was thought to be necessary, nor is there record of a single act of violence.

The record of these settlements, their growth and progress, is given in the histories of the several towns, further on in this work; the growth of the county as a whole may be seen by the following, showing the population for several periods since 1800. viz: 1800, 6,862; 1810, 7,899; 1820, 14,716; 1825, 19,951; 1830, 27,690; 1835, 33,999; 1840, 20,527; 1845, 22,456; 1850, 24,880; 1855, 26,962; 1860, 28,748; 1865, 30,572; 1870, 33,178; 1875, 32,915; 1880, 32,673.

The county was legally organized under its present name* by an act of the legislature passed February 16, 1791. It was carved out of territory previously embraced within the limits of Montgomery county, which had been called before and during the revolutionary war, down to the year 1784, Tryon county, in honor of one of the late colonial governors, who, unfortunately, proved himself throughout the national struggle an uncompromising enemy to the American cause. By reason of this his name had become so unpalatable to the people of the state that it was no longer applied to the county; and by legislative enactment in that year (1784) the name of Montgomery was substituted, in honor of the Irish soldier, General Montgomery, who fell during his gallant attack on Quebec at an early period of the war.

At the date of its organization, Tioga county embraced not only its present limits, but also the counties of Chemung, Broome and Chenango. Its boundaries were Otsego county on the east; the Military Tract and Herkimer county on the north; Ontario on the west—out of which Steuben was erected in 1796; and the Pennsylvania line on the south. Its towns, commencing at its westerly limit, were Newtown, Chemung, Owego, none of whose territory was then where it now is, but all of it lay west of the Owego creek, and then embraced what are now Tioga, Candor, Spencer, Barton and Nichols, in Tioga county, and Caroline, Danby and Newfield, in Tompkins county; next easterly to Owego creek was Union, which included within its limits what are now Owego, Newark, Berkshire and Richford, in Tioga county, Union, Vestal, Lisle, etc., in Broome county, and the westerly portion of what is now Chenango county; next easterly was Chenango; and next easterly and northerly was Jericho, which covered territory then lying in the easterly part of what is now Chenango county. Thus it is seen that the six old towns, Newtown, Chemung, Owego, Union, Chenango and Jericho, then covered territory which the fifty-two towns of Chemung, Tioga, Broome and Chenango counties, and three towns, Caroline,

*The name of the county is derived from that of the river that once flowed through its western portion, now the county of Chemung. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," gives the derivation and signification of the word as follows: "The various tribes of the Confederacy had a different pronunciation for the word. In the *Oneida* dialect it was Teah-o-ge; in the *Mohawk*, Te-yo-ge-ga; in the *Cayuga*, Da-a-o-ga; and in the *Seneca*, Pa-ya-o-geh; but all meant 'at the forks.' In the text of the work quoted it is written Ta-ya-o-ga. On Guy Johnson's map of 1771 it is written Ti-a-o-ga. The eloquent Red Jacket pronounced it Tah-hi-ho-gah, discarding the suffix 'Point,' which has been universally added when applied to the locality known now as Athens, Pa. He said the Indian word carried the full meaning,—'the point of land at the confluence of the two streams,' or 'the meeting of the waters.'"

Danby and Newfield, in Tompkins county now cover, fifty-five in all.

The first loss sustained by Tioga in the organization of other counties was in 1798, when the northeasterly corner of her ancient domain, and a strip from the westerly part of Herkimer, were taken to make up the then county of Chenango, which, in its turn was found large enough, in 1806, to admit of the erection of Madison county out of its northern half. Next in the order of time, 1806, was the organization of Broome county, taken from Tioga, and named in honor of the then Lieutenant Governor. It embraced, originally, the old towns of Chenango, etc., and territory forming Owego, Newark, Berkshire and Richford. The next change was in 1822, when the territory now included within the towns of Owego, Newark, Berkshire and Richford was taken from Broome and re-annexed to Tioga, and the towns of Caroline, Danby and Newfield were taken from Tioga and added to Tompkins. By the same legislature Tioga county was divided into two jury districts, Owego and Elmira becoming half-shire towns. This latter act proved to be but a preliminary step to the subsequent establishment of Chemung county, resulting, in 1836, in a complete severance of the connection and mutuality of interests.

This leaves the county of which we write as it is to-day, with an area of about 542 square miles, bounded north by Tompkins and Cortland counties, east by Broome county, south by the Pennsylvania line, and west by Chemung county. It is divided into nine towns, as follows: Barton, Berkshire, Candor, Newark Valley, Nichols, Owego, Richford, Spencer and Tioga.

The surface of the country is broken by the prolongation of the Alleghany mountains, which enter in a series of ridges northerly through the territory, and attain a nearly uniform elevation of 1,200 to 1,400 feet above tide. These ridges are severed diagonally by the valley of the Susquehanna, and are separated by numerous lateral valleys, which extend in a north and south direction, and give a great variety of feature to the surface. The width of these valleys varies from a few rods to a mile, and sometimes more. They are frequently defined by steep acclivities, which rise from 250 to 400 feet, the summits of which are broad and rolling, and afford excellent land for dairy purposes.

The rocks of the county belong to the Chemung and Catskill groups. All the rocks cropping out on the surface north of the Susquehanna, and those underlying the south of it, may be

classed with the Chémung group, and those crossing the hills south of the river with the Catskill group. There are no important minerals; a deep drift consisting of sand, gravel and clay lies in the valleys and covers the adjoining hills. This deposit near East Waverly is eighty feet deep, and a wide belt of it seems to extend north in an almost unbroken line from that place to Cayuga lake.

The principal streams are Susquehanna river and Owego, Catatonk, Cayuta, Pipe, Wapasening and Apalachin creeks, with their branches. These streams have generally rapid currents, and furnish valuable water-power. Their valleys, in their upper courses, are generally narrow, but expand as they approach the Susquehanna into broad and beautiful level intervals.

The soil in the valleys is a deep, rich, gravelly loam, with an occasional intermixture of clay and sand. The land in the Susquehanna valley is especially noted for its fertility. The uplands are gravelly and sandy, and produce an abundance of grass, which renders the land valuable for grazing and dairy purposes. Since the removal of the most valuable timber, the inhabitants are mainly occupied in agricultural pursuits. The dairies of the county are becoming noted for their excellence in the principal markets, and are rapidly increasing in their productiveness. The county's agricultural resources may be estimated from the following figures, taken from the census report of 1880:

The county then had 3,401 farms, representing 243,175 acres of improved land, and were valued at \$10,949,806.00. Upon these farms were raised 8,397 bushels of barley; 129,131 bushels of buckwheat; 313,087 bushels of Indian corn; 652,918 bushels of oats; 9,236 bushels of rye; 83,367 bushels of wheat; 436,317 bushels of potatoes; 2,200 pounds of hops, and orchard products to the value of \$25,342.00. Its live stock enumerated 7,482 horses; 77 mules; 534 working oxen; 17,794 milch cows, and 11,620 other cattle; 21,914 sheep and 8,253 swine. From this stock was produced 89,780 pounds of wool; 310,133 gallons of milk; 2,130,885 pounds of butter, and 24,712 pounds of cheese.

The Tioga County Agricultural Society was organized in 1819. The only account of it extant is in the *American Journal*, a newspaper published at Ithaca by Ebenezer Mack, and now known as the *Ithaca Journal*. That paper gives an account of a meeting of the society at the house of Andrew Purdy, in Spencer,

on Wednesday, November 10, 1819, together with the by-laws, which were signed by Thomas Maxwell, secretary.

On March 28, 1837, the society was reincorporated by act of the legislature. James Pumpelly, Anson Camp, Ezra Cantfield, Francis Armstrong, Stephen Strong, Henry McCormick, Ira Clizbe, John Coryell, Erastus Goodrich, Asa Wolverton, Ira Woodford, Russell Gridley, Henry Miller, George Fisher, Stephen Wells, Jr., Ezekiel Rich, David Williams, Horatio Collins, Joseph T. Waldo, Abram Hotchkiss, Otis Lincoln, Nicholas Schoonover, Samuel Mills, Isaac Shepard and William Platt, "and such persons as might thereafter be associated with them," were made a body corporate by the name of the Tioga County Agricultural Society. The act was to continue in force twenty years, and the society was empowered to hold and convey real estate not exceeding in value \$5,000.00. Thomas Farrington was chosen president of the society. The first fair was held in October, 1841, on land owned by James Pumpelly, at the northwest corner of Main and McMaster streets, in Owego. Annual fairs were held for six successive years. The last one, in 1846, was a failure, owing to some dissatisfaction because one exhibitor who owned some very fine horses had received all the best premiums.

The society was re-organized July 21, 1855, at a meeting held in the old village hall, in Owego, and articles of incorporation were subsequently filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Harvey Coryell, of Nichols, was chosen president, William Smyth, secretary, and Thomas I. Chatfield, treasurer. The first fair of the re-organized society was held October 23 and 24. The live stock and farming machinery were exhibited on the lot at the southeast corner of Main and William streets, and the fruits, domestic articles, etc., in the village hall. The next year the fair was held in the same places, but in 1857, a piece of ground owned by George W. Hollenback, corner of Division and Front streets, in the eastern part of the village, was leased for five years, at a yearly rental of \$100.00. The ground was surrounded by a high board fence, a race-track was constructed, and fairs were held there until 1864. In 1862, there was some dissatisfaction because all premiums amounting to \$3.00 and over were paid in silver-plated ware. In 1864, the location of the grounds was changed. The society leased and fenced in thirteen acres of land on the J. J. Beers farm, just north of the village line, located on the north side of the highway leading from the old Ithaca and Owego turnpike to Leach's Mills. In 1865, horse racing was made a

prominent feature of the fair. This, together with the the paying of premiums to farmers in silver-plated ware, increased the dissatisfaction to such an extent that the fairs of the two following years were failures.

An attempt to re-organize the society was made in 1871. A public meeting was held at the court-house on the 18th of October. Thomas I. Chatfield was elected president of the society, William Smyth, corresponding secretary, George Worthington, recording secretary, and Stephen S. Truman, treasurer. Nothing further was done, and no attempt was made to hold a fair.

Another and more successful attempt to re-organize the society was made August 10, 1872, when another meeting was held at the court-house. At a subsequent meeting, held on the 24th of the same month, the society was re-organized by the election of Herbert Richardson, of Newark Valley, president, William Smyth, of Owego, secretary, and George Truman, of Owego, treasurer. The first fair of the re-organized society was held on the Owego Driving Park, September 16, 17 and 18, 1873, and successful annual fairs have been held on the same grounds ever since. The following is a list of the presidents of the society since its organization:—Thomas Farrington, Owego, 1841-42; Charles F. Johnson, Tioga, 1843-46; Harvey Coryell, Nichols, 1855; Louis P. Legg, Berkshire, 1856; Chester Randall, Richford, 1857; W. R. Shoemaker, Nichols, 1858; William Ellis, Barton, 1859; John McQuigg, Spencer, 1860; David Taylor, Tioga, 1861-62; George Woodford, Candor, 1863; Louis P. Legg, Berkshire, 1864; Samuel B. Smith, Nichols, 1865; John L. Taylor, Owego, 1866-68; Thomas I. Chatfield, Owego, 1871; Herbert Richardson, Newark Valley, 1872-73; Frederick W. Richardson, Newark Valley, 1874-75; John S. Giles, Owego, 1876; William H. Armstrong, Newark Valley, 1877-80; George J. Nelson, Tioga, 1881; Frederic C. Lowman, Nichols, 1882; John Smith, Jr., Owego, 1883; W. Hulse Shaw, Tioga, 1884-87.

From 1855 to 1861, inclusive, William Smyth was secretary of the society. John L. Taylor was secretary in 1862 and 1863; Thomas I. Chatfield, in 1864 and 1865, and William H. Corey, in 1866, 1867 and 1868. Mr. Smyth was again secretary in 1871 and 1872, and his son, William A. Smyth, succeeded him, holding the office from 1873 to 1876, inclusive. Since the latter year, LeRoy W. Kingman has been secretary of the society.

Thomas I. Chatfield was treasurer from 1855 to 1861, inclusive. Dwight I. Bloodgood was treasurer from 1862 to 1868, inclusive.

Stephen S. Truman held the office in 1872, and George Truman in 1873. Mr. Chatfield was again treasurer from 1873 to 1876, inclusive. A. Chase Thompson was treasurer from 1877 to 1880, inclusive. His successor, James M. Hastings, is the present treasurer.

The Northern Tioga Agricultural Society was not organized, as might be supposed, in opposition to the county society whose fairs are held at Owego, but rather to occupy territory which did not seem to be reached by the county organization.

In the summer of 1880, the Newark Valley Farmer's Club decided to take the initiatory steps towards holding a local fair or farmer's exhibition; and a temporary organization was formed for that purpose, with the following officers: D. M. Sturtevant, president; D. H. Miller, James Borthwick, vice-presidents; Charles L. Noble, secretary; Egbert Bement, treasurer; F. W. Richardson, general superintendent; L. S. Burch, marshal.

The exhibition was held on the grounds now occupied by the society, at Newark Valley, September 15 and 16, 1880. No admission fee was charged and no premiums paid; but so great was the enthusiasm shown and so large was the exhibit made, that it was at once apparent that ample material was at hand for a successful society. A few weeks later the Farmer's Club issued a call to the farmers and business men of Northern Tioga, and a meeting was held in Elwell Hall, Newark Valley, November 23, 1880, which resulted in the organizing of a society to be known as the Northern Tioga Agricultural Society, and a few days later the articles of incorporation were filed in the clerk's office of Tioga county and in the office of the secretary of state, and the society entered upon its legal existence. The officers for the first year were as follows: L. S. Burch, president; Theodore Mayor, C. F. Curtis, vice-presidents; Charles L. Noble, secretary; J. R. Hankins, treasurer; J. R. Ford, E. F. Johnson, C. H. Randall, F. G. Bushnell, D. M. Sturtevant, W. T. Shaw, William Elwell, L. D. McCullough and F. W. Richardson, directors. The grounds now occupied by the society, taken from the farms of Ichabod Ford and Edwin P. Smith, were at once leased, and the following summer a half-mile track was graded, suitable buildings were erected, and on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, 1881, the first annual fair of the society was held. The result was all that could have been desired, both in point of attendance and exhibits, and from that time to the present, each annual exhibition has shown a marked improvement over its predecessors, the

entries rising gradually from 1,068 in 1881, to 2,012 in 1887, while the cash receipts show a corresponding increase. Constant improvements have been made both in the grounds and the premium list, until the Northern Tioga Agricultural Society fairly ranks as one of the best managed and most prosperous organizations of its kind in Southern New York.

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*CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW—EARLY COURTS—CHANGES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COURTS—COUNTY BUILDINGS—JUDICIARY AND CIVIL LIST.

AT the time of the organization of the county (1791), the various courts of law, from those of a general jurisdiction to those of a specific and limited jurisdiction, had already been instituted and organized throughout the state, either by derivation from the common law, or by the constitution and the various enactments of the legislature. With a very few exceptions of courts since abolished, the courts of law of that time have continued until the present writing with powers and jurisdictions of so kindred a nature that they are easily identified. There has been very little change in the essential nature of those powers and jurisdictions, or even in the number and grades of the various courts since. There have been made, however, great changes in the executive scheme and machinery of these courts. These changes are simply those of the natural growth and development of the administration of law, equity and justice; and they may be easily traced through the history of the constitutional and statute laws of the state.

The paramount court of the state was the court for the trial of impeachments and for the correction of errors. It was provided for by the first constitution of the state, 1777, and was established by an act of legislature in 1784. It was composed of the president of the state senate, senators, chancellor, and judges of the supreme court, or the major part of them. As a court for the trial of impeachments, it had power to impeach all

*Prepared by S. Jay Ohart, of Owego.

public officers of the state "for mal and corrupt conduct in their respective offices." Two-third majority of the members present was necessary in order to successfully impeach. This court still continues, with some modifications. It is now composed of the president of the state senate, senators or the major part of them, and the judges of the court of appeals, or the major part of them. Since it was first established, in 1784, this court has been deprived of much of the jurisdiction originally conferred upon it, by the adoption of new state constitutions and by the various amendments thereto, and by numerous enactments of the state legislature.

As a court for the correction of errors, this was a species of appellate court of last resort, and had power to redress and correct all errors happening in the court of chancery, the supreme court, the court of probates and the court of admiralty. This branch of the court continued until the adoption of the new state constitution, which went into effect January 1, 1847. It was supplanted under provisions of the constitution of 1847, by the court of appeals, although it is a noteworthy feature that the new constitution of 1847 made no direct abolition of this court; but it was practically disposed of by that instrument by abolishing the offices of chancellor and justices of the supreme court, who in part made up the court for the trial of impeachments and for the correction of errors.

The new state constitution of 1847 provided for the institution of the court of appeals, consisting of eight judges, and the court was subsequently organized under provisions of enactment of the legislature, and is still in existence. The judges thereof are elected by popular vote, and since the adoption of the judiciary article to the state constitution, November 2, 1869, the court has been composed of a chief justice and six associate justices and the tenure of office is for a term of fourteen years. Its sessions are held in the city of Albany. It is an appellate court of last resort in the state, having general jurisdiction in law, equity and justice.

There was another court already organized at the time of the erection of the county, known as the court of exchequer. It was a court having jurisdiction of fines, forfeitures and amerciaments. It was abolished by the repealing acts of 1828, in anticipation of the revised statutes of the state which went into effect January 1, 1830.

The court of chancery was another court already in existence

and fully organized, to the jurisdiction of which the county of Tioga was subject upon its erection. This court had jurisdiction of general equity jurisprudence. The executive officer of the court, originally under the provisions of the constitution of 1777, was a sole chancellor, appointed by the governor of the state with the advice and consent of the council of appointment. His tenure of office was during good behavior, or until he arrived at the age of sixty years. Subsequently, when the revised statutes went into effect, January 1, 1830, provision was made for the appointment of vice-chancellors, one for each of the eight judicial circuits. The duties of the vice-chancellors were analogous to those of the circuit justices of the supreme court. The court of chancery continued until the first Monday of July, 1847, when it was abolished under the provisions of the new state constitution, which went into effect January 1, 1847. This constitution provided for a supreme court, with general jurisdiction in law and equity; and since its adoption the history of equity jurisprudence is identical with that of the supreme court.

The supreme court of judicature was also already fully organized, having general jurisdiction of civil matters. Originally it consisted of three members, a chief justice and two associates, who were appointed by the governor of the state with the advice and consent of the council of appointment. Their tenure of office was during good behavior, or until each should attain the age of sixty years. Afterward the number of associate judges was increased to three, and subsequently to four. The terms of the court were held at the state capitol, and the justices of the court continued to be appointed until June 7, 1847, when, under the provisions of the new constitution, they became elective by popular vote, and they have since continued to be so chosen. An act of the state legislature of 1786, however, authorized the trial of issues in the supreme court to be held in the county where the causes arise, and established circuit courts to be held in the vacations of the court at least once a year in each county of the state, by the justices or some one of them. The act of 1791, creating Tioga county, however, provided that it should not be the duty of the justices of the supreme court to hold a circuit court once in every year in Tioga county, unless in their judgment they should deem it proper and necessary. An act of February 10, 1797, nevertheless, appointed the circuit of Tioga county to be held on the tenth day after the second Tuesday in May, yearly. The state was at this time

divided into four judicial districts, and the county of Tioga was included in the "western district," so-called. April 17, 1823, an act was passed dividing the state into eight circuit districts, corresponding with the eight senatorial districts in extent of territory. Under this arrangement Tioga county was in the sixth circuit district.

February 22, 1788, the state legislature by enactment established courts of oyer and terminer, having general criminal jurisdiction, and directed that the justices of the supreme court, or either of them, together with the judges and assistant judges of the courts of common pleas of each county of the state, or any three or more of them, should constitute the court. The terms of oyer and terminer were also authorized to be held in the respective counties at the times when the justices of the supreme court should be holding the circuit court in such county.

The supreme court, the circuit court thereof, and the court of oyer and terminer having been thus established throughout the state prior to the erection of Tioga county, the county became subject to the jurisdictions thereof from the time of its organization. These courts have continued in existence until the present time. It will be interesting, nevertheless, to notice some changes which were made in the executive arrangement of these courts from time to time.

The revised statutes of the state which went into effect January 1, 1830, provided for the construction of the supreme court to consist of a chief justice and two associates, and divided the state into eight circuit court districts, also made provision for eight additional circuit court justices, one for each district. These circuit court districts were made to correspond to the eight senatorial districts. The county of Tioga was annexed to the sixth judicial district, and has remained in that district down to date. This scheme was continued, with some modifications, until the adoption of the new state constitution, which went into effect January 1, 1847. Out of this new constitution, the amendments thereto, and the subsequent acts of the state legislature, has grown our present elaborate arrangement of the supreme court, circuit courts thereof, and courts of oyer and terminer, the systematic executive arrangement of which elicits the admiration of the world of jurisprudence. They consist of so-called "departments," of which there are five in the state. Terms of circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer are held in the various counties by a sole circuit justice. Under the present

arrangement the office of justice of the supreme court is elective, and the tenure thereof has been, since the adoption of the judiciary article to the state constitution. November 2, 1869, for a term of fourteen years. The county of Tioga, under the present judicial arrangement, is in the fourth department and in the sixth judicial district, which has five justices, two of them general term justices and three of them circuit justices.

Courts of common pleas, having limited civil jurisdiction, and courts of general sessions or general sessions of the peace, having limited criminal jurisdiction within the respective counties of the state, had also been provided for by the state constitution and by various acts of the state legislature before the erection of the county; but they were especially provided for by the act of February, 1791, creating the county. This act provided that there should be two terms of said courts held in the county each year. The first terms thereof were directed to be held on the fourth Tuesdays of June and January of every year, at the house of George Hornwell, in Chemung (now in Chemung county). These courts originally were composed of a first judge, three associate judges and four assistant judges. Three of these were necessary to be *en banc* to constitute the court, one of which three was required to be either the first judge or one of the associate justices. In 1818, the offices of assistant judges were abolished by an act of legislature, and the revised statutes of 1830 provided for a first judge and four judges of the county courts of each county. These species of courts continued with some modifications until the adoption of the new state constitution of 1847. That instrument provided for one county judge in each county, except the county of New York, who alone held the county court, which was thus made to supplant the court of common pleas. He also, together with two justices of the peace, called justices for sessions, holds the court of sessions, having limited criminal jurisdiction within the county which in turn, since January 1, 1847, has supplanted the court of general sessions or general sessions of the peace. Under the original system the first judge, the three associate judges and the four assistant judges were appointed by the governor of the state with the advice and consent of the council of appointment. The tenure of office of the first judge was during good behavior, or until he attained the age of sixty years; and commissions of appointment to the judges of the county courts (other than the first judge), etc., were required to be made, by the constitution of 1777, once

at least in every three years. With this exception the duration of the term of said officers was during the pleasure of the council of appointment. In 1830, the revised statutes authorized the nomination and appointment of the judges (a first judge and four assistant judges) of county courts by the governor of the state, with the consent of the state senate, and their tenure of office was for a term of five years, subject to removal for cause; and by the new state constitution of 1847, the office of sole county judge was made elective by popular vote and the tenure of office was for a term of four years. This term was by the adoption of the judiciary article to the state constitution November 2, 1869, changed to six years' duration, which is the present tenure of the office. Justices for sessions, sitting with the county judge, constituting the court of sessions, are elected annually by popular vote and are required to be acting justices of the peace.

Courts of probate, or what are now known as surrogate's courts, had also already been instituted throughout the various counties of the state, prior to 1791, by common law jurisdiction and by an act of legislature passed February 20, 1787, and by legislative acts subsequent thereto. These courts had original general jurisdiction of the probate of wills, administration of decedents' estates, and of all controversies relating thereto. The original statute of 1787, provided for the appointment of a sole surrogate in and for each county by the governor of the state and the council of appointment, to serve during the pleasure of said council. The revised statutes of 1830 authorized the nomination and appointment of surrogates by the governor of the state, with the consent of the state senate, and fixed the tenure of their office at a term of four years. Surrogates in and for each respective county continued to be appointed, with some subsequent modifications and conditions, until the new state constitution of 1847; and by that instrument the office of surrogate was consolidated with that of county judge, and since that time the office of surrogate in Tioga county is identical with that of county judge, as to manner of election and as to tenure of office. It is needless to add that this species of court is still extant in Tioga county, having the same general jurisdiction.

Courts of justice's of the peace, having specific and limited jurisdiction of petty civil controversies, and courts of general sessions of the peace, held by justices of the peace, having jurisdiction of petty crimes and misdemeanors, were also inaugurated throughout the various counties of the state at the time of the

organization of the county; and they are still continued, having nearly the same general jurisdiction as they had when the county was first created. Courts held by justices of the peace, exercising jurisdiction of petty crimes and misdemeanors, are now denominated as courts of special sessions. Justices of the peace were originally appointed by the governor of the state and the council of appointment under provision of the constitution of 1777; and their tenure of office was during the pleasure of the council of appointment, except that it was required that commissions of appointment should be issued at least once in three years. Justices of the peace continued to be appointed until the amendment to the state constitution, ratified in November, 1826, and since that time they have been chosen by the electors within the various towns of the state. The tenure of office is now for a term of four years.

The act of the state legislature of 1791, creating the county of Tioga, provided that, until other provisions be made in the premises, the courts of said county should be held at the house of George Hornwell, in Chemung, and directed that a court-house and jail in the county should be erected at such place as the judges and justices and supervisors, or the major part of them, should direct and appoint. July 12, 1791, the justices and supervisors of the county met and selected a site for the new court-house and jail. The site selected was east of the Nanticoke creek, now in the village of Chenango, a small settlement on the west side of the Chenango river in the town of Union. A petition was made to the state legislature by the judges, justices and supervisors of the county, for authority to raise a sum of money sufficient to build such buildings. In pursuance thereof, an act was passed by the legislature on February 18, 1792, authorizing the levying and collection of three hundred pounds, with an additional sum of nine pence on the pound for collecting the same, for building a court-house and jail, and authorizing the appointment of three commissioners by the supervisors and judges of the court of common pleas on the first Tuesday in May, 1792, to superintend the building of the new court-house and jail upon the site selected July 12, 1791. The same act authorized the courts of said county to be held at the house of Nehemiah Spalding, situate near Nanticoke creek aforesaid, after the end of the term of said court to be held on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1792, until the new court-house should be built and fit for the reception of the court. In conformity with the

provisions of this act the court-house and jail were erected in 1793.

There sprung up at once intense local jealousies and strifes among the inhabitants of the county, as to the permanent location of the new county buildings. There appears to have been a numerous sprinkling of inhabitants in the vicinity of what are now the cities of Elmira and Binghamton, and the chief struggle as to the location of the county seat of the new county was between those two localities. And thus early in our history was engendered a strife for local dominancy, which has continued unabating until the present day. The Chemung inhabitants secured a temporary dominancy by the act of February, 1791; and the Nanticoke inhabitants wrested it from them by the act of February, 1792. But their victory was not an exclusive one, for the inhabitants of Chemung immediately set to work and constructed a building for a jail, at Newtown Point, so-called, in the town of Chemung, and January 14, 1793, secured the passage of an act of legislature recognizing the same as the jail of the county, "until further legislative provisions in the premises;" and also authorizing the holding of the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the place, in said county from and after April 1, 1793, on the first Tuesday in May, October and February, of every year, alternately at the house of Joshua Whitney, at Chenango, in the town of Union, and at the said new jail building at Newtown Point, in the town of Chemung, and directed the adjournment of said courts at the end of the January term of 1793, to the first Tuesday of May, 1793, to be held in this new jail building at Newtown Point. This dual arrangement threw some confusion into other official departments of the county, and there appears to have been a struggle to have the dual arrangement carried throughout all of those official departments, and doubts at once arose as to the power and authority to do this, particularly among the new loan officers. Once more the legislature was appealed to, and March 25, 1794, an act with a preamble reciting this state of affairs was passed, authorizing and requiring the new loan officers to hold the new loan office in the towns of Union and Newtown, alternately, at or near the places of holding said courts, and directing that the next meeting of the said new loan officers be held in the town of Union, aforesaid.

March 17, 1795, the good people of the Nanticoke vicinity secured the passage of an act directing that the sheriff of Tioga

county, from and after May 1, 1795, compute and receive mileage fees from Nanticoke bridge, in the town of Union, and from no other place.

The location of Chenango Village, in which the new court-house and jail had been erected, in 1793, was changed to Chenango Point (now city of Binghamton) in 1799, but the citizens of that vicinity were still persistent to maintain local supremacy, and the contention seems to have continued until 1801. March 31, 1801, the state legislature enacted that the judges and assistant justices in the County of Tioga, at the next term of their court, commencing on the first Tuesday in May, 1801, divide the county into two jury districts, "as nearly equal as may be convenient;" and authorized the holding of the courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace at the court-house "about to be erected at Chenango Point, in the town of Chenango, instead of the house of Joshua Whitney, in the town of Union, and at the court-house at Newtown alternately."

March 5, 1794, Onondaga county was formed, March 15, 1798, Chenango county was formed and March 28, 1806, Broome county was formed, all taken from Tioga county and embracing all of the territory east of Owego creek. The act of March 28, 1806, directed the holding of the courts for Broome county in the court-house then erected in Chenango, and for the county of Tioga at the court-house in the town of Newtown, and the provisions for two jury districts in the county of Tioga was abolished.

Meantime a large settlement had grown up at Spencer. The court-house at Newtown was a rude affair, constructed of logs and covered with clap-boards, situate approximately, upon the present corner of Church and Sullivan streets, in the city of Elmira. That new county buildings would soon have to be constructed in Tioga county was manifest. What is now the town of Owego was known as the town of Tioga, and had been set off into the new county of Broome in 1806. Directly upon the formation of this new county of Broome, Spencer began to contest with the Newtown community for the location of the anticipated new county buildings, and for local supremacy. The name of the town Newtown was changed to Elmira, by act of legislature April 6, 1808, so it will be proper hereafter to speak of the locality as Elmira. Spencer was then sometimes known as "Pumpkin Hook;" but nothing daunted, she wrested from Elmira the sway of local dominancy and secured the location of the new county buildings there. February 17, 1810, an act was passed by

the legislature appointing Nathaniel Locke, Anson Carey and Samuel Campbell, "commissioners to locate a new court-house site." In the winter of 1811, these commissioners removed the county seat from Elmira to Spencer. By the same act, Joshua Ferris, Isaac Swartout and Samuel Westbrook were appointed to superintend the erection of the new building. September 28, 1810, two acres of land, situate in Spencer, were purchased of Andrew Purdy out of his farm, for the price of \$20.00. The new building was situate upon the corner where Messrs. Emmons Bros' store now is. This new court-house was built by Mr. Purdy, on contract, under the personal superintendence of Samuel Westbrook, and cost \$5,595.60. It was a wooden building, two stories high. On the ground floor were four apartments, one of which was used for a prison for criminals, another for the imprisonment of debtors, the other two for the jailers apartments. The second story contained the court-room proper and two jury-rooms.

The strife was still rife between the Elmira and Spencer localities for dominancy, and the Elmira community still persisted in maintaining a species of independence. Accordingly, June 8, 1812, Tioga county was again divided into jury districts, the eastern and the western; and the courts of the county were held at Elmira and Spencer alternately. In January, 1821, the court-house in Spencer was destroyed by fire. It was occupied at the time by the jailor, John J. French, a revolutionary soldier. He was the father of three daughters, who occupied the jury-rooms in the second story for their apartments. The fire which destroyed the building broke out at mid-night, in these rooms. They claimed that it originated in the chimney, but many were uncharitable enough to assert their belief that the jailor's girls set the building on fire at the instigation of certain persons who were desirous of having the county seat removed to Elmira.

The legislature, March 31, 1821, passed an act directing the next courts to be held where the sheriff of the county should designate, and the first court of common pleas so held was to designate where the next term should be held, and so on from term to term, till a new court-house should be erected. It was also made lawful to confine the prisoners in the Tompkins county jail, or in the jail at Elmira.

A temporary court-house, one story high, was erected about twenty or thirty rods west of the old one. It adjoined a school-house, the latter being used during sessions of the court, a door

having been cut between the buildings in order to give access from one to the other. The buildings were used for court purposes until the spring of 1822. The temporary court-house was removed fifteen or twenty rods west of its original location, to where it now stands, between George Rosecrance's wagon shop and Seth O. Sabin's blacksmith shop, where it is used to store lumber in.

In the meantime, the legislature, by act of April 12, 1813, revised the division of the state into towns, and exchanged the names of the towns of Owego and Tioga one for the other, as they are now denominated. And by an act passed March 22, 1822, the towns of Berkshire, and Owego, then including the new towns of Richford and Newark Valley also in the county of Broome, were annexed to the county of Tioga; the county as reconstructed was divided into two jury districts; and the act authorized the construction of new court-houses and jails in both Elmira and Owego. The two jury districts were designated the eastern and western. The eastern district comprised the towns of Tioga, Spencer, Danby, Caroline, Candor, Berkshire and Owego. The western district comprised the towns of Cayuta, Catharine, Chenango and Elmira. This act made it the duty of the board of supervisors at their annual meeting in October, 1822, to levy a tax of \$4,000.00 and, in 1823, an additional tax of \$2,000.00, to pay for the construction of new buildings, on condition that \$2,000.00 additional be raised by voluntary subscriptions and paid in, and that lots for building sites should be conveyed free of expense to the county. Three commissioners were appointed to take charge of the construction of each of the court-houses. John R. Drake, Gen. Anson Camp and Charles Pumpelly were nominated the commissioners to build the one in Owego.

This act dividing the county into two jury districts also directed the courts for the eastern district to be held at the hotel of Erastus S. Marsh, which was situate upon the site of the present Ah-wa-ga House in Owego, until the new court-house should be erected. And the courts for the western jury district continued to be held at Elmira, until March 29, 1836, when it was made into an independent county and denominated Chemung county, by an act of the legislature.

February 28, 1799, the trustees of the Owego settlement acquired a considerable tract of land of James McMaster for a village park. In pursuance of the act of March 22, 1822, requir-

ing that a lot for a building site for the new court-house and jail in Owego should be conveyed free of expense to the county. A further legislative act was passed April 17, 1822, authorizing the trustees of the village of Owego with the consent of the inhabitants of said village, to convey to the supervisors such parts of the lands originally conveyed by James McMaster and Rachel, his wife, to the trustees of the inhabitants of the Owego settlement as may be necessary to be occupied for the use of a court-house and jail to be erected in said village. Thereupon a meeting of the free holders and inhabitants of the village of Owego was held at Marsh's tavern, on the 12th day of October, and assent and authority given to the trustees of the public grounds in said village to deed to the supervisors of the county so much of the public grounds as they might "deem necessary to erect a court-house, and other necessary buildings upon as appendages to the court-house." The trustees of Owego settlement accordingly, on October 29, 1822, deeded to the supervisors of the county the ground on the corner of Main and Court streets, in Owego village, upon which are now situate the new sheriff's residence and jail, the old county clerk's office and the old court building. The court-house was built by contract, Ralph Manning of Berkshire, constructing the cellar and Seth Bacon, of Candor, the structure. The work was completed in 1823. It fronted on Court street and had a hall running through its centre from east to west. On the north side of the hall were a sheriff's living room and an office. On the south side were two jail rooms and a kitchen. The stairs leading to the court-room proper, occupying the whole upper floor, were at the east end of the building.

At a special meeting of the board of supervisors, held March 3, 1851, it was decided to build a new sheriff's residence and jail. It was first proposed to build the new jail between the court-house and the old county clerk's office. The ground was then occupied by a fire engine house, which had been built there in the village in 1843, by permission of the supervisors. The plan was afterward changed, and it was decided to build east of the court-house. The village trustees were requested to remove the engine house, as the rear part occupied a portion of the ground needed for the jail. But they did not feel authorized to remove it or relinquish the right of the village to the ground without first obtaining an expression of the inhabitants. The matter was decided at a public meeting of the citizens of the village held on the 20th of March, 1851, when the trustees were directed to

remove the building before the first of April. On the day following that of the citizens' meeting, the supervisors directed the county treasurer to loan \$6,000.00 to be expended in building the new sheriff's residence and jail. The jail was to be built of brick, lined with two-inch oak planks, with one-half inch iron spiked to the bond timbers and confined at the top and bottom by bars of iron two and one-half by three and one-half inches, placed horizontally, bolted to the bond timbers. It was built by J. Conklin, of Elmira. The sheriff's residence still stands, being the small brick structure on Main street east of the new sheriff's residence and jail, and occupied by the telephone company and others for offices. The old jail portion of the building was sold in 1884 to A. H. Keeler for \$125.00 and torn down by him.

In the summer of 1852 the court-house was repaired and remodeld by John Gorman and Chauncey Hungerford, at an expense of \$1,500.00. The judges bench and bar, which had been at the west end of the court-room, were removed to the east end, and additional stairs were built at the west end of the building. A cupola, in which was afterwards, in 1855, placed a bell, was built upon the roof at the west end of the court-house, and various other changes were made. This court-house was sold to A. H. Keeler and torn down by him, in 1877, after the brick court-house in the park had been completed.

September 2, 1868, at the Tioga county oyer and terminer, the grand jury of the county indicted the court-house and jail of the county and "presented the Tioga county court-house as unsuitable and inconvenient for the transaction of the legal business of the county, and presented the Tioga county jail as insecure and inconvenient for the confinement of persons charged with crime;" and "recommended that immediate action be taken by the proper authorities for the building of a new court-house and jail as soon as practical."

November 23, 1869, the board of supervisors passed a resolution to appoint a committee of three to procure plans, specifications and estimates for a new court-house, and to report at the next annual meeting of the board; and Messrs. John A. Nichols, of Spencer, John H. Deming, of Richford, and Frederick O. Cable, of Owego, were appointed such committee, and made their report to the board November 17, 1870. On December 1, 1870, a resolution was passed by the board of supervisors to proceed with as little delay as practical to erect a new court-house and a new jail for the county, and a committee of three, consist-

ing of Messrs. John. H. Deming, of Richford, John J. Taylor and Daniel M. Pitcher, of Owego, was appointed to obtain plans and estimates of builders or architects of the expense thereof. This committee reported at a special meeting of the board of supervisors held on December 28, 1870, and recommended the public square in the village of Owego for a site. On the 9th of January, 1871, a meeting of the citizens of Owego Village was held and consent given to convey the public square to the supervisors for a court-house site, which site was adopted by the supervisors at a special meeting held January 12, 1871, but no other building except the court-house was to be erected thereon. The state legislature passed an act authorizing the board of trustees of Owego village to convey the public park to the supervisors for a court-house site, January 20, 1871, which was done by deed bearing date February 14, 1871. The present elaborate court-house was thereupon constructed, in 1871-73, in pursuance of the plans and specifications of Miles F. Howes, a resident architect of Owego village, by Messrs. A. H. Keeler and Jonathan S. Houk, contractors at the contract price of \$55,700.00. The plans were altered, however, subsequently, to the letting of the contract and important changes made. The structure was completed in 1873, and on November 26, 1873, accepted by the board of supervisors at a total cost of constructing and fitting of \$65,318.90.

The building of a new jail was for the time being abandoned, but the board of supervisors in annual session, November 23, 1881, resolved to build a new jail, either on the bank of the river or on the site of the jail above referred to; and on December 6, the site on the corner of Main and Court streets, upon which the old court-house of 1823 had been built, was selected. At a special meeting of the board, held April 17, 1882, the plans for a new jail and sheriff's residence were finally adopted, and the contract for constructing the same was awarded to John F. Corchran, of Owego, and the contract for the iron work was awarded to the Owego Iron Works, and the finishing and the plumbing to E. H. Cook & Co., of Elmira, and May 18, 1882, the board passed an act authorizing the borrowing of \$20,000.00 on the bonds of the county of Tioga for the purpose of building a new sheriff's residence and jail. The new structure was erected in 1882-83, in pursuance of the foregoing plans and specifications. The sheriff's residence is built of brick and joined to it is the jail proper, built of solid stone masonry. The completed structure

was accepted at a special meeting of the board of supervisors, held March 30, 1883, at a total cost of erecting, fitting with steam-heating, water and gas fixtures, grading grounds, etc., of \$22,739.13.

An act of the state legislature, passed April 3, 1798, provided for the recording of deeds and conveyances made and executed after the first day of February, 1799, in Tioga county, among others, in the clerk's office of the county, in books to be provided by the clerk of the county for that purpose. The county clerk's office was kept in Newtown from the time of the erection of the county, in 1791, until 1804. There was no specific county building used for a clerk's office at this era. The office was usually kept at the residence of the incumbent. March 20, 1804, the legislature, reciting a preamble that "sundry inhabitants of the county of Tioga had by their petition represented to the legislature that many inconveniences arise," enacted that from and after July 1, 1804, "the office of clerk of Tioga county should be kept in a central situation in said county, not more than three miles from the village of Owego, on the north side of the river Susquehanna." The clerk of the county at that time was Matthew Carpenter, of Newtown. Accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of the enactment, Mr. Carpenter, in July, 1804, opened an office in Owego (then Tioga) and placed the same in charge of Samuel Avery, whom he appointed deputy county clerk, July 4, 1804. The exact place where Mr. Avery kept his office it is now impossible to determine, after an exhaustive effort we have been unable to identify it for surety. It is conjectured that he probably had desk room in the law office of his brother, John H. Avery, who was a lawyer, and had his office in a building on the bank of the Susquehanna river, on Front street, near the present residence of Dr. C. L. Stiles. Subsequently, Samuel Avery removed from Owego to Nanticoke, and thereupon, August 3, 1805, Mr. Carpenter appointed James Pumpelly, of Tioga (now Owego), as deputy county clerk of the county. Mr. Pumpelly moved the office to his land office, on Front street, where the building stood until a few years ago when it was moved back from the street, where it is still standing. Dr. William Jones, who was a cousin of Mrs. James Pumpelly, was also appointed deputy county clerk of the county, to act in the absence of James Pumpelly, January 11, 1806*. The clerk's office re-

*The official appointments of Samuel Avery, James Pumpelly, and William Jones, as deputy county clerks of Tioga county, by Matthew Carpenter, are to be found recorded in

mained in the old Pumpelly land office building until the town of Owego (then Tioga) was set off into Broome county, March 28, 1806. Upon the foot of this, the office of the clerk of the county was removed back to Newtown, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of April 7, 1806, requiring that the "clerk of Tioga county should keep his office in the Village of Newtown, any law to the contrary notwithstanding," where it remained until removed to Spencer, in pursuance of an act of the legislature passed March 12, 1813, which required that the clerk's office of the county should be kept "within two miles of the new court-house in the town of Spencer."

The first distinctive county clerk's office building was built in Spencer, in 1818. It was constructed of brick, at a cost of \$1,139.00 and stood a short distance south of the court-house. The builder was Andrew Purdy, of whom the land upon which it stood had been purchased, and the commissioners appointed to superintend its construction were Abel Hart, of Candor, and Judge Henry Miller and Joshua Ferris, of Spencer. After the building was completed the supervisors refused to pay Mr. Purdy the entire amount of his claim, which subsequent proceedings showed to be a fair and just one. An application was made to the legislature, which passed an act April 12, 1822, appointing Richard Townley, Richard Smith and Luther Gere commissioners to audit Mr. Purdy's claims, which were subsequently allowed by them in full. After the destruction of the court-house in Spencer, in January, 1821, an act was passed by the legislature, April 15, 1823, repealing the act requiring the Tioga county clerk's office to be kept in Spencer. The same act appointed Parlee E. Howe, of the County of Onondaga, Henry Towar, of Ontario county, and Charles Kellogg, of Cayuga county, "a committee to determine a proper site for a county clerk's office in Tioga county, said site to be within one mile of one of the court-houses in the county," and the clerk was required to remove his office to the place so designated within thirty days. The office was removed to Owego from Spencer in July, 1823, in conformity to the decision of these commissioners. The building in which it was kept was a small one-story structure on the bank of the Susquehanna river, on the south side of Front street, about twenty feet east of the present residence of Mr. William A. King. The basement of the building was occupied by the late Stephen

B. Leonard, deceased, as a printing office, where he published the *Owego Gazette*. The clerk of Tioga county at this time was Thomas Maxwell, who resided in Elmira. Upon the removal of the office to Owego, it was placed in charge of Major Horatio Ross, whom Maxwell appointed deputy county clerk.

April 10, 1824, the legislature of the state passed an act authorizing the supervisors to dispose of the old clerk's office in Spencer, built in 1818, and April 21, 1825, the legislature passed another act which appointed Joseph Berry, Elizur Talcott and John Ripley, all of Owego, commissioners "to cause to be erected a suitable and sufficient fire-proof building for a clerk's office in the village of Owego," and authorized them to receive the monies realized from the sale of the clerk's office in Spencer, pursuant to the act of April 10, 1824. It also directed the supervisors at their next annual meeting to cause a tax to be levied not exceeding \$1,000.00 nor less than \$800.00 including the amount received from the sale of the Spencer clerk's office, to be expended in building the new clerk's office. The Spencer clerk's office was sold to Andrew Purdy, April 23, 1825, for \$210.00, and the board of supervisors at their annual meeting in November, 1825, directed that it be applied to the use of the commissioners for building a fire-proof clerk's office at Owego, and that an additional sum of \$600.00 be levied and raised by tax on the towns of the eastern jury district for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof clerk's office in the village of Owego, making in all \$810.00.

The office was built by Abner Beers, near the south-west corner of the court-house lot, on Court street, in 1825, and cost \$792.00. A committee of three, Messrs. Samuel Barager, of Candor, William H. Moore, of Berkshire, and William A. Ely, of Owego, appointed to settle the accounts of the commissioners, reported to the board of supervisors that the new clerk's office was completed and that there remained unexpended the sum of \$18.00, at the annual meeting of the board in November, 1826. The new building was one story high, with brick floors, and 18x28 feet insize. Its height was twelve feet. It contained two rooms with four windows and the shutters were of wood, cased with sheet iron. It was as near fire-proof as could be made.

This clerk's office, as the county grew in population and its business increased, became too small for the purposes intended, and, in 1854, it was deemed necessary to build a new one. In the fall of that year the supervisors resolved to build a new one at an expense of \$2,000.00 and appointed Harvey Coryell, of Nichols,

Samuel Mills, of Barton, and Josiah Rich, of Candor, to procure plans, etc. In April, 1855, the old clerk's office was torn down, and during the same year the brick one now occupied by the Owego Free Library, on Court street, was erected on its site. The mason work was done under the supervision of Thomas Ireland, and the carpenter work by Almerin S. Waring. The cost was \$2,200.00. Mr. Waring made a poor job of it, in order to make his contract as profitable as possible to himself, and was consequently obliged to make several alterations to the interior before the supervisors would accept and pay for it. While the building was being constructed, the grand-jury room, in the northwest corner of the old court-house, was occupied as the clerk's office, the documents and records of the county being removed thereto.

The clerk's office was kept in the brick structure on Court street, from 1855 until the completion and acceptance of the new court-house, in 1873. Rooms for a clerk's office had been constructed and fitted up in the southeast corner of the new court-house, into which the clerk's office was moved in the winter and spring of 1874, where it has since been kept.*

JUDICIARY AND CIVIL LIST.

Justice of the Supreme Court.

John M. Parker,..... 1859-67†

Surrogates.

John Mersereau,..... 1791	Robert Lawrence,..... 1821
Balthazar De Haert,..... 1798	Charles Baker,..... 1825
William Woodruff,..... 1802	William Maxwell,..... 1829
William Jenkins,..... 1805	Thomas Farrington,..... 1835
Caleb Baker,..... 1806	Nathaniel W. Davis,..... 1840
Robert Lawrence,..... 1808	Alanson Munger,..... 1844
Isaac S. Boardman,..... 1820	

First Judges.

Abram Miller,..... 1791	Latham A. Burrows,..... 1825
John Patterson,..... 1798	Grant B. Baldwin,..... 1828
John Miller,..... 1807	John R. Drake,..... 1833
Emanuel Corvell,..... 1810	Stephen Strong,..... 1838
Gamaliel H. Barstow,..... 1818	Alanson Munger,..... 1843
Silas Hopkins,..... 1823	

*The compiler of this chapter desires to express his acknowledgements to Mr. LeRoy W. Kingman for valuable assistance rendered him; and also for the liberty of selecting material from historical sketches prepared by Mr. Kingman and published in the *Owego Gazette*, of August 2, 9, and 16, 1883.

†Date of Elections.

County Judges and Surrogates.

Charles P. Avery,.....1847-55	Charles A. Clark,1872-83
Stephen Strong,.....1856-59	Charles E. Parker,.....1884-89
Thomas Farrington,....1860-71	

Special Judges and Surrogates.

Charles A. Munger,1853-55	J. Newton Dexter,1872-74
Alanson Munger,1856-58	Jacob B. Floyd,.....1875-77
William F. Warner,....1859-61	J. Newton Dexter,1878-80
Alanson Munger,.....1862-64	D. Wellington Allen,...1881-83
Charles A. Munger,....1865-67	Adolphus G. Allen,....1884-86
Adolphus G. Allen,....1868-70	Judge F. Shoemaker,..1887-89
James B. Caryl,.....1871	

Judges of Common Pleas and Sessions.

Joshua Mersereau,	1798	Latham Burrows,	1823
John Miller,		David Williams,	
Elijah Buck,		John H. Knapp,	
Emanuel Coryell,		John McConnell,	1825
Caleb Baker,	1810	Darius Bently,	1827
Phineas Catlin,		J. Talcott Waldo,	1828
Lewis Beers,		John G. McDowell,	
Joseph Speed,		John R. Drake,	1832
Henry Wells,	1814	Joseph L. Darling,	1833
August Boyer,		Elijah Shoemaker,	1836
John Cantine,	1816	George Fisher,	
Joshua Ferris,		J. Westlake,	1838
Noah Goodrich,	1820	Ira Clizbee,	
Stephen Beers,		Samuel Barager,	1844
Thomas Floyd,	1821	Elisha P. Higbee,	
William Jenkins,		Arthur Yates,	
Jacob Willsey,		Clark Hyatt,	
Henry Miller,			
Benjamin Jennings,			

Assistant Justices.

John Konkle,	1810	John Cantine,	1816
Thomas Floyd,		Benjamin Wynkoop,	
John Robinson,		Elijah S. Hinman,	
Joel Smith,			

Justices of Sessions.

J. Talcott Waldo,	1848-49	Gamaliel H. Barstow,	1850
Thomas Yates,		Samuel Barager,	

J. Talcott Waldo,		Samuel C. Bidwell,	
Israel S. Hoyt,	1851	John H. Yontz,	1870
J. Talcott Waldo,		Luther B. West,	
Sylvester Knapp,	1852	H. H. Bidwell,	1871
Oliver A. Barstow,		Luther B. West,	
Samuel Barager,	1853	George Cooper,	1872
Gaylord Willsey,		Luther B. West,	
Aug. T. Garey,	1854	Daniel B. Nash,	1873
Robert B. Miller,		Anson M. Kimball,	
Samuel Barager,	1855-56	John C. Parmelee,	1874
Nathaniel F. Moore,		Daniel B. Nash,	
John L. Howell,	1857	John C. Parmelee,	1875
Nathaniel F. Moore,		Gershom A. Clark,	
Thomas Yates,	1858	Robert B. Miller,	1876
Edwin H. Schoonover,		Chas. F. Curtis,	
Aug. T. Garey,	1859	Robert B. Miller,	1877
Robert B. Miller,		Daniel B. Nash,	
Lorain Curtis,	1860	Junius Collins,	1878
Robert B. Miller,		Gershom A. Clark,	
Samuel Barager,	1861	Charles F. Curtis,	1879
Samuel C. Bidwell,		John C. Parmelee,	
Samuel Barager,	1862	Daniel B. Nash,	1880
Horace C. Hubbard,		Ira Hoyt,	
Samuel Barager,	1863	George H. Grafft,	1881
William E. Gee,		William B. Georgia,	
Luther B. West,	1864	Noah Goodrich,	1882
Lorain Curtis,		John C. Parmelee,	
Samuel Barager,	1865	Ira Hoyt,	1883
Oscar Glezen,		Ira Hoyt,	
John H. Yontz,	1866	Noah Goodrich,	1884
Samuel C. Bidwell,		Ira M. Howell,	
William F. Belden,	1867	Ira Hoyt,	1885-86
Herbert Richardson,		Junius Collins,	
John H. Yontz,	1868	Ira M. Howell,	1887
Herbert Richardson,			
William F. Belden,	1869		

District Attorneys.

William Stuart,	1796	Stephen Strong,	1844
Vincent Matthews,	1813	Ezra S. Sweet,	1847
John L. Tillinghast,	1818	Alanson Munger,	1850
William Maxwell,	1822	Benjamin F. Tracy,	1853
Eleazar Dana,	1823	Delos O. Hancock,	1859
Aaron Konkle,	1826	Isaac S. Catlin,	1865
Andrew K. Gregg,	1835	Delos O. Hancock,	1867
Stephen Strong,	1836	Eugene B. Gere,	1870
Ezra S. Sweet,	1838	Lyman Settle,	1873
John J. Taylor,	1841	Howard J. Mead,	1880
George S. Camp,	1843	John G. Sears,	1886

County Clerks.

Thomas Nicholson,.....	1791-92	LeRoy W. Kingman,...	1853-58
Matthew Carpenter, .	1792-1817	Thomas C. Platt,.....	1859-61
Thomas Maxwell,.....	1817-28	Horace A. Brooks,.....	1862-73
Green M. Tuthill,.....	1829-34	John J. VanKleeck,.....	1874-76
David Wallis,.....	1835-43	John C. Gray,....	1877-82
Moses Stevens,.....	1844-52	John J. VanKleeck....	1883-88

Sheriffs.

James McMaster,.....	1791	Robert L. Fleming,.....	1840
Joseph Hinchman,.....	1795	Charles R. Barstow,	1843
Edward Edwards,.....	1799	John J. Sackett,.....	1846
Guy Maxwell,	1800	Nathan H. Woodford,....	1849
John Cantine,.....	1804	Robbins D. Willard,.....	1852
William Woodruff,.....	1805	Samuel Mills,.....	1855
William Jenkins,.....	1806	Daniel L. Jenks,.....	1858
Jonathan Platt,.....	1810	Frank L. Jones,.....	1860
Miles Forman,.....	1811	Barney M. Stebbins,.....	1860
Jonathan Platt,.....	1813	Hiram W. Shoemaker,....	1861
Miles Forman, ...	1815	Joseph B. Upham,.....	1864
Elijah S. Hinman,.....	1819	Barney M. Stebbins,.....	1864
Henry Wells,.....	1819	Lewis W. Truesdell,.....	1866
Miles Forman,.....	1821	Thomas F. Pearl,.....	1869
William Jenkins,.....	1822	Charles C. Brooks,.....	1872
E. Shoemaker,.....	1825	William H. Rightmire, ...	1875
Henry McCormick,.....	1828	Timothy Robertson,.....	1878
Lyman Covell,.....	1831	Burr J. Davis,.....	1881
John Jackson,.....	1834	Charles Rodman,.....	1884
Prentice Ransom,.....	1837		

County Treasurers.

Jonathan Fitch,.....	1793	William P. Stone,.....	1847
Orringh Stoddart, ...	1795	Charles Platt,.....	1848
David Pixley,.....	1798	Franklin Slosson,.....	1851
Samuel Tinkham,.....	1803	Ezra S. Buckbee,.....	1854
Joshua Ferris,	1804-36	Gordon G. Manning,.....	1860
John Carmichael,.....	1837	John B. Brush,.....	1863
Daniel Armstrong,.....	1843	Eli W. Stone, ...	1872
Franklin Slosson,.....	1846	Charles F. Parmele,.....	1881

CHAPTER V.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—TURNPIKES—NAVIGATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA
EARLY MAIL ROUTES—CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD—NEW
YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD—SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD—GENEVA, ITHACA AND SAYRE RAILROAD—ELMIRA, CORTLAND
AND NORTHERN RAILROAD—DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
RAILROAD.

THE internal improvements of our state were commenced at the close of the last century, and were a stupendous undertaking. More than half of the state was in forest. To make passable roads through an almost unbroken wilderness, over rugged mountains, and to bridge swift and broad streams, required indomitable energy and an unshaken faith in the future growth and prosperity of the state. We cannot withhold our admiration of the wisdom of those men upon whom devolved the duty of shaping legislation upon this subject. The plan adopted was that of granting charters to companies for the construction of turnpikes in all parts of the state. The first act affecting the county of Tioga was the appointment of commissioners, in 1797, to lay out a turnpike from "Kaatskill Landing," on the Hudson, to the town of Catharines, in Tioga (now Tompkins) county. The completion of this work led subsequently to the construction, by citizens of Owego and Ithaca, of the Owego and Ithaca Turnpike, and, as early as 1816, Tioga county appears to have had connection with all the great thoroughfares of the state.

The next step in the matter of internal improvements was the construction of canals. The Hudson and Erie was opened for traffic in 1825, to the great advantage of the state at large, but with very little direct benefit to the people of Tioga county, indeed it rather retarded the growth and prosperity of the county. We return for a moment to the period of the construction of the Ithaca and Owego Turnpike. The opening of this avenue gave an outlet from the north, through the county, to Owego upon the Susquehanna, and a very considerable traffic in salt, plaster, flour and grain was carried on to supply the markets in Pennsylvania and Maryland. A circumstance connected with the construction of this turnpike is perhaps of sufficient interest

to be noticed. A contest arose between the owners of the two rival taverns on Front street, the Bates tavern and the Franklin, as to the terminus of the road at Owego. The present McMaster street was the original highway leading northward from the village. Each of the owners of these public houses strove to secure the terminus at his inn. The contest was sharp and even bitter. The proprietors of the turnpike finally compromised the matter by fixing the terminus of the road at the intersection of North avenue with Main street, about midway between the rival taverns.

Large store-houses were built at Owego, and for many years this was the principal source of supply of the above mentioned articles for a large territory. The traffic became so large, in fact, that in 1824 an effort was made to navigate the Susquehanna by steamboat, but which was not only a failure but caused a serious disaster by the explosion of its boiler. The river furnished means of transportation by canoes and the Durham boat, propelled by the use of setting-poles, and later, by a modern "ark," which, like the ephemeron, had but a brief existence, terminating with a single voyage down the Susquehanna. By means of these Durham boats and arks an extensive traffic was maintained. The citizens of the county, not willing to be left behind in the growing prosperity of the state, with commendable energy obtained a charter, in 1828, for a railroad from Ithaca to Owego, which was opened for use in 1834, the cars being propelled by horse-power, making a line of communication with Cayuga lake and the Erie canal. Direct communication with the city of New York was accomplished by the extension of the Erie railroad to Owego in the month of June, 1849.

A second effort was made, about 1835, to navigate the Susquehanna by steam-power. The Susquehanna Steamboat and Navigation company was formed, which procured the construction of a stern-wheel boat. This novel attempt at river navigation also proved unsuccessful. It served to illustrate, however, the enterprise of the commercial men of that period, and their desire to keep abreast with the internal improvements going forward in other portions of the state.

At the first session of the VIth Congress of the United States, 1799-1800, a mail-route was established from the Hudson, by way of Kaatskill, Harpersfield, Oleout, Unadilla and Windsor, in New York, to Tioga Point (Athens), Pa. The same act provided for a mail-route from Wilkesbarre, by way of Wyalusing, Tioga

Point, Newtown (Elmira), Painted Post and Bath, to Canandaigua. It is difficult to conceive how a mail could have been conveyed over these routes, where there were neither roads nor bridges. For fifteen years, however, the pioneer had been dependent upon private hands, and chance ways and means for receiving by letter or verbal communication, intelligence from distant friends. A postoffice was established at Owego, with Stephen Mack as postmaster, about 1803. In 1814 the mail was carried between Chenango Point and Tioga Point in a one-horse wagon. This was continued until 1816, when Conrad Peter commenced carrying the mail between Owego and Newburg, on the Hudson, in a wagon drawn by four horses. Nine years later (1825), Stephen B. Leonard established a line of coaches running twice a week between Owego and Bath, Steuben county. Subsequently Lewis Manning and his son, Chester J. Manning, of Owego, Major Morgan, of Chenango Point, Cooley and Maxwell, of Newtown (Elmira), and John McGee, of Bath, became the proprietors of the great Southern Tier Mail and Passenger Coach Line, between Newburgh and Bath, which became a daily line and was continued until the opening of the New York and Erie railroad, in 1849. Thus the first fifty years of this century were a period in which were made three marked advances in the mail service: first, from the irregular and chance service, to one at intervals of two weeks; second, a mail twice each week, and improving to a daily delivery; third, the present mail service by railroad, beginning in 1849.

The changes wrought in the facilities for travel, commerce, transportation of the mails, and by the invention of the telegraph, all within the past forty-five years, are as marvelous as any of the thousand-and-one tales of the "Arabian Nights" Entertainment." As an illustration of the magnitude of these changes let it be noted that towns distant from each other twenty miles by coach have practically been rendered but two miles apart by the introduction of the railroad.

The Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad was the second railroad chartered in this state. It was incorporated January 28, 1828, with a capital stock of \$150,000.00 and authorized to construct a road from Ithaca to Owego. No attempt, however, was made to construct the road until the building of the Chemung canal from Elmira to Watkins. The successful accomplishment of this project was regarded by the citizens of Ithaca and Owego as detrimental to the interests of their towns, and a movement

was started by Simeon DeWitt, then a resident of Ithaca, and others to build the road. In March 1832, the capital stock was increased to \$300,000.00 and the road was opened in April, 1834. In the following month the capital stock was increased to \$450,000.00 and in April, 1838, the legislature authorized a loan to the company of \$250,000.00 taking a lien upon the road and its appurtenances. The "panic" of 1837 crippled the company; it failed to pay the interest to the state, and on May 20, 1842, the comptroller sold it at auction to Archibald McIntire and others. The road as originally constructed was twenty-nine miles in length, with two inclined planes ascending from Ithaca. The first of these was $1,733\frac{1}{3}$ feet long, with 405 feet rise, and the second was 2,125 feet in length, with a rise of one foot in twenty-one. The total elevation in eight miles was 602 feet above its southern terminus at Ithaca. It was operated on the first plane by a stationary steam-engine, while horses were used as the motive-power on the balance of the road. After passing into the hands of Mr. McIntire, the inclined planes were replaced by others of lesser grade, traversing the mountain in a zigzag manner, and locomotives superseded the horse-power and stationary engine. The main line of the road is now 34.61 miles in length, and the total track mileage is 40.61. The road is leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, and is operated by them as the Cayuga division.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad company was incorporated as the New York and Erie Railroad company, April 24, 1832. In 1861 it was re-organized as the Erie Railway company, which organization was continued until 1878, when it was again re-organized, this time as the New York, Lake Erie and Western. The first section of this road was opened for traffic from Piermont to Goshen, in 1841; from Goshen to Middletown in June, 1843; to Port Jervis in January, 1848; to Binghamton in December, 1848; to Elmira in October, 1849; to Corning in January 1850; and through to Dunkirk, the then western terminus, May 14, 1851. The opening of the road brought a wealthy and comparatively isolated section of the state in communication with the sea-board, and soon became the outlet for a large Western traffic. Although the "Erie," as it is familiarly known, has had a checkered career, it has ever been regarded as one of the representative railways of the United States. The road crosses the towns of Owego, Tioga, and Barton, in Tioga county.

The Southern Central Railroad company was incorporated in September, 1865, as the Lake Ontario, Auburn & New York railroad, but subsequently its present corporate title was substituted. The company as originally organized was authorized to construct a road from Fair Haven, on Lake Ontario, to Athens, near the Pennsylvania state line. Twenty-five miles of the road were opened in 1869; forty-three in 1870; twenty-seven in 1871; and the remaining twenty-two miles in the winter of 1871-72. The Southern Central railway is 117 miles in length. It crosses the towns of Richford, Berkshire, Newark Valley, Owego, Tioga and Barton, in Tioga county. On January 1, 1887, the road was leased to the L. V. R. R. Co. for a period of 975 years.

The Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad Company is successor to the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company, which was formed by a consolidation, May 25, 1874, of the Ithaca and Athens and the Geneva and Ithaca Railroad Companies. The former was opened in 1871, the latter in 1874. Having defaulted in payment of interest, the G. I. & A. R. R. was placed in the hands of a receiver, March 24, 1875, and re-organized under its present name, October 2, 1876. On April 5, 1879, the Cayuga Southern Railroad, by an act of the legislature, was consolidated with the G. I. & S. R. R. Co., and now forms a part of its line. The former road was organized as the Cayuga Lake Railroad in 1867; opened May 1, 1873; sold under foreclosure July 26, 1877, and re-organized. The G. I. & S. R. R. enters the southwestern part of the county, and after passing through a part of Barton, enters Chemung county, to appear in Tioga county again, passing through the town of Spencer.

The Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad Company is a re-organization, March 7, 1884, of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company. That company was constituted by a consolidation of the Ithaca and Cortland, and Utica, Horseheads and Elmira Railroad Companies, the former of which was organized July 31, 1869, and the latter April 2, 1870. It traverses the towns of Spencer and Candor, in Tioga county.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, as it passes through Tioga county, traversing the towns of Owego and Nichols, was originally built as the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. In October, 1882, it was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, thus extending that company's line through to Buffalo.

CHAPTER VI.

NEWSPAPERS OF OWEGO—OF WAVERLY—OF NEWARK VALLEY—OF SPENCER
—OF CANDOR.

THE first newspaper published in this part of the State of New York was *The American Constellation*. It was established November 23, 1800, and was dated at "Union, Tioga County, N. Y.," although it was really printed at Chenango village, a small settlement on the Chenango river, about one mile above the present city of Binghamton. Mr. Cruger afterward removed his printing office to Owego. The name of the paper was changed in August, 1803, to *The American Farmer*, and some time afterward Stephen Mack became its publisher. In the winter of 1813, Stephen B. Leonard purchased a one-half interest in the paper. June 15, 1814, after the death of Judge Mack, Mr. Leonard changed the name of the paper to *The Owego Gazette*, which name it still bears. In October, 1827, Jonas B. Shurtleff became Mr. Leonard's partner. This partnership continued two years, when Mr. Shurtleff withdrew from the firm. John J. C. Cantine was Mr. Leonard's partner from 1833 to 1835. In the fall of the latter year the establishment was sold to Shurtleff & Bull. In July 1836, Mr. Shurtleff purchased his partner's interest and continued the publication of the paper until February, 1839, when Edward P. Marble became the proprietor. In December, 1841, the paper passed into the hands of Charles C. Thomas, and Alanson Munger became its editor. July 15, 1842, Thomas Woods succeeded Mr. Thomas as proprietor of the paper, and Gideon O. Chase became the editor. In January, 1843, Hiram A. Beebe purchased the paper, subject to a chattle mortgage of \$400, which had been given by Mr. Marble. At this time the division of the Democratic party into "Hunkers" and "Barnburners" occurred. The leaders of the "Barnburners" induced Mr. Woods to foreclose the mortgage, and the establishment was sold to Mr. Woods. Mr. Beebe at once secured a new press and material and opened a new office. The result was that two papers called *The Owego Gazette* were published at the same time. A suit brought to collect payment for certain

legal advertising, resulted in a decision in favor of Mr. Beebe, the court holding that the sale of the *Gazette* printing office on a mortgage foreclosure did not include the good will or the name of the paper. Mr. Woods was accordingly compelled to discontinue the publication of his paper. Mr. Beebe sold the *Gazette* to Thomas Pearsall, in July, 1845, who sold it to David Wall & Son, in March, 1846. The next year Mr. Beebe repurchased the paper. In August, 1871, he sold a one-half interest in the establishment to LeRoy W. Kingman. In September, 1880, the latter became sole proprietor. The *Gazette* has always been Democratic in politics.

On the 2d of September, 1828, Stephen S. Chatterton commenced the publication of the *Owego Free Press*, and supported John Quincy Adams, the Republican (or Whig) candidate for President. Gen. Jackson, the Democratic candidate, was elected and after the election the publication of the paper was discontinued.

The organ of the old Whig party, the *Owego Advertiser*, was established in Owego, in 1836, and its first number was issued March 25th. In June, 1853, the establishment was sold to a stock company, composed of William Smyth and eleven other persons, and the office was leased for one year to Powell & Barnes. At the same time the name of the paper was changed to the *Southern Tier Times*. Mr. Smyth purchased the interests of the other stockholders, in June, 1854. June 7, 1855, he changed the name to *Owego Times*. In 1872, Mr. Smyth took his son, Wm. A. Smyth, into partnership, and the paper has since been published by Wm. Smyth & Son. Since the formation of the Republican party the *Times* has been its organ.

The division of the Democratic party in this state into two factions, one of which was known as the "Free Soil" Democrats, resulted in the establishment of a "Free Soil" newspaper in Owego. It was called *The Tioga Freeman*. Its editor was Gideon O. Chase, it was owned by a stock company, and John Dow was the publisher. Its first number was issued May 2, 1848. In September, 1849, the office was destroyed by fire and its publication was discontinued.

In April, 1853, Chas. P. Avery, Thomas C. Platt, Chas. A. Munger, and others, issued the first number of a monthly magazine called *St. Nicholas*. It was published one year. It contained among other things a series of papers entitled "The Susque-

hanna Valley," written by Judge Avery, and which have been the foundation of all early history of Tioga county.

August 23, 1855, Andrew H. Calhoun issued the first number of the *Owego American*, the organ of the American, or "Know-Nothing" party. Its business office was in Owego, but the paper was printed on the press of *The American Citizen* at Ithaca. Mr. Calhoun was the "Know-Nothing" candidate for State Senator and was defeated. At the conclusion of the campaign the publication of the paper was discontinued.

In 1870, Charles H. Keeler, the proprietor of a job printing office, commenced the publication of a small advertising sheet, for free circulation, known as the *Trade Reporter*. It was enlarged and called the *Tioga County Record*, March 18, 1871. August 3, 1885, the paper was sold to C. S. Scott and is now published as a daily and weekly, by Messrs. Scott & Watros.

The defection of a large number of the prominent men of the Republican party, known as Liberal Republicans, resulted in the establishment of an organ in Owego. It was called *The Ahwaga Chief*, and its first number was issued February 23, 1872. Its last number was published November 1, 1872, with the close of the Presidential campaign.

The publication of *The Workingman*, the organ of the Greenbackers, was commenced in Owego, November 1, 1877, by two printers, Webster & Graves. It died a natural death with its issue of February 28, 1879.

Benjamin B. F. Graves commenced the publication of a newspaper in the interest of Temperance on the 18th of January, 1879. It was entitled *The Family Journal and Temperance Advocate*, and was published but five weeks.

Another Temperance organ, *The Resolute*, was published the same year. Its first number was dated April 12, 1879. Its editors were G. M. Jordan and G. W. Tyson. It expired with its thirty-fourth issue, November 8, 1879.

The *Owego Blade*, a Republican newspaper was established January 1, 1880, by McCormick & Young. It afterward became the property of Eugene B. Gere, who published it until April, 1887, when it was discontinued.

The first number of the *Owego Press*, a monthly newspaper devoted to educational matters, was issued by C. R. Burnette, in September, 1886, and expired with its twelfth issue, August, 1887.

Daily Journalism in Owego.—The first attempt to establish a daily newspaper in Owego was made in 1838, by Mr. Calhoun,

publisher of the *Owego Advertiser*. Its first number was issued October 18th, in that year. It was published but a few weeks.

The next attempt to establish a daily journal was made by Mr. Beebe, in 1855, the first number appearing on the 18th day of October. It was discontinued on the 6th of the following December.

The *Daily Gazette* was revived May 27, 1861, at the commencement of the civil war. It was not properly sustained by the public and its publication was discontinued in the following October.

Backed by neither capital nor brains, the first number of the *Daily Owegoan* appeared October 7, 1879. It was published by Dorsey B. Gibson. It struggled along until the 4th of the following August, when it ceased to exist.

The *Owego Daily Blade* was established by E. B. Gere, and its first number was issued November 4, 1882. With its issue dated April 23, 1887, its publication was discontinued.

The daily edition of the *Record*, previously mentioned, was started December 20, 1886, by Messrs. Scott & Watros, its present publishers.

Waverly Newspapers.—The *Waverly Luminary* was established by Thomas Messenger, October 3, 1851. The office of the paper was on the second floor of the Spalding block, and here under Messenger, "Brick" Pomeroy took his first lessons in "the art preservative of arts," and, it is said, at an early age developed those traits of character which have since made him so well known. The *Luminary* had a brief existence of about ten months. F. H. Baldwin soon after purchased the office and material, and, September 17, 1852, published the initial number of the *Waverly Advocate*. M. H. Bailey succeeded him in 1853, publishing the paper for a few months, when, in 1854, F. H. Baldwin and William Polleys purchased the paper, and continued the publication until 1860, when O. H. P. Kinney succeeded to Mr. Baldwin's interest. Polleys & Kinney continued as publishers till 1883, during which year both died, the former in June and the latter in September. G. D. Genung, who for about a year previous to Mr. Kinney's death had edited the *Advocate*, continued its publication, for the administrators of the estates, G. F. Wellar and J. G. Kinney, until the following April, when legal questions regarding the settlement of the estates of the deceased publishers arose that resulted in the closing of the office. Soon after this, J. C. Shear purchased the Kinney interest in the business; and, July 15, 1884,

E. M. Fenner purchased the paper and resumed its publication. January 1, 1885, Mr. Fenner's father became nominally associated with him in the publication of the *Advocate*, under the firm name of E. M. Fenner & Co., and G. D. Genung was again engaged as manager and editor of the paper, a position which he has filled to the present time. February 1st., E. M. Fenner retired from the concern, and June 15th it was sold to Messrs. Wellar & Shear, who continued the publication until November 1, 1885, when they sold to its present proprietor, E. L. Vincent, a talented newspaper man. The paper has been increased to a nine-column folio, new type, presses, etc., have been added, and it is now the leading paper published in the place, and ranks with the foremost country newspapers of the day. It is Republican in politics, liberal and enterprising, and under the present management more prosperous than ever before in its history.

The Waverly Enterprise, was established October 15, 1867, by Frank T. Scudder, a young man of much ability. It first appeared as a four-column monthly folio, 12x18 inches, then as a semi-monthly of 18x24 inches, and thus continued for about three years, when it was changed to a five-column folio, and published as a weekly. It was enlarged from time to time until, in 1873, it was an eight-column folio, and one of the most prosperous newspapers in the county. Mr. Scudder's health failing, he sold a half interest, in 1874, to P. C. Van Gelder. The partnership continued about six months, when Mr. Van Gelder purchased Mr. Scudder's remaining interest, and then sold a half interest to Amos Roberts. Shortly after, Mr. Van Gelder leased his interest to J. A. Fraser, and the business was continued until October 7, 1876, by Roberts & Fraser, at which date the office was entirely destroyed by fire. The subscription list and good-will of the office were then purchased by James B. Bray, who was formerly foreman of the office, but was at that time conducting a job office of his own, and the paper was revived under its present title, *The Waverly Free Press*. Mr. Bray, who had been in failing health for many years, soon found that the added responsibility was undermining his remaining strength, and in December, 1877, he sold the office to Cyrus Marsh, who continued in the office but two weeks, when Mr. Bray assumed control again, and has since continued as editor and proprietor. The office has always been prosperous, especially so under the management of its founder and the present proprietor. The paper is especially devoted to local news and home interests, and is fearless in all

matters pertaining to the public interests. It has always been Independent Republican in politics, but never extremely partisan.

The *Waverly and Athens Democrat*, a seven-column folio, was established by David P. Shutts, in the winter of 1867-68, and was continued by him about one year, when he formed a partnership with S. C. Clizbe; but the partnership existed but a few months, when Mr. Clizbe retired, and Mr. Shutts continued the paper until 1870, when it suspended. The material was purchased by Polleys & Kinney, then proprietors of the *Waverly Advocate*. Mr. Charles Rogers was the political editor of the *Democrat*.

The *Waverly Review* was established by Ira L. Wales, during the summer of 1875. It was a seven-column folio, Democratic in politics, and from the first had a precarious existence. Two attempts were made to establish a daily paper, but neither succeeded beyond a few months, and in April, 1882, Mr. Wales closed his office here; and moved the material to Binghamton.

The *Waverly Tribune*, an eight page weekly, was established in 1882, by W. H. Noble and A. G. Reynolds, under the firm name of Noble & Reynolds. The first number appeared April 27, and three numbers were issued by this firm, when Mr. Reynolds sold his interest to A. C. Noble, a brother of the senior partner. Since that time the paper has been conducted by these brothers, under the firm name of Noble & Noble. From the outset the *Tribune* has met with success, the office having grown from a small job office to one of the best equipped in the county. The paper is non partisan.

Newark Valley Newspaper.—The *Tioga County Herald* was established March 4, 1876, by G. M. Jordan, now a resident of San Antonio, Florida, and George Riley, Jr., now one of the proprietors of the *Press*, at Ottumwa, Iowa. In May of the same year Mr. Riley disposed of his interest in the business to H. A. LeBarron. Messrs. Jordan and LeBarron conducted the paper until August 25, 1877, when Charles L. Noble purchased the interest of Mr. LeBarron. On January 1, 1878, Mr. Noble became sole proprietor, and conducted the paper until January 1, 1884, when G. E. Purple became a member of the firm, and since that time the paper has been published by Noble and Purple.

Spencer Newspapers.—The first attempt at publishing a newspaper in Spencer was made in 1874. In the spring of that year, Otho Hedges, a young man who probably possessed more enterprise than capital, took up his residence in the village and began the publication of the *Spencer News*. The first number had four

pages, about 9x12 inches. In a few weeks the paper assumed somewhat larger proportions; but struggled along with a small circulation. Toward the close of the summer, an enlargement was made to four six-column pages, with a "patent" outside, and the *News* made quite a pretentious appearance; but this sudden expansion seemed to be in excess of the elasticity of the editorial funds, and a financial explosion took place in the fall of that year. No further effort at journalism was made in Spencer until the summer of 1878, when the *Spencer Herald* was started by Pride & Foote, on the 22d of August, an independent journal which is maintained to the present. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Pride retired from the concern, and Foote continued the publication to the summer of 1880, when it was purchased by J. LeRoy Nixon, who enlarged the paper from seven columns to eight, and soon thereafter to nine; but finding this size too expensive for profit, dropped back to eight columns, its present size. On January 1, 1887, the office was purchased by its present owners, P. C. Van Gelder & Son, who put in steam-power, and other facilities, dressed the paper in new type, and changed its form from four to eight pages. The paper has a large local circulation, and a liberal local advertising patronage.

Candor Newspapers.—The first venture in journalism in Candor was made in 1867, by Clizbe & Mandeville, who issued the *Candor Press* for a time, and sold it to Benjamin Graves, who continued its publication under the name of the *Candor Free Press* for some time, and then discontinued it. In 1872, Wales & Cameron issued the *Candor Review*, Ira S. Wales succeeding; and in 1873 the office was burned, and the publication of the paper discontinued. *The Independent*, the next in order, was established by T. H. Pride, October 14, 1876, and was continued until a recent date, since which time the village has been without a paper.

CHAPTER VII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—FIRST MEETING OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—
SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS—APPROPRIATIONS—STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

IN a work so brief in its scope as this *Gazetteer*, it would be folly to attempt a detailed history of the various regiments and companies made up wholly or in part by Tioga county men, who served in the late rebellion. In our remarks on this

subject, then, we will confine ourselves to the action of the county supervisors during the war period.

The first meeting of the board for war purposes was held April 27, 1861. It was called by the clerk, by request of seven supervisors, and Watson L. Hoskins was chosen chairman and Franklin Slosson, clerk. Six thousand dollars were appropriated for relief of soldiers' families, and a committee appointed to negotiate a loan for that amount on the faith of the county. The disbursement of the funds was placed in the hands of the supervisors of the respective towns, with authority to draw on the treasurer for such amounts as were needed. The resolution passed unanimously. At the annual meeting in November an additional sum was appropriated to the volunteer aid fund. At a special meeting held July 29, 1862, Charles C. Thomas, chairman, and Watson L. Hoskins, clerk, the board voted to raise \$3,920.00 to pay a bounty of \$10.00 each to 392 men to fill the quota of the county, and also \$1,500.00 to pay the expenses of procuring the enlistment of the same. On August 20, the same year, \$4,840.00 were appropriated to pay the same bounty to 484 men, then required to fill the quota of the county under the call of the president. Supervisors Pratt, of Barton, Deming, of Richford, and Thomas, of Owego, were the disbursing committee. The clerk having enlisted, Thomas C. Platt was elected to fill the vacancy. The treasurer reported in November, 1862, the payment of \$7,317.00 for relief of soldiers' families, of which \$817.00 were refunded by the state, and for bounties \$7,420.00, expenses \$1,134.00, and interest \$298.34—total, under bounty resolutions, \$8,852.34.

On December 17, 1863, at a special meeting, a bounty of \$300.00 was offered to volunteers under the call of November, 1863, requiring 427 men to fill the quota of the county. Bonds to the amount of \$130,000.00 were authorized to be issued, payable \$40,000.00 on the first day of February, 1865 and 1866, and \$25,000.00 on the same day in 1867 and 1868, provided so much funds were needed. The amount paid for each town was to be charged against the same, and collected of the town by tax.

On February 5, 1864, the board voted to continue the bounty of \$300.00 for men enlisting under the call of January, 1864, and changed the time of payment of the bonds to \$20,000.00 February 1, 1866 and 1867, and the balance in 1868. On February 25 the bounty was voted to be paid to 286 men already enlisted and credited.

On July 26, 1864, the treasurer had paid 702 volunteers, and had issued bonds to the amount of \$210,600.00. A bounty was then voted of \$300.00 per man for volunteers, under the call for 500,000 men, and a vote was had making the bonds already issued a general county charge, to be assessed at large upon the county. Other bonds were voted, \$40,000.00 to be paid February 1, 1869, and the balance February 1, 1870, with interest at seven per cent., and for an amount sufficient to pay for men to fill the quota, which was subsequently found to be 327, and \$98,100.00 of bonds were issued. At the annual meeting of November, 1864, the sum of \$2,660.00 was voted to pay recruiting agents \$10.00 per man for recruits. \$63,564.00 were raised, by tax on the several towns, for bounties paid this same year.

On December 30, 1864, the bounty of \$300.00 was continued to volunteers enlisting to fill the quotas, and on January 24, 1865, a bounty of \$300.00 for one year and \$600.00 for three years was offered to volunteers enlisting for the respective terms, and bonds voted to be paid, one-half in one year and the balance in two years. On March 1, 1865, the bounty to one-year volunteers was increased to \$450.00 and bonds for same made payable February 1, 1866. On May 10, bonds for \$5,100.00 for expenses were issued, payable February 1, 1866. At the annual meeting, the county treasurer was authorized to re-issue bonds falling due February 1, 1866, to the amount of \$125,000.00 and to pay the towns \$3,355.00 for bounties paid by them respectively. A claim made by Broome county for volunteers furnished, and credited to Tioga, was compromised by the payment of \$3,000.00.

The total amount of appropriations for war purposes by the county authorities was as follows:

Under the orders of 1861 for relief of volunteers and their families.....	\$ 13,079.00
Under calls of 1863 and 1864 for 700,000 men, 702 volunteers at \$300.....	210,600.00
Under the call for 500,000 men 1864, 362 men.....	97,800.00
Under the call of 1865.....	128,550.00

Total bounties and relief.....	\$450,029.00
Expenses.....	13,978.00
Interest paid on bonds.....	102,302.00

Total payments by the county.....	\$566,309.00
From this amount is to be deducted the amount refunded by the state under the general bounty law, viz., cash.....	\$ 49,100.00
Revenue 7 per cent. bonds.....	210,000.00
Interest paid to the county on the latter.....	18,076.00

Total from state.....	\$277,176.00
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Net amount paid by county.....	\$289,133.00
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Besides this, the towns paid heavy amounts for bounties, in addition to the county bounty. The last county bond for war purposes was paid in 1870.

GAZETTEER OF TOWNS.

BARTON* lies in the southwestern corner of the county, and is bounded north by Spencer and a small portion of the county line, east by Tioga and Nichols, south by the state line, and west by the county of Chemung. It has an area of 32,686 acres, of which about 28,000 acres are improved land. It was taken from Tioga and formed into a separate township by an act of the legislature passed March 23, 1824. It has been the scene of tragic events—its early record rises to the romance of history, and is traced by a competent hand in the first chapter of this work. The original titles to the soil, how obtained, etc., is detailed in chapter two. To these chapters we refer the reader.

Topography.—The surface of the town is generally hilly, though a small portion of level land lies along the southern border. The highlands on the west rise abruptly from the valley of Cayuta creek,† and are divided into two ridges by the valley of Ellis creek. Their summits are broad and rolling, and to some extent covered with forests. The principal water-courses are the Cayuta, Ellis, and Buttson creeks. They flow in a southerly direction, and empty into the Susquehanna, which forms the south part of the east border, dividing the town from Nichols. The Chemung river forms a very small portion of the west border of the south part. The soil is a rich alluvium in the valleys, and a sandy and gravelly loam upon the hills. A sulphur spring is found on Ellis creek, near the center of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, stock-raising and dairying being the specialties.

Origin of the Name of Barton.—In 1849, Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich published what he styled *A Revised and Enlarged*

* For this sketch we are largely indebted to Hon. William Fiske Warner, and city editor George D. Genung, of Waverly.

† Locally, this stream is known as Shepard's creek.

Edition of Noah Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. In this work the word "Barton" is defined as follows: "Saxon, (bere-ton, Barley town.) The demain lands of a manor; the manor itself, and sometimes the out-houses." He gives as authorities, Johnson and Blount. In 1656, Thomas Blount, of England, published a *Dictionary of Hard Words*. In 1754, about a century later, Samuel Johnson published his celebrated dictionary, in which he follows Blount as to the origin and meaning of this word. As we see, about a century later, Noah Webster publishes his dictionary, giving the same origin and meaning of the word, and Johnson and Blount as authorities.

The first constitution of the state of New York was adopted April 20, 1777. Up to this period, and until the year 1813, the law pertaining to personal and real property was the same as it was in England, and many of the original owners of land granted by patent by the state, made arrangement for the formation of "manors," whereby, as in England, large landed property might be held and perpetuated in families. Some of the well-known families of this state owned large manors upon the Hudson river, such as the Livingston Manor, Radcliff Manor, and others.

Upon a map of the county of Tioga, published by the Surveyor-General of the state of New York, in 1829, showing the original survey and numbers of lots, there appear two large lots in the plot of Coxe's Patent. These large lots appear, by this old map, to be reserved, and the word "manor" is printed upon them. Upon the same map appears lot No. 175, in the town of Barton, bounded on the west by Cayuta creek, and extending eastward about four miles, and one and one-half miles in width. Undoubtedly this large lot was intended by the original patentee to be reserved as a manor, and we will suppose that being familiar with the quaint old Saxon word, he placed the word "Barton" upon the survey of the land that was filed in the proper office in Albany.

A town frequently derives its name from that of some prominent individual resident, or the owner of a large amount of its territory. For example, the town of Nichols derived its name from Nichols, the patentee of a large portion of the land in that town, but who never resided there. No prominent person by the name of Barton ever lived or owned property in Barton. It is a reasonable conjecture, therefore, that when the project of forming a new town from Tioga was conceived, surveys and original maps were consulted for proper boundaries. Upon making such

examination, probably, this word "Barton" was found upon one of the maps, and hence the name of the town became Barton.

In this connection it should be stated that the ambitious projects of the original patentees for reserving large landed estates for their families, and perpetuating them, were forever defeated by the legislature of the state, in 1813, by a law forbidding the creation of such estates, and providing that land could only be devised for the benefit of two lives in being, and twenty-one years beyond two such lives.

It would appear that the word "barton" is used by modern writers in a much more restricted sense than formerly attached. For example, Thomas Hardy, one of the most careful writers of England, in a recent work, revives this almost obsolete word in the following sentence: "Now his nearest way led him through the dairy barton,"—a yard or appurtenance of a dairy farm, as is evident from the context. But this is only one of many instances in which words have lost their original meaning.

Spanish Hill.—This interesting elevation, though just without the town's limits, must be noticed in the history of Barton. Spanish hill is situated in the immediate vicinity of Waverly, in the township of Athens, Pa. This hill is one of the notable features of the valley. A range of hills stretches from the Chemung river along the north side of Waverly for the distance of a mile and more, to Cayuta creek; Spanish hill lies south of the west end of this range, and is about five hundred yards east of the Chemung river. Its east, south and west sides are quite abrupt and form nearly three-fourths of a circle, rising to the height of one hundred and twenty-five feet above the river. The top is nearly level, and embraces about twelve acres. The broken hillocks lying adjacent to the north suggest the idea that at some period they formed a part of this hill, and that Spanish hill had then the form of a cone, and that by some titanic labor the cone had been cut away and the earth carelessly thrown in uneven masses to the north side, leaving a level plane one hundred and twenty-five feet in elevation above the surrounding plane below. An examination of the stones upon the top of the hill quickly dispells this supposition, as it is at once observed that these stones contain shells, and that the surface of this hill once formed the bed of the sea, and the hill therefore was formed by natural causes and not by the hand of man. Spanish hill is a beautiful object, and visable from all parts of the triangular valley. But why is it called *Spanish* hill? Like the origin of the name of the town of Barton, the answer to this

question is only spéculative, and yet the following theory is so plausible as almost to force conviction as to the genuine origin of the name; and being so plausible it is deemed of sufficient importance to entitle it to a place in a work of this character.

The discovery of this continent by Columbus, in 1492, necessarily created a great excitement in Spain, then one of the most powerful nations of the world. Her naval power was superior to all others, and England had trembled by reason of the powerful naval force that had been sent by Spain threatening to crush the kingdom. After the discovery, the Spanish government sent many expeditions to make further discoveries and conquests. Cortez, Pizzaro and other Spanish leaders carried the Spanish flag to Central America, Mexico and Peru, bringing back rich spoils from these conquered lands. De Soto, in 1541, conducted one of these notable expeditions through Florida and made the discovery of the Mississippi. These were expeditions sent by the government of Spain. But the intense interest caused by these regular expeditions sent out for legitimate purposes, led to the organization of private and irregular expeditions, organized for the purpose of plunder and the search for gold and silver, that in their character were not unlike pirates. It is supposed that a band of this character, composed of about two hundred, sailed from Spain about the time De Soto landed in Florida, in the year 1541. This band made their way further north and entered the bay of Chesapeake. They were armed to the teeth, and were provided with all implements needful for mining purposes. The idea prevailed that all the rivers of the new continent led to rich mines of gold and silver. The discovery of gold along the streams of California, in 1840, gives a fair illustration of the wild excitement that prevailed in Spain in the year 1540, about three centuries earlier. This band of two hundred anchored their vessel in the Chesapeake Bay, and leaving it in the care of a portion of the crew, made their way up the Susquehanna. Above the rapids, below Harrisburgh, they made suitable boats for the conveyance of their provisions, camp and mining tools. At this period the Five Nations of Indians occupying the territory that now forms the State of New York, had been formed as a confederacy, and dominated all the tribes as far south as the gulf of Mexico. They had become enraged by reason of the Spanish treatment of their tributary tribes inhabiting Florida, and kept a watchful eye upon all the movements of the Spanish expeditions, large and small, regular and irregular. Of this powerful confederacy the Spaniards appear to have been

wholly ignorant. The moment, however, this marauding band of 200 Spaniards landed in Chesapeake Bay, a fast runner carried the information to the chiefs of the Five Nations at the head waters of the Susquehanna. The southern border of these five tribes was at Tioga Point (Athens), four miles south from Spanish hill, and at the confluence of the Susquehanna and Tioga (Chemung) rivers. The confederate Indians watching the approaching Spaniards, prepared to meet them somewhere in the vicinity of Spanish hill. The pirates, finding that an armed force was assembled to contest their invasion, sought this prominent hill for shelter.

It is supposed that the Five Nations were able to oppose this marauding band by not less than five thousand warriors, poorly armed with bow and hatchet, formidable weapons in warfare against Indians, but of small account against the weapons used by Spaniards. Ignorance, of course, existed upon both sides as to the arms to be used. The Spanish band could not remain long in their fortified position. Food and water would soon become exhausted, and they resolved to cut their way out. The multitude of Indians assembled knew these marauders as "Espanas," at this time a name hateful to them by reason of the cruelties practiced upon their tributary tribes in Florida and Georgia. Armed as this band was, with weapons of warfare unknown and superior to those of the Indians, it was not unreasonable to suppose they might cut their way through, but the vast superiority of the Indian force more than balanced the inequality of arms, and not a Spaniard was spared. The slaughter of the Indians, however, was frightful. Probably not less than one, or perhaps two thousand fell. So frightful was the slaughter that the hill was called the "Espana," and the early pioneer reports that the Indians found remaining in the locality had a dread of the hill, and could never be induced to ascend it, a tradition existing among them that a powerful spirit inhabited the hill, fatal to any Indian who should venture to ascend it. Confirming this theory is the fact that in the year 1865, a flood in the Susquehanna, greater than had been known by any one living upon its banks, tore away a bank on the border of a meadow that had been undisturbed from the earliest period—then nearly a century—and exposed a rude boat, thirty feet in length by four feet in breadth, and three feet in height, formed by crude planks cut by broad-axes, and fastened by wooden pins. In short, exactly such a boat as would have been constructed by a maraud-

ing band for transportation of necessities, such as indicated by this Spanish force. The writer* was informed by James Hanna, a pioneer of the valley, in 1816, and a notable hunter, that he found a bayonet with Spanish inscriptions, at the base of Spanish hill, but that his sons caused the bayonet to be made into a spear for fishing, and so the valuable testimonial was lost.

The intelligent reader will receive the foregoing theory at its just value, and until a better theory is found, this must remain unquestioned.

Settlement and Growth.—The first to settle in the town of Barton and make for themselves and their posterity homes among the giant pines that thickly covered its valleys, were Ebenezer Ellis and Stephen Mills, who, in 1791, settled near the mouth of Ellis creek.

Ebenezer Ellis came from Forty Fort, near Wyoming, in 1787, making his way up the Susquehanna in a canoe. He first located in the present town of Nichols, upon what is known as the old "Samuel Walker" farm. He remained there until 1791, when he came into Barton. His cause for the move and again making a clearing in the forest, we are unable to explain. Here he first settled upon the farm afterwards owned by John Hanna, with whom he subsequently traded for a farm at the mouth of Ellis creek, making the exchange for the purpose of gaining control of the water privilege and building a saw-mill. This exchange was made not long after the settlement, and most historic accounts have erroneously stated that upon this latter farm he made the first settlement. He had thirteen children, among whom were Samuel, Jesse, Cornie, Abigail, William and Alexander. The latter was the first white male child born in the town. He married Betsey Saunders, by whom he had twelve children, viz.: Ira D., Charles B., Zeno W., who died in infancy, Solon S., who died at the age of four years, Nancy, Sarah, wife of Robert Fitzgerald, Christopher S., Nelson A., Lewis B., Cyrus, Charlotte M., wife of Nathan Saunders, and Hiram. William married Lydia, daughter of Israel Seeley, of Orange county, N. Y., by whom he had thirteen children, viz.: William, Fanny, who died in infancy, John, of Geneva, Ill., Sela, of Ellistown. Amanda, wife of Charles Pemberton, Sally, wife of Henry Swartwood, of Kansas, Ransom, Lydia, Charlotte, wife of James Parker, and Elizabeth. Two others died in infancy. Charles B. married

*Hon. W. F. Warner, of Waverly.

Elizabeth Maria, daughter of Robert Curtis, by whom he has two children, viz.: J. Addison, and F. Leontine. J. Addison married Alice, daughter of George Edgcomb. Gilbert S., son of Sela, married Amanda, daughter of Robert Curtis, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Harvey W., who died in infancy, Arthur C., and Eddie M., who died in infancy.

Stephen Mills, originally from Connecticut, also first located in Nichols, moving to Barton about the same time as Mr. Ellis. He was a revolutionary soldier, and became a pensioner under the act of 1832. His son Lewis married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hanna, by whom he had three children: Miama, widow of Sylvanus Wright, William G., of this town, and John, of Athens, Pa. William G., married Susan, daughter of John O. Shakelton, by whom he has had eight children, viz.: Charles, Elizabeth (Mrs. Cornelius Case), Charlotte (Mrs. Spencer Brougham), Augusta (Mrs. Thurlow Gale), Wilson, Theodore, Adolphus and Anna.

About this time also (1791) Benjamin Aikens settled where the village of Barton now is. He owned a tract of 900 acres, of which Gilbert Smith afterwards became the purchaser. These pioneers were joined by John Hanna, Ezekiel Williams, Luke Saunders, Samuel Ellis, and James Swartwood, all of whom were here previous to 1795.

John Hanna was born in Scotland, and when a boy came to this country, working his passage as a servant to the captain of the vessel in which he sailed. He landed at Philadelphia, and soon made his way up to Nescopeck Falls, Pa. Here he subsequently engaged in the distillery business, losing heavily owing to the depreciation in value of Continental money. Here also he married Margaret McCulloch, who came from the same town in Scotland as himself, though they were not acquainted with each other there. After his business failure at Nescopeck Falls, he came to this town, and purchased a farm at the mouth of Ellis creek. He subsequently purchased of Peter C. Lorillard, of New York city, a thousand acres of land in the locality known as "Ellistown," the original deed of which is now in the possession of Mr. J. E. Hallet, of Waverly. It is told that at stated periods he used to go on horseback to New York with gold in a saddle-bag to make payments on his land. Their first habitation here was a log house, which had only an earth floor, and there being no saw-mill he was obliged to split planks from pine logs and hew them smooth for flooring. He had no threshing floor, so was obliged to keep his

grain until winter and thresh it on the ice of a little pond on his premises. For salt he had to travel to Horseheads, following an Indian trail and returning with only half a bushel at a time, which he was expected to share with his neighbors. During the cold summer of 1816, people were for months without bread, and subsisted chiefly on "greens," made from various herbs and plants. Mr. Hanna cut rye while it was yet in the milk, dried it on sticks laid across a kettle of live coals, and in this way succeeded in preparing for mill half a bushel of grain. When it returned to them and they had made their first bread from it, their neighbors were invited in to feast on the "luxury." Mr. Hanna's first location he did not occupy long, as he had an opportunity to exchange with Ebenezer Ellis as we have stated, who owned the farm just north of the one now owned and occupied by John G. Hill. Mr. Hanna's barn was the first frame building ever raised in the town, and in it convened the first Methodist quarterly meeting held here. His sturdy Scotch qualities made him invaluable in those early times, and the noble qualities of his heart were evinced in the acts of his daily life. His home for many years was the stopping place of itinerant preachers, and, until a more convenient place was provided, people for many miles round met at his house for public worship. Mr. Hanna was also a veteran of the revolution. He died at the great age of 102 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna were the parents of nine children, as follows: John, Nancy, wife of John Swartwood, and afterward the wife of John Shoemaker, Jane, wife of Joseph Swain, of Chemung, William, Margaret, wife of Elisha Hill, Betsey, wife of Lewis Mills, George, Sally, wife of Squire Whitaker, and Martha wife of Joseph G. Wilkinson. William married first a Miss Saunders. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Isaac Raymond, by whom he had eight children, viz.: William, Edward, Stella, wife of Thaddeus Ellis, George, Adelbert, Frederick, Maud, wife of Arthur Fitch, of Arkansas, and Emmet, who died at the age of nine years. George married Stella, daughter of Jonathan Catlin, of Tioga, by whom he has one child, Earl, born September 13, 1882. John, Jr., married Deborah, daughter of John Hyatt, by whom he had four children, viz.: Mary, wife of William T. Ellis, Sally, wife of David C. Lyons, of Wisconsin, Julia, wife of D. B. Horton, of Owego, and Ira, of this town. The latter married Martha A., daughter of Daniel Park, of Nichols, by whom he had four children, viz.: Charles F., of Barton, Sarah, Leonora and Ida L. Leonora married J. E. Merritt, of Athens, Pa., and has four

children,—Lena, Orrin, Ray and Ralph. Charles F. married Hattie, daughter of Lewis Crotsley, of Barton, by whom he has four children, born as follows: Celia, November 18, 1873; Louis, July 20, 1876; Homer, June 12, 1879; and Myra, May 7, 1885.

Luke Saunders came from Connecticut. He married Sarah Dewey, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Sarah, wife of Beriah Lewis, Parish, Jabez, Nathan, Betsey, wife of Alexander Ellis, Christopher, Nancy, wife of William Hanna, and Robert. Parish married Barbara, daughter of Ebenezer Ellis, by whom he had five children, viz.: Lucinda, widow of Thomas F. Johnson, Hiram, deceased, John, Benjamin and William.

James Swartwood came from Delaware. He had a family of nine children, viz.: Mary, wife of Isaac Shoemaker, Martha, wife of Benjamin Smith, Sarah, wife of Joseph Langford, Katie, wife of Baskia Jones, Benjamin, James, Jacob, John and Ebenezer. Benjamin married Catherine, daughter of Ezekiel Williams, by whom he had nine children, namely, James, Ezekiel, Martha, wife of Luther Goodenow, John, Benjamin, Harriet, wife of Robert Light, Lydia, wife of Adam VanAtta, William and Mary. Ezekiel married Margaret A. VanAtta, by whom he has had two children, Nancy, widow of John Harding, and John M., who died in his twenty-second year.

In 1796 John Shepard purchased of General Thomas, of Westchester county, one thousand acres of land, at five dollars per acre, extending along the state line, from Shepard's creek at Factoryville, near the fifty-ninth mile-stone, to the sixtieth mile-stone; thence across the north end of Spanish hill, to the Chemung river, and from the "narrows" across the mountain beyond Shepard's creek; thence down the state line again. This embraced the present villages of Waverly and Factoryville, and many fine localities back of these villages. Large portions of this territory are still retained in the possession of the Shepard family.

Among the early settlers on Cayuta creek were Charles Bingham, Layton Newell, Lyon C. Hedges, Philip Crans, Justus Lyons, John Manhart, and Moses and Elisha Leonard. These families were principally from New England, and were among the most industrious and worthy people of the town, and many of their descendants now reside in that valley, particularly at "Lockwood," which long bore the name of "Bingham's Mills," in honor of this pioneer family.

Among the early settlers of Barton village, other than those already mentioned, were William Bensley, George W. Buttson,

who early built a saw-mill upon the stream which bears his name, John Hyatt, Eliphalet Barden, Benajah Mundy, Samuel Mundy, Peter Barnes, Peter Hoffman and Selah Payne.

William Bensley came, originally, from Smithfield, Wayne (now Pike) county, Pa. He removed to this town May 10, 1803, and settled on the farm now owned by John Park, on the river road, about one mile west of Barton village. This place was retained in the Bensley family for upwards of eighty years, it having first been owned by John Bensley, brother of William. William Bensley married Mary, daughter of Isaac Bunnell, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Gershom, John, Daniel, Henry, Eleanor (Mrs. Richard Shoemaker), Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles B. Smith), Anna, who died in infancy, Mary A. (Mrs. James Brink), and Sarah (Mrs. Daniel Van Gorder). Mr. Bensley was a weaver by trade, but followed, to a considerable extent, lumbering and farming. Henry married Betsey Brink, by whom he had six children, three of whom arrived at maturity, viz.: Mary, wife of Frank Kelley, of Athens, Pa., John, of Nichols, and Archibald, deceased. John married Lucy Wrigley, by whom he has had six children, viz.: Henry, deceased, Leora, wife of James Davison, Frederick, Arthur and John, Jr. Daniel married Lucina P. Felt, of Potter county, Pa., by whom he had four children, viz.: Elliott L., who lives on the homestead, Charles and Daniel, who died in infancy, and Bertha L. Elliott L. married Mary E., daughter of John Westfall, of Chemung, by whom he has two children, Gertie, born October 8, 1880, and Nellie, born December 1, 1884.

Charles Bingham left the Wyoming Valley at the time of the Indian massacre there, and with his family was obliged to steal his way by night, in Durham boats, in order to escape the savages. In their first settlement they were so troubled by Indians that he returned to Wilkesbarre. The year following, he came again and settled near Spanish hill. Here they were afflicted with small-pox and lost one or two children. They then removed north, up Shepard's creek about six miles, and settled on the farm now owned by E. Van Buren. The great inducement for him to settle there was the growth of maple trees in that vicinity, maple sugar being about the only thing then marketable. His sons were John, Ebenezer, Jonathan and Charles, Jr. His daughters were Anna, who married a Mr. Drake, Margurite, who married a Mr. Hedges, and Sarah, who married a Mr. Sanford. Charles, Jr., built a mill at Lockwood, upon the site where the Bingham

Brothers mills now are, and it was among the first in this section built on Shepard's creek. He married Anna M., daughter of David Davis, by whom he had six children, viz.: Mary J., wife of Bernard Campbell, of St. Croix county Wis., Jefferson, of Waverly, Ann E., wife of Rev. La Fayette Ketchum, of Owego, George W. and Edmund J., of Lockwood, and David T., deceased. George W. married Mary A. Inhoff, of Marietta, Pa., by whom he has had ten children, viz.: Jessie D., Fred, Helen and Mary (twins) who died in infancy, Clara, Joseph, Robert, deceased, Mary A., George and Harry. Edmund J. married Libbie K. Baldwin, of Chemung, by whom he has five children, Addie L., James B., Marion, Arthur and Laura A.

David Davis settled first in the Catskill region, afterward in Greene, Chenango county. His son Samuel H. married Minerva Barnes, of this town, by whom he had two children, viz.: Mary M. and Hannah A., the latter the wife of Eugene Van Buren, who resides on the homestead. Their children are Lena T. and Pearl. Samuel Davis was a blacksmith by trade, but was also engaged in lumbering and farming.

Sutherland Tallmadge came from Schaghticoke, Schoharie county, N. Y., very early in the history of this county and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. Elliot, and occupied by Tallmadge Hulett. His brother Franklin settled on the farm now owned by James Sliter. The locality is still known as Tallmadge hill.

Charles B. Smith, son of Jonas, was born in Sheshequin, Pa., in 1814. His mother died when he was but four years of age, and he came to this town to live with the Bensley family. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bensley, by whom he had one son, Rushton. The latter married first, Ellen Bunnell, by whom he has one child, Ione, wife of Lewis Mills, of Sayre. His present wife is Katie, daughter of H. V. Kinner, of South Waverly.

Elisha Hill was born in Connecticut, May 4, 1793. About 1818 he came from Plainfield, or Hartford, Conn., to Bradford county, Pa., with all his possessions tied in a pack which he carried across his shoulder. He remained there two years, when he returned to Connecticut, and brought back with him his brother Caleb. In 1821 he removed to this town and located on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, John G. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served at Black Rock and other points. He married Margaret, daughter of John Hanna, who was born December 16, 1798, and by whom he had five children, born as follows: John

Griffin, September 17, 1821; Philomela, wife of Alanson Welton, of Factoryville, May 7, 1823; Sarah, February 26, 1826; Hannah, July 28, 1828; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Park, of Nichols, September, 26, 1831; and Tabitha J., wife of Montgomery Mead, of Waverly, August 26, 1837. John G. married Elizabeth, daughter of David Boardman Cure of this town. Elisha Hill died September 20, 1864, and Mrs. Hill died September 4, 1880. Caleb Hill married Eunice Durphy, of Smithfield, Pa., by whom he had five children, viz.: Erastus, a member of the legislature of the state of Missouri; Polly, wife of — Davis, deceased; Alonzo, a physician of Malden, Mo., Hon. David B., the present governor of the state of New York, and Sarah, deceased.

Salmon Johnson was born in Vermont, near Lake Champlain, and at an early day came to this town, locating at "Ellistown." His son, Thomas Floyd, married Lucinda, daughter of Parish and Barbara (Ellis) Saunders, by whom he had five children who arrived at maturity, viz.: Barbara (Mrs. William Weller), D. Jane (Mrs. Edward Tozer), Sarah (Mrs. Oscar F. Burke), Cyrus, and Emma L., (Mrs. Charles Parker). Salmon Johnson moved to the state of Ohio, where he died.

Peter Bogart, or "Van de Bogart," as the name was originally written, came from Princetown, now in Schenectady county, N. Y., about the beginning of the present century, and settled in Tompkins county, between Ithaca and Newfield, on the farm now known as the Crawford farm, and in 1825 removed to this town, and located on the farm now owned by Cornelius Harding. He married, first, Betsey Hunter, and they had children as follows: Michael, Catherine (Mrs. Joseph Joyce), John, Eva (Mrs. Jesse Bailey), Joseph, Mindred, Betsey (Mrs. Casper Lampman), Polly (Mrs. Samuel Ford), Jane (Mrs. Edward Sherwood), Fanny (Mrs. David Johnson) James, and two or three who died in infancy. He married second, Maria, daughter of Samuel Gray, of Tompkins county, by whom he had thirteen children, viz.: Sarah (Mrs. E. Foster), Jeremiah, Peter, Caroline (Mrs. Henry Lounsberry), Charles, who died at the age of twenty-five, William, Samuel, Loury, David, who died in infancy, George W., and Emma (Mrs. Andrew Nevin), of Boston, Mass. George W., married Amelia, daughter of Daniel Rogers, of Barton, by whom he has one son, G. Frederick. James married Lucinda, daughter of Robert Curtis, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Leonora (Mrs. John W. Morgan), Henry M., of Waverly, and Robert C., who died in October, 1878. John married Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel

Bailey, of Tompkins county, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Peter V., Charlotte (Mrs. Alanson Williams), Nathaniel, Elijah, who died at the age of four years, James, Joseph, John, and Ira J., who died at the age of five years. Peter V., married first, Matilda Williams, by whom he had one child, Merritt Delos. His present wife was Sarah A. Dailey, by whom he has had two children, Olive, who died at the age of nine years, and Orpha Eveline, wife of Guy V. Spear, who has two children, born as follows: Anna, February 18, 1882, and Clyde, December 28, 1883. Mr. P. V. Bogart has dealt largely in real estate, having owned at one time eight hundred acres. He has been engaged principally in lumbering and farming. Peter Bogart, Sr., died November 16, 1857, aged ninety-three years.

Abial F. Hill came from Deer Park, Orange county, N. Y., in 1814, and located on the farm now owned by Ira Hill, on the Shepard's creek road. He married Francis Burns, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Anna Jane, (Mrs. Thomas Shelp), S. Maria (Mrs. Freeman Shelp), deceased, Mary A., (Mrs. Ira G. Hill), Mahala, second wife of Freeman Shelp, Charles M., deceased, Adaline, wife of Joseph Quackenbush, deceased, and Arminda, widow of Stephen Clearwater.

Freeman Shelp came from Montrose, Pa., very early in the history of Tioga county, and was engaged in driving stage from Towanda, Pa., to Ithaca. By his second wife, S. Mahala, daughter of Abial Hill, he had three children, viz.: Charles F., of Waverly, Francis M. (Mrs. Charles Hill), deceased, and Belle A. The latter married A. T. Andre, of Lockwood, and has one son, Freeman J.

Joseph Bartron came from Meshoppen, Pa., and settled in Nichols, on the bank of the Susquehanna, at a place called Smith's Mills, where he worked, being by trade a mill-wright. He removed to this town in 1821, and cleared the farm now owned by his son Joseph. He built the first saw-mill on Buttson creek, for Gilbert Smith. The mill was located about where the Erie railroad now crosses the creek. He married Betsey Place, who bore him eight children, viz.: James, Eliza (Mrs. Morris Walker), Anna (Mrs. Jonathan Rolf), Moses, Delila, widow of Daniel Graves, Chloe (Mrs. Elijah VanGorder), Joseph, and John P. Joseph married Harriet, daughter of George W. Johnson, who bore him nine children.

George W. Johnson came from Ithaca, N. Y., and located in this town. He married Betsey Severn, by whom he had thirteen

children, viz: Abram, John, Charles, Amyette, Jane, Matilda, Elvira, Julius, Harriet, Washington, Josiah, James, and Cynthia. John married Jane, daughter of James Garrett, of Tioga.

Eliphalet Barden was born in Connecticut, and after his marriage came to Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., and in 1821 removed to this town, and settled on the farm now owned by Francis Giltner. He married Miriam Priest, by whom he had eight children, two only of whom are living, Freeloove, wife of N. W. Schoonover, and Zalmon, who resides on road 39. The latter married Mary A., daughter of William Todd, of Tioga, and they have had four children, viz.: Charles E., of Tonawanda, N. Y., Freeloove L., wife of William Holt, of Tioga, William M., who died at the age of eight years, and Mary E., wife of Frank Harding, of this town.

John Parker settled in Ellistown, at an early date. He married Lizzie Ellis, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Frederick, Henry, Clark, James, Hiram, Caroline, and Abby. James married Charlotte, daughter of William Ellis, who bore him eight children—Frances, Albenia, Genervy, Charles, Mattie, Christina, Mack, and Hermeone.

John W. Van Atta was born November 1, 1782, and came from Rockburg, Warren county, N. J., about 1827, and located on the farm now owned by A. J. Van Atta, on road 52. He married Elizabeth Albright, who was born August 16, 1787, and by whom he had eleven children, born as follows: Peter, July 28, 1810; Margaret, November 21, 1811; Adam, November 18, 1813; William, February 1, 1816; Benjamin, June 6, 1818; Caroline, June 19, 1821; Sarah, July 15, 1823; Isaac, July 22, 1826; Azariah J., December 15, 1827; and Rebecca M., December 11, 1832. Peter married Fanny J., daughter of Reuben Harding, by whom he had two sons, Oscar H., and Clarence, of this town. Peter and Benjamin were musicians in the old state militia.

Shaler Shipman was born in Connecticut, April 21, 1800, and came to this town in 1829, settling first on the farm now owned by P. G. Schuyler, and then removed to the one now occupied by Adam Albright, where he resided until his death. He built two saw-mills, and was engaged in lumbering and farming during most of his life. That section of the town, about the geographical center, is commonly called Shipman Hollow. He married first, Melinda Speer, by whom he had ten children, born as follows: Prosper, March 2, 1829; Lucy A., October 11, 1830; Abram, September 27, 1832; Rachel, June 10, 1834; Philip H.,

March 5, 1836; Stephen, April 27, 1838; Susan M., March 25, 1840; Rufus T., October 23, 1841; George W., September 25, 1844; and Harvey D., August 21, 1847. His second wife, Barbara (Bowman) Hunt, bore him four children, viz.: Perlie E., January 24, 1868; Shaler B., January 26, 1869; Orrilla M., January 4, 1871; Ada M., August 8, 1876. Mr. Shipman died December 24, 1878. Rufus T. Shipman enlisted October 1, 1861, in Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cavalry, and served until August 14, 1862, when he re-enlisted in Co. B, 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served until September 14, 1865. He married Frances, daughter of Asa Doty, who has borne him three children—Ella A., born November 2, 1866, died August 5, 1874; Isaac D., born March 29, 1873; and Cleveland, born March 8, 1885, died March 24, 1885.

James N. Harding, son of Charles, was born near Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., and in 1833 came to this town and located on Tallmadge Hill, upon the farm now occupied by his son, C. N. Harding. He married Susan Tenney, and reared five children, viz.: Gilbert, Horace T., Clara, Charles E., and Cornelius N. Horace T. married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Swain, of Chemung, by whom he has had eight children, viz.: C. Willis, Theodore M., Fred, Charley, Bert, Mamie, Arthur, and Ella, who was born October 7, 1878. C. Willis married Nellie, daughter of H. Burt, and has two daughters, Grace and Ethel. Theodore M., married Nettie, daughter of George Edgcomb, and has one child, Marion. Charles E. married Julia E., daughter of Galaliel Bowdish, of Montgomery county, N. Y., and has had four children, viz.: James O., Robert E., Charles L., and George A.

John Harding, son of Reuben, came with his parents from the town of Minisink, Orange county, N. Y., when he was about six years of age. He married Nancy, daughter of Ezekiel Swartwood, rearing two children, Amelia H., wife of Rev. F. P. Doty, of Thompson, Pa., and Frank, who resides on the homestead. The latter married M. Ella, daughter of Zalmon Barden, of this town. Reuben Harding settled on Tallmadge Hill, on the farm now occupied by Elliott Harding.

James Madison Sliter, son of Peter, was born in Coeymans, Albany county, N. Y., September 11, 1815. When three years of age his parents removed to Guilford, Chenango county, where they remained two years, and then removed to Bainbridge, N. Y., where he resided until November 1, 1834, when he came to this

town and has since resided here. He purchased first some timber property and afterward the farm now owned by Orson Dickerson. On April 30, 1839, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Rev. Henry Ball, a Baptist minister of this town. In 1842 he removed to his present home. They had born to them nine children,—S. Emily, Jefferson B., of Athens, Pa., inventor of the Bonner scroll wagon-spring, Clarissa, Alice, wife of Harrison Lewis, Anna, wife of Frank W. Phillips, of Waverly, Estell, Julia, Katie, wife of Marshall Brown, and Eveline G., wife of Amos Harding. Mrs. Sliter died June 10, 1886.

David Boardman Cure came from Hector, Schuyler county, N. Y., about 1835, and located on Hector Hill, upon the farm now owned by John Brewster, where he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land. He married, first, Achsa Hubbell, by whom he had three children, Jackson, Adliza and Phidelia. His second wife was Maria Shipman, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Elizabeth, David E., Sarah, Amos, James, Franklin E. and Delphine.

Sheldon Morgan, son of Theodore, a Quaker, of Horseheads, N. Y., married Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Stephens) Warner. They had ten children born to them, viz.: Francis, November 22, 1833, died December 6, 1835; Charles H., of Wells-borough, Pa.; George B., of Waverly; William W., who was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain, May 1, 1864; Frances A., born October 17, 1843, and died April 27, 1866; Theodore T., August 7, 1846, served four years in the Union army, was for nine months a prisoner in Andersonville, died February 3, 1874; John W., a member of Co. I, 109th N. Y. Vols., now of Waverly, born January 27, 1849; Joseph S., February 11, 1852, of East Waverly, and Calvin P., May 15, 1855, now of Parsons, Kas. John W. married Nora W., daughter of James Bogart of the town of Barton. Frederick S. Morgan, a member of Co. H., 109th N. Y. Vols., enlisted August 3, 1863, and was mustered out July 21, 1865; was wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. He married Emma R., daughter of Enos Genung, March 23, 1871, and by whom he has three children, Bertha D., Howard and Harry G.

Daniel J. Lum, son of Lyman, was born in New Berlin, N. Y., May 26, 1821, and in 1840 came to Factoryville, where he remained about six months and then removed to Tioga Center, where he engaged in lumbering and farming for about twenty years. He returned to Factoryville in 1874, and from thence removed to Waverly, where he has since resided. He married

Orpha W., daughter of Rev. Henry Primrose, September 3, 1845. Four children were born to them: William Durella, October 19, 1846, died in Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 13, 1864; Mary T., October 14, 1848; Henry E., September 25, 1853, died June 15, 1878; and Mattie Captola, June 27, 1860. Mr. Lum enlisted December 21, 1863, in Co. A, 14th Heavy Artillery, N. Y. Vols., and also on the same date his son William Durella enlisted in the same regiment and company, but was afterward transferred to the 6th N. Y. Heavy Reserves. Mary T. married Melvin J. Baker, February 4, 1871, and there have been born to them three children,—Ola Corrinne, April 21, 1875, died April 13, 1879; Myron Elmer, February 6, 1877, died April 18, 1879; and Edwin Durella, born September 29, 1880.

John Solomon came from Orange county, N. Y., about 1840, and located on West Hill, upon the farm owned by Mr. Kennedy. He married Phœbe Valentine, by whom he had six children—Maria, John V., George, Sarah, William, and Catherine Louise. John V. married Ann Amelia, daughter of B. O. Van Cleft, by whom he has one daughter, Carrie, wife of Horace Steward.

Jacob Andre, son of George, came from Sussexshire, England, when he was eighteen years of age, and settled first in Delaware county, where he married Deborah, daughter of Sterling Hubbell, of Delhi. In 1844 he came to this town and settled on the farm now owned by George Georgia, which he cleared. His children were Isaac, of Factoryville; Jacob N., of Montrose, Pa.; William, deceased; A. T., of Lockwood; George, of Factoryville; John H., of this town; Newton, deceased; and Angeline, wife of Charles Smith, of Waverly.

Lewis Mulock, son of William and Rebecca (Seybolt) Mulock, was born in Mount Hope, N. Y., November 11, 1808. He married Mary, daughter of Peter Corwin, in 1832. About 1850 he came into this county and located on Tallmadge Hill, where he engaged in farming for several years. His children are Theodore, now of Athens, Pa.; Albert; Angeline, wife of Jacob Coleman; Gabriel, of Waverly; Mary A., wife of Rev. A. B. Scutt Coe, of Lancaster, Pa.; and Corwin, of Waverly. For the purpose of securing for his children superior educational advantages, Mr. Mulock removed to Waverly when his family was young, and has since resided there. He has been a justice of the peace here two terms of four years each.

Thomas B. Hunt was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., October 23, 1830, came to this town in 1851, and afterward purchased a farm

in Smithboro. He married Barbara, daughter of Absalom Bowman, by whom he had two children: Sanford E., born September 13, 1857, died in 1859, and William W., of this town, born December 17, 1860.

Allen LaMont, son of David, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., June 22, 1825, and at an early age came to Tioga Center, where he was engaged in lumbering during his early years. In 1860 he came to Waverly and purchased a farm on the Shepard's creek road, engaging also in the produce business in Waverly village, during the latter years of his life in partnership with S. D. Barnum. He married Mary, daughter of Amos Canfield, of Tioga, by whom he had two daughters, Grace and Ellen. He died February 28, 1884.

Jacob D. Besemer, son of James, was born in Caroline, N. Y., in 1820. He married Harriet, daughter of Daniel Vorrhis, by whom he had five children, viz.: Kate, wife of William Frisbie; Daniel V.; James, and George of this town; and Annie, wife of S. Hubbell, deceased. Mr. Besemer came to this town and located on the farm now owned by his son Daniel V. The latter married Delphine A. Hubbell, by whom he has two children—Gracie J., born December 11, 1878, and Reed V., born August 11, 1881.

Dr. Ezra Canfield, son of Amos, was born on the homestead in Smithboro, February 13, 1854. He received his early education there and at Waverly and Binghamton. He entered the office of Dr. O. A. Jakway, of Breesport, N. Y., and that of his brother, Dr. Enos Canfield, of VanEttenville. He graduated from the Medical University of New York City in 1879. His first location was at VanEttenville, where he remained until 1882, when he came to Lockwood, where he has since practiced. He married Emma, daughter of Bishop Kline, of Allentown, Pa., in 1874.

The comparative growth of the town may be seen by the following citation of the census reports for the several enumerations since its organization: 1825, 585; 1830, 972; 1835, 1,496; 1845, 2,847; 1850, 3,522; 1855, 3,842; 1860, 4,234; 1865, 4,077; 1870, 5,087; 1875, 5,944; 1880, 5,825.

Initial Events.—Ebenezer Ellis built the first house, harvested the first crops, and his son Alexander was the first white child born here. The old brick church in Factoryville, now occupied by the Old School Baptist Society, was the first brick building erected. Elias Walker built the first tavern. The first postoffice was established at Factoryville, in 1812, and Isaac Shepard was

the first postmaster. Deacon Ephraim Strong was the first teacher. He was a gentleman of culture, and, in addition to teaching his own large family taught the children of his neighbors in his own house. The Emery Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) at Ellistown was the first church edifice erected. Ebenezer and Samuel Ellis built the first saw-mill, on Ellis creek. George Walker, Sr., erected the first grist-mill, in 1800, on Cayuta creek, at Factoryville. Josiah Crocker and John Shepard built a fulling-mill on Cayuta creek, near the state line, in 1808, and Isaac and Job Shepard erected a woolen-mill near it, in 1810. Dr. Prentice, from Connecticut, was the first physician, William Giles the first lawyer, and Rev. Valentine Cook the first preacher.

Organization.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Gilbert Smith, April 27, 1824; when the following officers were elected: Gilbert Smith, supervisor; John Crotsley, town clerk; Jonathan Barnes, A. H. Schuyler, and William Hanna, assessors; William Crans, Frederick Parker, and John Giltner, commissioners of highways; John Parker, constable and collector; John Hanna, jr., and Seeley Finch, overseers of the poor; Gilbert Smith, Eliphalet Barden, and Nathaniel Potter, commissioners of common schools; James Birch, Ely Foster, Joseph Tallmadge, Samuel Mills, and Jonathan Barnes, inspectors of schools; George W. Johnson, Abraham Smith, and Joseph Tallmadge, fence-viewers; John Hyatt and Joel Sawyer, poundmasters.

BUSINESS CENTERS.

WAVERLY VILLAGE.—This village, one of the most important business centers in this section, and, next to Owego, the largest village in the county, has had a phenomenally rapid growth and prosperous business career: for it is practically only since the completion of the Erie railroad, in 1849, that it has sprung into importance.

Situated upon the east bank of the Chemung river, in the extreme southeastern corner of the county, surrounded by a delightful region of hill and valley, Waverly's location is extremely pleasant. While viewing its busy streets, its rows of business blocks, its manufactories, fine residences, and pleasantly shaded avenues, it is difficult to conceive that its site only a few years since was a cultivated farming region. But such is in reality the case.

Among the early settlers and principal owners of what is now

the village site, was Isaac Shepard, whose father, in 1796, as previously stated, bought 1,000 acres of land, at \$5.00 per acre, embracing the sites of both Waverly and East Waverly, and much valuable territory north and south of these villages. In 1819 Deacon Ephraim Strong purchased 153 acres of this tract, a strip nearly 100 rods wide, extending northward nearly through the center of the present village. The first house here was built by Mr. Strong, probably in that year, although it has been stated that it was built in 1810. It was located near the site of Dr. Frederick M. Snook's residence, and apple trees now standing on Mr. Snook's place were planted by the deacon in those early days.

In 1821 the Chemung turnpike (Chemung street) was laid out, and in 1825 Isaac Shepard built the pioneer hotel of the place. It stood on the site of the present Charles Shepard residence, on West Chemung street. In the following decade the number of settlers was greatly augmented. Owen Spalding, with his brother Amos, came in 1831. The latter occupied a small log house near the site of the present residence of Mrs. Harriet Tannery, until 1833, when he built what now constitutes the rear part of J. Dubois' house, opposite C. E. Merriam's residence, and moved into it. Owen Spalding occupied a plank-house on the present site of Dr. Snook's residence. This was probably the house built by Deacon Strong. In 1833 Mr. Spalding built a house on the site now occupied by Hon. R. A. Elmer's residence. This house was afterward removed to the southwest corner of Chemung street and Pennsylvania avenue, where it now stands, and where Mr. Spalding died.

In March, 1833, Joseph Hallet, Sr., came up from Orange county, and purchased of Valentine Hill, 100 acres of land near the present residence of J. E. Hallet, and extending northward from Chemung street, for which he paid \$1,100.00. He was accompanied by his sons Gilbert H. and Joseph E. The latter settled upon the above mentioned farm, his house standing upon what is now Fulton street, between the present residences of Mrs. Fritcher and E. G. Tracy. At that time there were but fifteen buildings in the place, namely: one hotel, one distillery, one blacksmith shop, one log dwelling, one plank dwelling, six small frame dwellings, and four barns. These were Isaac Shepard's hotel, Jacob Newkirk's distillery and dwelling, Thomas Hill's house, and another small house, all near the Shepard residence; the dwelling of Elder Jackson, a Baptist minister, whose house

stood just west of the present residence of W. F. Inman, and the Elder's blacksmith shop, which stood where now stands the Slaughter residence; Amos Spalding's house, and Owen Spalding's plank house, and the log house into which Gilbert Hallet moved, and O. Spalding's, Jackson's, Newkirk's, and Shepard's barns, the latter the large red barn now standing on Pine street, the only remaining land-mark of those early days.

Gilbert Hallet moved into the log house vacated by Amos Spalding, and the following year built and removed into a house that stood where now stands H. L. Stowell's brick house. In the next year, 1835, he purchased Elder Jackson's house above referred to, together with forty-five acres of land, paying therefor \$1,000.00. This place and the one hundred acres bought by Joseph Hallet were purchased by Jackson and Hill, respectively, of Isaac Shepard. Three years prior to this time, Elder Jackson, who was very anxious to return to Orange county, had offered the place to Jesse Kirk for \$500.00. The land lay south of Chemung street, the east line passing near E. J. Campbell's residence, southward through Slaughter & Van Atta's and E. G. Tracy's drug stores to the 60th mile stone, thence west along the state line to the center of Dry brook, thence north, following the center of Dry brook to Chemung street, and west along Chemung street to the place of beginning, comprising what is now the business portion of the village.

At this time Harris Murray lived in a small wooden house where "Murray's stone house" now stands, in South Waverly, and Mr. Murray offered to sell to Mr. Hallet one hundred acres there for \$1,000.00. These sales illustrate how lightly the land in this valley was valued at that time.

While these settlements were being made along the Chemung road, other pioneers were pushing on beyond and locating on the hill northwest of the village, now called "West Hill."

This portion of the Susquehanna valley had been the scene of many forest fires, lighted either intentionally or carelessly by hunters, and had been so frequently burned over that but little save second growth pines remained, and this is said to have been the reason why many of the early pioneers refused to locate here, they thinking that land that would produce naught but "scrub pines" was of little value, and accordingly pushed on to the highlands beyond, believing that the heavy growth of timber there indicated a fertile and productive soil.

Among those who settled there first, probably during the years

1830-35, Piere Hyatt, Paris and Robert Sanders, David Carmichael, Jonathan Robins, G. W. Plummer, Jacob Swain, Nathan Slawson, and Steven Van Derlip; after these came Daniel Blizard, David Mandeville, Sr., Peter and Lewis Quick, S. T. Van Derlip, W. A. Lane, Jesse Kirk and others. Of these we believe none are now living and but few of their decendants remain on the old homesteads.

Between the years 1837 and 1850 the number of settlers in the village increased rapidly, among the new comers being Captain Benjamin H. Davis, F. H. Baldwin, H. M. and W. E. Moore, Richard A. Elmer, Sr., and his sons Howard and Richard A., Jr., Jacob Reel, E. J. Brooks, J. A. Corwin, Sylvester Gibbons, R. O. Crandall, the first physician, Peter Wentz, the first justice, George Beebe, the first lawyer, and many others.

The street running from Charles Sawyer's residence on Chemung street to the hotel at East Waverly, was laid out in 1835, and in 1843 Pennsylvania avenue was laid out south as far as the present residence of Levi Curtis, and in the same year Waverly street was opened down as far as the present Aplin residence. On the avenue Charles Howard built a house where Levi Curtis' residence now stands, Isaac Drake built one on the site of the Mrs. Bucklin residence, Milo Hulet built one where H. S. Butts' residence now stands, and Frank Sutton one on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Park Place. The latter was torn down by Mr. Elmer, a few years since.

In 1842 G. H. Hallet and Andrew Price built a foundry on the northwest corner of Chemung and Waverly streets, where A. I. Decker's residence now stands. A short time afterwards Daniel Moore opened a cabinet shop in the second floor of this building. Later the foundry was changed into a hotel and bore the name of the Clarmont House.

In 1843 J. E. Hallet built a house on Waverly street, for one of the employes of the foundry. This was the first house on the street. In the same year Edward Brigham built a hotel on the present site of the M. E. church, and Robert Shackelton built a store and dwelling house combined where now stands the Methodist parsonage.

The first store was kept by Alva Jarvis, or "Squire Jarvis" as he was called, in the spring of 1841, in a wooden building between the sites of the present residences of Mrs. Fritcher and A. I. Decker. In the following fall G. H. Hallet opened a store just west of H. L. Stowell's present residence.

In 1843 was begun the construction of the the Erie railroad, an event that proved a great impetus to the growth of the hamlet, an impetus whose force is not yet expended. There were then here probly two or three hundred inhabitants. Poor management, and other causes combined to retard the progress of work on the new railroad, and it was was not until 1849 that the road was completed. In the mean time Waverly Village was steadily growing.

About the time the railroad was completed, Broad street was laid out, and cross-streets connecting Broad and Chemung streets quickly followed. Houses sprang up like magic on every side, and on Broad street there was a strife to see who should erect the first buildings and be the earliest to embark in business.

The railroad passed through lands owned by Owen Spalding, Captain Davis and Isaac Shepard, and each gave the right of way. A part of the land given by Captain Davis was that on which the Erie buildings are now situated. The depot was built and opened about the time of the completion of the road, and was the first building in that part of the village. Mr. Ely was the first station agent, but was soon succeeded by J. S. Smith. While the depot was in process of erection, William Peck erected a small building on the bank, a little west of where now stands the Warford House, and opened a saloon. Afterwards the building was enlarged, a basement built, to which the saloon was removed, and a general store opened on the ground floor. In 1855 or 1856, the building was again enlarged and converted into a hotel. It was first known as the Waverly House, and later as the Courtney House. During the year 1849, a little after Peck opened his saloon, Captain Davis built and opened a saloon and boarding-house between the Waverly House and the present site of the Warford House. A year or so later this building was enlarged to nearly double its original size, and opened as a hotel. It was afterward sold to Stephen Bennet, who for several years prior to this time, had been engaged in blacksmithing on West Chemung street. In the fall of 1856, Cyrus Warford bought the house, and in 1857 it was burnt down. The property was uninsured, and was a total loss to Mr. Warford.

While the hotels were being built, several stores were in course of construction on Broad street, and in November William Gibbons opened a store. Amos Spalding had erected a large wooden block on the site of the present brick block, and in this Hiram Moore opened a store about Christmas, and nearly the same time

T. J. Brooks opened the third store, and John A. Corbin the fourth store, the last three being in the Spalding Block. Following these, others were opened in quick succession. Isaac Shepard erected the Shepard Block, corner of Clark and Broad streets, and in the store now occupied by G. B. Witter, opened a dry goods store, while in the room now occupied by Gerould & Co., Charles Shepard and J. I. Reeve opened a hardware store and tin shop. In 1850 Hiram Moore built a foundry near the present site of Slawson's furniture store. This was afterwards changed into a saloon, and later into a hotel, and bore the name of the Central House. In this year John Hard opened a jewelry store, the first in the place. It was located where now stands Rowland's liquor store.

With these buildings springing up so rapidly on Broad street, the parties who had opened stores on Chemung street discovered that they must get "down town" if they would secure a share of the business, and accordingly moved, not their goods alone, but their buildings also. Chamber's furniture store, that stood near the present site of W. F. Inman's residence, was moved to the corner of Broad and Clark streets, and is now occupied by J. H. Hern as a grocery. George Hanna purchased G. H. Hallet's store, and moved it down near the present site of the Van Velsor Block, where it was occupied by Hiram Payne as a furniture store. Cyrus Warford had a store on the present site of Mrs. Orange's residence, and this he moved down and it is now occupied by Nelson's harness store.

In 1852, B. P. Snyder built the hotel for many years afterward known as the Snyder House, now called the Hotel Warford. In 1855 Cyrus Warford purchased the house, and still owns it, although he retired from its management in 1873.

The name Waverly was not officially applied to the village until the year 1854. Until about 1840 or 1845, the little settlement on Chemung street was called "Villemont," a name given it by Isaac Shepard. After this the village was called by this name, "Waverley," "Loder," etc., to distinguish it from Factoryville, until the final organization, in 1854. For several years after this even, the name was spelled "Waverley." Application for incorporation was made December 12, 1853, and the question was put to a vote of the citizens on the 18th of January following, which resulted in 114 votes for and forty-four against. The name Waverly was given at the suggestion of Mr. J. E. Hallet, by whom it was borrowed from the immortal works of Sir

Walter Scott. Several other names were proposed, among which were "Shepardsville," "Davisville," and "Loder," the latter being in honor of Benjamin Loder, vice-president of the then recently completed railway. The first election of village officers was held March 27, 1854, at which the following officers were elected, viz: Francis H. Baldwin, William Gibson, Hiram M. Moore, Peter Dunning, and Alva Jarvis, trustees; Squire Whitaker, John L. Sawyer, and B. H. Davis, assessors; William P. Owen, collector; Owen Spalding, treasurer; P. V. Bennett, clerk; Morris B. Royall, Absalom Bowman, and W. A. Brooks, street commissioners; David E. Howell, poundmaster.

Captain Davis was the first postmaster, and received his appointment in 1849, from President Fillmore. He kept the office for a short time in Cyrus Warford's store, and afterwards in a small building adjoining "Squire" Jarvis' store on the west. This building he afterward moved down to near the present site of the Commercial Hotel. In 1852 the Captain built the "Davis Block," the brick building now known as the Exchange Block, and removed the postoffice into it, in the store now occupied by H. M. Ferguson & Co. In 1852 the Democrats elected their first President, Franklin Pierce, and on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils," he appointed Squire Jarvis, a Democrat, to the position of postmaster, an office he held until 1861, when Abraham Lincoln appointed William Polleys to succeed him.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Dr. William E. Johnson was born near Port Jervis, N. Y., October 17, 1837; was educated in the common schools, prepared for college at Neversink academy, and graduated at the Albany Medical college, December 31, 1859. In 1862 he was made examining surgeon of the twenty-sixth senatorial district, at Binghamton, to examine recruits, and soon after received a commission as first assistant surgeon of the 109th N. Y. Vols.; was subsequently promoted to surgeon of the same, then to brigade surgeon 3d Division 9th Corps, and then became one of the chiefs of the operating staff of the 3d Division. After the close of the war, in 1865, the Doctor came to Waverly and established himself in practice here, where he has since resided, being prominently identified with the growth and business progress of the place, serving it in many ways. The Doctor married Mattie M. Fuller, of Scranton, Pa., May 1, 1873, and has no children. The Doctor is surgeon-in-chief of the Robert Packer Hospital.



Edward Elmer.

Richard Allison Elmer was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, August 28, 1808. He was the eldest son of Micah Allison Elmer, and grandson of Dr. William Elmer, of Goshen, and Richard Allison, of Wawayanda, Orange county, N. Y., and great grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Elmer, of Florida, and General William Allison, of Goshen, N. Y. He was a descendant of Edward Elmer, who came to America with the company of persons comprising the church of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, in 1632, and settled with the rest of Hooker's company, in Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and was one of the original proprietors of the city. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources, and there was added to his responsibilities the care and education of his younger brothers and sisters. While engaged in farming and kindred pursuits, under his guidance, one brother entered college, and subsequently became a clergyman; the other was engaged in business. His attention was early called Westward, and he became interested in Western lands. In November, 1850, he settled in Waverly, having been induced by his brother, the Rev. Nathaniel Elmer, then Presbyterian clergyman at Waverly, to give up his intention to locate in the West. He was largely interested in matters pertaining to the growth of the town, and while he was a person of unobtrusive manners and quiet force, he was always identified with its schools and churches, and matters pertaining to the advancement of the morals, and the government of its citizens. He died comparatively young, August 8, 1867. He was married September 11, 1832, to Charlotte Bailey (daughter of Colonel Jonathan Bailey, of Wawayanda). She died September 6, 1883, leaving four children: Howard, Mary, Richard A., and Antoinette Elmer.

Rev. Nathaniel Elmer, brother of Richard Allison Elmer, mentioned above, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, January 31, 1816. He was graduated at Union College, New York, in 1840, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, October 24, 1844. He established the first Presbyterian church at Waverly, and was its first pastor, which position he held nine years. He was married to Mary Post, in May, 1849, and died at Middletown, July 11, 1884, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth.

Howard Elmer was born in Wawayanda, Orange county, N. Y., August 2, 1833, the eldest son of Richard Allison and Charlotte (Bailey) Elmer. He was prepared for college at the Ridgebury and Goshen academies, but delicate health prevented the continuance of his course. Soon after coming to Waverly with his

father, in 1850, a lad of seventeen, he entered the Waverly Bank, after which he was engaged by the Chemung Canal Bank and the First National Bank of Elmira. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Waverly, and was until 1868 its cashier, after which he became its president, which position he has continued to hold. Having great faith in the value of the geographical advantages of the valley in which Waverly is situated, in 1870 he associated with himself the late Charles L. Anthony, of New York, and the late James Fritcher, and Richard A. Elmer, his brother, of Waverly, and purchased the several tracts of land, nearly one thousand acres, now embraced by Sayre and its surroundings. The panic of 1873 and consequent depreciation of values, for a time checked the growth of the proposed town considerably, but he did not swerve from his course, and with an absolute faith in its future prosperity he built the town of Sayre, which to-day has a population of three thousand, and monthly pays off over eight hundred men. Upon the death of Mr. Anthony, he induced the Packer family, E. P. Wilbur, and Robert Lockhart, of South Bethlehem, Pa., to assume the Anthony interest, and it resulted in centering at Sayre the great shops of the Pennsylvania & New York, and the Lehigh Valley railroads, which are prominent factors in the prosperity of Waverly and Athens. Through his encouragement the Cayuta Wheel and Foundry, and the Sayre Pipe Foundry were built. He also built the Sayre and Athens waterworks. He is president and active manager of the Sayre Land Company, the Sayre Water Company, the Sayre Pipe Foundry Company, the Cayuta Wheel & Foundry Company, and the Sayre Steam Forge Company. Mr. Elmer is also a director of the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad Company, the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad Company, and treasurer of the Buffalo & Geneva Railroad Company. During the years 1875 and 1876 he was receiver of the Ithaca & Athens, and Geneva & Ithaca railroads. He has always refrained from holding any public office. He married, in October, 1865, Miss Sarah P. Perkins, daughter of the late George A. Perkins, of Athens, Pa.

Richard Allison Elmer* is a son of the late Richard Allison Elmer, of Waverly, and Charlotte (Bailey) Elmer. He was born in Wawayando, Orange county, N. Y., June 16, 1842, and is the

*This sketch of Mr. Elmer was contributed, at our solicitation, by Mr. Charles Nordhoff, of the New York *Herald*.

second in a family of four, Howard Elmer being his elder brother.

His family removed to Waverly in 1850, and have remained established there ever since. He was educated at the Waverly High School, and subsequently at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1864. He intended to practice law, and pursued his studies for that purpose, and was admitted to the bar, but in 1867 the death of his father led him to abandon this plan of life, and he joined his brother, Howard Elmer, who was then president of the First National Bank of Waverly, became cashier of that bank, and the two succeeded to their father's business. He remained cashier of the First National Bank for twelve years, during which time, by his energy and business ability, he so developed the position about him that his firm became one of the largest investors of private trusts in the state of New York.

In 1870, he joined his brother Howard, Mr. Charles L. Anthony, of New York city, and Mr. James Fritcher, in the purchase of a tract of land in Pennsylvania, near Waverly, which now bears the name of Sayre, and has become a great manufacturing and railroad center, where large bodies of men are employed.

He still retains his original interest at Sayre, and besides being a director of the First National Bank, is director of the Sayre Land Company, the Sayre Water Company, the Cayuta Wheel Foundry Company, the Sayre Pipe Foundry Company, and the Sayre Steam Forge Company. Busied with these and other enterprises, which gave full occupation to his energies, Mr. Elmer, though he took always a prominent part in political as well as local and charitable movements, never sought political office. His name was prominently mentioned in the Republican state convention, in 1879, for the place of state treasurer, as being in consonance with his business pursuits.

In 1881, on the accession of President Garfield, the urgent public demand for trenchant and long needed reform in the post-office department led General Garfield to look around for a citizen of more than common courage, energy and business capacity to fill the place of second assistant postmaster general, in which bureau of the department the required reforms were to be made. Without Mr. Elmer's knowledge, several gentlemen, prominent and influential with the President and the new administration, recommended him as the fittest man within their knowledge for this place, and able to do the required and very difficult work of reform. The President determined to nomi-

nate him, and it was only when this was decided upon that Mr. Elmer was told of what was proposed. He had but a day to consider the question of accepting the position, and with his reluctant consent his name was sent to the senate. He was confirmed May 3, 1881, and soon after removed to Washington, and assumed his new duties.

The affairs of the post-office department, particularly of that part under the control of the second assistant postmaster general, known as the star route and steamboat service, had fallen into such disorder under the previous administration as to become one of the gravest public scandals in the history of the government; attracting the attention of the whole country, and being exposed and denounced by the journals of both parties, as well as in congressional committees and debates. All demands for efforts at reform had been successfully resisted, and President Garfield on entering the presidency, felt that a thorough extirpation of the gross maladministration and waste in this part of the public service was absolutely necessary to the success and good fame of his administration. He promised his unfaltering support to Mr. Elmer, and thus encouraged, the work was begun. Mr. Elmer found himself strongly opposed by those who had in various ways profited by the corruption and maladministration, many of them men of influence, and supported by others prominent in the country.

Almost entirely unknown to the circle of political leaders in Washington, and unfamiliar with the Department and with the Capitol, Mr. Elmer steadfastly pursued the work of reform he had undertaken. Overcoming all obstacles placed in his way, and the very great difficulties which necessarily met him at every step of an extremely intricate business, he, in three years of arduous and unceasing labor, completed the reform he had undertaken.

This done, he resigned his place in February, 1884, to attend to his neglected private interests. On resigning, he received the well merited thanks of President Arthur, and of the head of the Post Office Department. His course and his success had already won the approval of the country, which saw with surprise and satisfaction the substitution of economy, honesty and efficiency in that branch of the service which had long been notorious for the most scandalous abuses.

A brief statement of the results he achieved shows their value and importance. In the first year of his service he saved the Treasury \$1,778,000. In the second and following years these savings amounted to over \$2,000,000 per annum. Against the efforts of one of the most powerful combinations the country has known, he restored order and economy to the carrying of the Star Route and other mails, and without stinting the service the savings he enforced and brought about were so great as to make the Post Office Department self-supporting for the first time in thirty years. This encouraged Congress to agree to

his recommendation to lower the letter rate from three cents to two cents.

The press of the country freely expressed its satisfaction with Mr. Elmer's conspicuous success in one of the most difficult works of administrative reform ever undertaken. The *New York Herald* said editorially of him, in July, 1882, in a comparison of his work with that of his predecessor :

"The saving Mr. Elmer has effected on the Star Route service alone, is more than enough to make the whole postal service self-supporting. That is what the public gains by the labors of an honest man, and it enables the Postmaster General to say, that for the year ending July 1, 1883, the Post Office Department will not only be self-supporting, but will have a surplus of one and a half million dollars. Such reductions in the cost of the service, without impairing its efficiency, tell their own story. They reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Elmer, as also on Postmaster General Howe, without whose strong and constant support Mr. Elmer would not have been able to carry out the reforms he has made in a service which had become corrupt, demoralized, and inefficient."

In June of the following year, the *New York Herald*, discussing the condition of the postal service, praised "Mr. Elmer's extraordinary administrative capacity, courage and honesty," and said, "As to Mr. Elmer, the Second Assistant General, it was his task when he came into office to reform the Star Route service, and weed out of it the extravagance and corruption which had filled it under his predecessor. Mr. Elmer did this, and he deserves the thanks of the country for doing it admirably. In the first year of his service he made a saving of over one-half of the amount spent the previous year; in the second year he effected still greater savings, and he did this in such a manner that no complaints were made of insufficient service."

Shortly after retiring to private life, Mr. Elmer organized in the City of New York the American Surety Company, of which he became and remains president. Soon after he had established this organization, he fell ill from long-continued and severe labor, and suffered for nearly two years from the results of too great and prolonged a strain. He did not, however, give up work, and his care and skill have made his corporation the largest and most successful of its kind in the world.

In the spring of 1887, on the application of the Surrogate of New York, Judge Noah Davis, acting as appointed referee, took testimony, at great length, to examine into the soundness of the plan on which the American Surety Company carried on its business, and the responsibility of its guarantees, both in regard to individuals and trusts. In his official report to the Surrogate, Judge Davis went at length into the manner in which the Company does its work, and his conclusions were :

"The capital of the Company remains wholly unimpaired. The reserved fund and the net surplus show that the business of the Company has been, during its short term of existence, both prosperous and profitable.

"The business of the Company is strictly confined to Fidelity Insurance, and the evidence shows that it engages in no other business. It divides this business into two classes, which it calls Judicial and Fidelity. The former embraces all the business pertaining to Courts of every kind, and includes undertakings or bonds in appeals, on attachments and other process in suit, bonds of guardians, of administrators, executors, trustees, receivers, and all other obligations of sureties in courts of law, equity and probate, which involve the fidelity of appointees, except public officers. The second class includes bonds and guarantees of the fidelity of employees of corporations and persons whose relations to their employers are fiduciary in any pecuniary sense, except also public officers. The judicial business has been conducted in eleven different States of the United States, but chiefly in New York and Pennsylvania."

As to the Fidelity branch of the business, Judge Davis said :

"Thus far the business has proved itself to be a safe and profitable form of insurance, and the experience of this Company has justified the policy of the statute which authorizes the organization of such corporations. The conclusions which the Referee has reached from the examination of this case are, that the American Surety Company has not only satisfactorily justified in respect of its qualifications to become surety in this particular matter, but has shown that as surety in judicial proceedings, it presents a system of security worthy of the confidence of the Court, and of the public, and largely superior to that which can be offered by individual sureties.

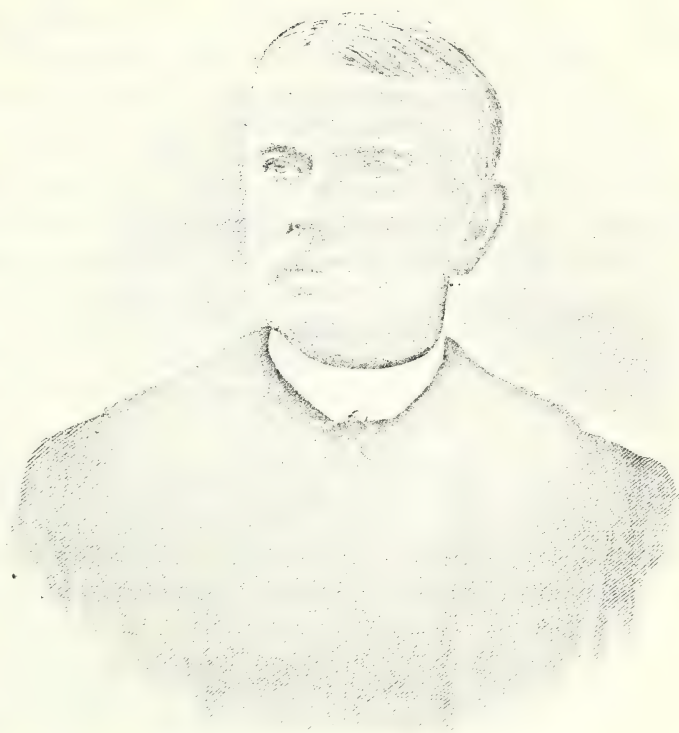
"The management of the affairs of the Company by its officers has been most creditable to their capacity and integrity."

On this report the Surrogate made an order June 1, 1887, that, "The American Surety Company be accepted as surety on the bond of Ana de Rivas Herques given in the above entitled matter, or upon any new bond that she may be required to give in this proceedings."

Mr. Elmer is a director of the Wabash railroad, the Atlantic & Danville railroad, the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and several New York and New England corporations.

In 1883 he became interested in several Mexican properties, and out of this relation grew the International Company of Mexico, of which he was one of the founders and the treasurer, and to whose success he has largely contributed.

Mr. Elmer married June 16, 1870, Miss Sarah Foster France, daughter of the late J. Foster France, of Middletown, New York, and has three sons, Robert France Elmer, Richard Allison Elmer Jr., the third of his name, and Charles Howard Elmer.



Photograph by J. H. Smith

Rich. E. L. Grier

John L. Sawyer, born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1811, came to Barton in 1833, engaging in farming and lumbering. After the construction of the Erie railroad, in 1849, he removed to Waverly village, where he was long and prominently identified with the village's growth and prosperity, and where he resided until his death, in 1871. For many years he represented the town in the board of supervisors. Mr. Sawyer married Julia Smith, of Orange county, who bore him two children, Henry M. and J. Theodore. The former, born in 1832, married Maria, daughter of Senator Nathan Bristol, of Waverly, in 1856, and died two years later without issue. J. Theodore was born in Barton in 1834. He was educated at the district schools and Goshen Academy, and engaged with his father in the lumber business in Waverly and Canada. For a time he conducted a private bank, and in 1874 organized the Citizens Bank of Waverly, of which he is president. He represented his town two years in the board of supervisors, and in 1878 and 1879 the county of Tioga in the state legislature. In 1872 Mr. Sawyer married Alice Lyman, of Goshen, Conn., and has one child, Ellen, born in 1874.

Moses Lyman who was born in Goshen, Conn., a son of Moses and Mary A. (Hadley) Lyman, August 20, 1836; was educated at Goshen Academy and Brown University; began the lumber business at Windsor Locks, Conn., and McIndoes Falls, Vt., in 1859, where he remained till 1862. He then enlisted in the 15th Vt. Vols., as 1st Lieutenant of Co. F. In 1865, he came to Waverly and established a lumber business here under the firm name of Jennings & Lyman, and has since been a resident of the village. In 1872 he built the car-wheel foundry at the present village of Sayre, acting as treasurer of the company till he sold out his interest in 1884. Mr. Lyman is now identified with the Salisbury Iron interests of Connecticut, and is Eastern sales agent for the Shelby Iron Co., of Alabama, owns the Waverly Toy Works, and is president of the Lyman Bank, of Sanford, Fla., established in 1882. Mr. Lyman married Miss Ellen A. Douglass, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., who bore him two children, Moses and Isabel, and died in August, 1871. In March, 1883, he married Miss Sarah H. Beebe, daughter of P. S. Beebe, of Litchfield, Conn.

Henry G. Merriam, of the firm of Merriam Bros., was born in Goshen, N. Y., March 5, 1837. He was educated at the Farmer's Hall Academy, of Goshen, and graduated at Brown (R. I.) Univer-

sity, in 1857, and from 1861 to 1865 was principal of Leicester Academy, Mass. He then came to Waverly and established the hardware business which he has since conducted as senior partner. Mr. Merriam married Fanny W. White, of Worcester, Mass., in 1867, and has two children, Harry E. and Grace M. Mr. Merriam was the first president of the board of education here, and has held the office eleven years.

Judge Ferris Shoemaker is the fifth son of Richard Shoemaker, who was a son of Benjamin, a son of Daniel, the original settler of that name in the town of Nichols, and was born June 22, 1838, in Athens township, Pa. Later in the same year his parents moved to Susquehanna county, Pa. Here he grew to manhood and made it his home until he moved to Waverly, in 1873. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and at the Normal School, Montrose, Pa. Prior to 1861 he engaged in teaching for several years, but soon after the war broke out he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps, and served four years and three months, returning home in the spring of 1866. The following fall he was elected register of wills, etc., of Susquehanna county. This office he filled three years, and in February, 1870, was appointed prothonotary by Governor John W. Geary, to fill vacancy caused by the death of W. F. Simrell. While performing the duties of these offices he found time to pursue the study of law in the office of Hon. W. H. Jessup, of Montrose, and in the spring of 1871 was admitted to practice in all the courts of the county. He was afterwards admitted to the bar in Bradford and Wyoming counties, and after coming to Waverly, in 1873, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York. For the past fourteen years he has been in constant practice in both states. At the general election of 1886 Mr. Shoemaker was elected special county judge, on the Republican ticket. He married Gertrude S. Sweet, of Montrose, Pa., September 1, 1869, and has had five children, all of whom except one are living, viz.: Richard S., Tila N., Mabel and Max Albrecht, residing with their parents.

Jacob B. Floyd was born in Chemung, N. Y., April 26, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, N. Y., and the Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston, Pa., taking a college preparatory course. He began the study of law at the Albany Law school, graduating in 1871. He immediately began practice at Waverly, and has been in practice here ever since. He has held the office of special

county judge, was a member of the state assembly in 1882, and held other minor offices. Mr. Floyd married Matilda H. Snyder, of Scranton, Pa., August 14, 1861, and has had three children, only one of whom, a daughter, Florence, a graduate of Wellesly college, is living.

Adolphus G. Allen, son of Samuel and Miranda (Sheffield) Allen, was born at Troy, Pa., November 30, 1830. His studies were begun in the common schools, and he prepared for college in the Troy academy; but left off ideas of the classics for law, beginning study with General James Nye, at Hamilton, N. Y., and completed them with Goodwin & Mitchel, of the same place, and was admitted to the bar at the general term at Binghamton, January, 1853. The next spring he was admitted to the Bradford county bar, and immediately moved to Factoryville, and in the spring of 1854 located in Waverly, where he now is. He has held the office of town clerk, trustee of the village, been special county judge two terms, and was a member of the state legislature in 1886. Judge Allen married Sarah S. Walker, of Factoryville, in March, 1853, and has two children, D. Wellington, a practicing attorney of Waverly, born June 18, 1854, and Kate, wife of Clarence C. Campbell, born January 1, 1860.

William Polleys was born in Malden, Mass., August 18, 1816, and when about ten years of age removed with his parents to Bradford county, Pa. When about eighteen years of age, he entered the office of the *Elmira Republican*, as an apprentice. After mastering the trade, he remained in the office until 1840, when he and Alva S. Carter purchased the paper, and continued the publication until 1845, when they sold their interest, and the name was changed to the *Elmira Advertiser*. In 1854 Mr. Polleys removed to Waverly, and entered into partnership with F. H. Baldwin, in the publication of the *Advocate*, then but recently changed in name from the *Waverly Luminary*, and continued one of its publishers up to the time of his death. July 17, 1861, Mr. Polleys was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, and for fourteen years following held that position, when he voluntarily retired. From early manhood Mr. Polleys took an active interest in politics, and until the demise of the Whig party, belonged to that organization, but on its dissolution, he united with the Republicans, and much of the strength and success of their party in Tioga county can be traced to his energy, perseverance and untiring work. For his friends and the success of his party, no sacrifice was too great. He took an active interest in all public

enterprises, and in everything that was calculated to advance the interests of the village. He died suddenly June 26, 1883.

Richard D. Van Deuzer came from Orange county, N. Y., to Waverly, in 1852, when there were but four or five hundred inhabitants in the village, and has been connected with public enterprises here ever since. He built the Waverly steam flouring-mill, and conducted it until it was destroyed by fire. He built also, a planing-mill in Waverly, and a steam saw-mill on Shepard's creek. The former was twice destroyed by fire. Previous to his connection with manufacturing projects, he was engaged in merchantile pursuits, and conducted the first coal-yard in Waverly. He was one of the incorporators of the old Waverly Bank, also of the First National Bank, and was the first president of the latter institution, which office he held seven years. He was one of the first stock-holders, and helped organize the G. I. & S. R. R. company, and in connection with John Sawyer, secured the right of way from the village to Dean's creek, a distance of seven miles, for one dollar. Mr. Van Deuzer was president of the village corporation at the opening of the Lehigh Valley R. R., and in honor of the occasion a banquet was given at the Snyder House, at which he presided. Mr. Van Deuzer married Harriet Everson, by whom he had five children, viz.: Fanny, wife of W. H. W. Jones, Howard C., Mamie C., Annie L., and Richard D., Jr. Howard C. married Kittie Towne, of Rockford, Ill.

Gudron G. Manning was born in Berkshire, N. Y., December 30, 1825. He was educated in the common schools, and attended the Owego academy. He then taught school several years, went to Owego as a clerk for Truman, Stone & Buckbee, where he remained six years. In 1856 he went into the dry goods business with C. E. Schoonmaker. In the latter part of 1860 he was elected county treasurer, and sold his interest to his partner, and in 1861 removed to Factoryville, where he entered the mercantile trade again, in company with Silas Fordham. In 1876 he removed to Waverly village, and since January, 1886, has held the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Manning married Sarah A. Adams, October 23, 1851, and has had born to him three children, viz.: Lucius R., a banker of Tacoma, W. T., Charles E., an assistant engineer in the U. S. Navy, and Jennie S., wife of James P. Nevins, of this town.

Ambrose P. Eaton was born in the old town of Union, now Chenango, Broome county, N. Y., June 4, 1826. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, studied law with

Hon. Charles E. Parker, of Owego, was admitted to practice at Binghamton, in 1868, and has been in practice in Tioga county since. Mr. Eaton married Mary H., daughter of Calvin Johnson, March 13, 1851, and has one child, Mary E., wife of James A. Roberts, of Tioga. Mr. Eaton's home is in Smithboro, though his office is located in Waverly.

William Fiske Warner, one of Waverly's lawyers, has been prominently identified with the later growth of the village, and is widely known as a writer and student of local history. In Owego, his former home, we print a biographical sketch of this gentleman.

Benjamin Genung was an early settler in this vicinity. Jean Guenon, one of the exiled Huguenots who took refuge in Holland, set sail from Amsterdam, April 2, 1657, in the ship "Draetvat," Captain John Bestevaer, and came directly to New Amsterdam (New York). The next year he settled at Flushing, L. I., where he acquired some land, and remained until his death, in 1714. His wife was Grietie, or Margaret Sneden, of Harlem, whom he married August 30, 1660, and who survived him about thirteen years. They left besides daughters, two sons, John, born in 1669, and Jeremiah, born in 1671. From these it is believed, have descended the entire, and now widely scattered family of Genung, in this country. Benjamin Genung, a soldier of the revolution, settled in New Jersey, and at an early day came to Dryden, Tompkins county, when that county formed a part of Tioga. He had six children,—Barnabas, Aaron, Rachel, Philo, Peron and Timothy. Barnabas married Susan Johnson, by whom he had twelve children who arrived at maturity—Lydia, Nathaniel, Abram, Harrison, Ann, Rebecca, Sally, Enos, George, Merilda and Barnabas. Abram married Martha, daughter, of James R. Dye, by whom he has two sons, John Franklin and George Frederick (twins), the former professor of rhetoric in Amherst college, the latter professor of Greek, Latin and political economy in Benedict Institute, Columbia, S. C. Enos H. was born February 26, 1825, and has lived principally in Tioga county since 1852. He married Sarepta, daughter of George Earsley, of Caroline, N. Y., April 7, 1850, and by whom he has six children, viz.: Emma (Mrs. Fred Morgan), George D., the well known journalist of this village, Deil (Mrs. George Gardner), Priscilla (Mrs. George Stevens), Luella (Mrs. William Ewen) and Reuben E. Mrs. Genung died September 18, 1882. Salmon A., son of Nathaniel, was born January 27, 1841, married Mary E., daughter

of Asa Doty, of Towanda, Pa., September 21, 1861, and is now a resident of Waverly. George D. Genung married Mary A. VanDerlip, a daughter of S. T. VanDerlip, of Waverly, June 16, 1876. Three children have been born to them, Arthur, deceased, G. Leyl and M. Lucille.

Squire Whitaker was born in Deckertown, N. J., June 1, 1808, and came with his parents to this town in 1816. He walked the entire distance, which in those days was not considered a remarkable feat, and assisted in driving a cow. In 1832 he married Sally, daughter of John Hanna, and for about two years resided in Ellistown. They afterward moved to the farm on Tallmadge Hill now owned by his son Lewis, then an unbroken forest. He set up a temporary house on crotched sticks, which the family occupied while his log-house was building. He subsequently built a framed house, which was burned, and his neighbors kindly aided him to re-build, and in nine days had his house ready for occupancy. Their children were Horace, Jane (Mrs. D. D. Knapp), Pheobe (Mrs. Hatfield Hallett), Lewis, James, William and Frank (Mrs. Wilbur Finch). Lewis married Frances, daughter of James Parker. In 1849, the family removed to Waverly and took up their home at the homestead in Chemung street, where Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker continued to reside to the time of their death. Mrs. Whitaker died about fifteen years ago, and Mr. Whitaker on May 15, 1887. He was appointed captain of the state militia by Governor Marcy. In 1844 Tioga county offered a banner to the town that would bring to Owego the largest delegation in favor of Polk and Dallas. Mr. Whitaker was at the head of the greatest number, and took the prize.

Banking Institutions.—The Waverly Bank was organized in 1855, with John C. Adams, president, and George H. Fairchild, cashier. The business was at first opened in the northwest room of the Snyder House, and a year or two later, upon the completion of the bank building corner of Broad and Loder street, removed into it. In about 1865 it was changed to a National bank, and in 1871 was moved into the building now occupied by the Citizens Bank.

About the first of April, 1872, a private bank was opened in the same building, H. T. Herrick, president; George Herrick, cashier; H. T. Sawyer, teller. They also held the same positions in the National Bank, and within a month after the organization of the private bank, the National went into the hands of a receiver. J. S. Thurston, of Elmira, was the first receiver appointed, and at

the end of a month he resigned and was succeeded by J. T. Sawyer, who served for about three months and resigned. J. B. Floyd was then appointed and closed up the business. In May of the following year, 1873, the Herrick Bank also suspended, and J. T. Sawyer and R. A. Elmer were elected assignees and effected a settlement of the business.

The First National Bank was organized February 13, 1864, with a capital of \$50,000.00. Its first officers were R. D. Van Deuzer, president; R. A. Elmer, vice-president; H. Elmer, cashier. In February, 1884, their charter was extended twenty years. The present officers are Howard Elmer, president; N. S. Johnson, vice-president; F. E. Lyford, cashier.

The Citizens Bank was incorporated under the banking laws of the state of New York, June 18, 1874, and commenced business on the first of July following, with a capital of \$50,000.00. The first officers were J. T. Sawyer, president; M. Lyman, cashier. The present officers are J. T. Sawyer, president; S. W. Slaughter, vice-president; F. A. Sawyer, cashier.

Gas Light Company.—The Waverly Gas Light Company was organized January 7, 1873, with a capital of \$50,000.00, and the works were completed August 15th of the same year. They were constructed by Deily & Fowler, engineers of Philadelphia, and cost the company \$50,000.00. The village was first lighted with gas July 24, 1873. The first officers of the company were William F. Warner, president; Frederick W. Warner, secretary; E. W. Warner, treasurer. William F. Warner is still president, and Henry G. Merriam, secretary and treasurer.

Waverly Library and Museum.—A library and museum was opened on Park avenue, June 10, 1885, due mainly to the efforts of Prof. Riker, seconded by the generous co-operation of the citizens. The library contains some 2,500 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets, and has a circulating and a reference department, the latter embracing many rare and valuable works. It is made free to the public, excepting the circulating department, for the use and increase of which an annual fee is charged. It has worked well and given great satisfaction in the short period of its existence.

FACTORYVILLE.—The name "Factoryville" was originally applied to all the territory now included in both Waverly and East Waverly, and took its origin from the number of factories and mills erected along Shepard's creek in the early part of the century. The village is pleasantly located, but its prosperity de-

parted when, in 1849; the completion of the Erie railroad caused Waverly to spring up on its western border, and while the latter has advanced rapidly in population and in commercial and manufacturing interests, the former has made but very slight progress. The village now contains one church (Old School Baptist), three stores, two hotels, one tannery, one steam saw-mill, wagonshops, blacksmith shops, etc., a fine school building, belonging to the graded school system of Waverly and East Waverly, and has about 500 inhabitants. Waverly in her growth has pushed out in all directions, but particularly towards Factoryville, until now the two unite and practically constitute one village, the name Factoryville even locally having given way to "East Waverly," and doubtless within a few years both will be comprised within the corporate limits of Waverly, and "Factoryville" will exist only in memory and in history.

A survey of Factoryville was made in 1819, by Major Flower. John Shepard owned the land on which the village is now located, and he divided it into large lots, and sold them to Thomas Wilcox and Moses and Elisha Larnard, who divided them into village lots, which were sold, and neat and comfortable buildings were erected upon them, some of which are now standing. The post-office was established here in 1812, with Isaac Shepard as postmaster. The office was first located in the woolen-mill, and later in Mr. Shepard's store on the Owego road (Chemung street). The establishment of mail and stage lines over the newly constructed turnpike, made the "tavern" a necessity, and in 1824 one was erected by Isaac Shepard, on the lot where now stands the C. H. Shepard residence, and a few years later John Shackleton, Sr., built a tavern and stage-house at East Waverly.

At a very early date in the history of the town, mills and factories were erected here. In the year 1800 George Walker built a grist-mill, and in 1808-09 John Shepard, of Milftown, and Josiah Crocker, then recently removed from Lee, Mass., erected a fulling-mill, carding-machines and saw-mill. Later, Isaac and Job Shepard, sons of John Shepard, the former the father of Charles and William Shepard, erected a woolen factory, which was afterwards bought and enlarged by Alexander Brooks, an uncle of C. C. Brooks. This building was destroyed by fire in 1853. It was rebuilt by Mr. Brooks' sons, William and Gilbert, as an agricultural implement factory. It was afterwards again destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in part by William Brooks. In 1863 C. C. Brooks bought a half interest in the concern of William Brooks,

and they enlarged the buildings, added a foundry, machine-shops, etc. In 1870 Messrs. Brooks sold the establishment to A. B. Phillips, who again converted it into a tannery. In 1879 A. I. Decker purchased the property, and in August, 1882, the buildings were again destroyed by fire. Mr. Decker at once commenced rebuilding, and in January, 1883, was again ready for business.

About the year 1824 Jerry Adams built a tannery near the state line, and later he sold the industry to one Norris, who in 1834 sold to Luther Stone, father of William and James Stone. In 1842 Mr. Stone removed the building and put up a much larger and better one. In 1860 this was burned down, but was rebuilt the same year. In 1866 Luther Stone died and his sons continued the business until 1868, when James sold his interest to J. A. Perkins, and two years later William also sold to Mr. Perkins, and the latter continued the business for several years. In 1883 the Sayre Butter Package Co. leased the building, which for a few years preceding this time had been unused, and now it is the scene of this important industry.

BARTON is a post village situated near the southeast corner of the town of Barton, on the north bank of the Susquehanna river, and is a way-station on the N. Y. L. E. & W. railroad. It contains one church (M. E.), one school-house, one hotel, two general stores, one feed and saw-mill, and about two hundred inhabitants. Of the early settlers in this vicinity we have already spoken. The village is about five miles from Waverly.

RENIFF is a post village situated near the northwest corner of the town. The postoffice was established here in March, 1881, with Willis E. Gillett postmaster, who has continued in office to the present time. The village contains a school-house, saw, planing, shingle, and feed-mills, creamery, general store, blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwellings. The patrons of the post-office are about 200. The mills are owned by W. E. Gillett, as is also the store and blacksmith-shop, and he owns a half interest in the creamery. Mr. Gillett is largely engaged in farming, and employs upwards of thirty men. Although comparatively a young man, he has shown remarkable enterprise and energy in establishing and maintaining most of the business interests of the place, and Reniff owes almost its entire existence to him.

LOCKWOOD is a post village situated on the western border of the town, about seven miles north of Waverly, on Shepard's creek, and is a station on the G. I. & S. R. R. The postoffice was

established in 1869, as Bingham's Mills, with G. W. Bingham postmaster. The name was afterwards changed to Lockwood. The population is about 200. The village has one church (M. E.), a school-house, custom and flouring-mill, two saw and planing-mills, two blacksmith-shops, two turning, scroll-sawing, and wagon-shops, one hotel, two general stores, and one grocery and meat market. It is exceedingly bright for a place of its size, and is remarkable for its industry and thrift.

NORTH BARTON postoffice is located in the northern part of the town, near the head-waters of Ellis creek.

HALSEY VALLEY is a post village extending from the town of Tioga partially over into the northeastern corner of Barton township. A description of it may be found in the history of Tioga.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The Novelty Furniture Works of Waverly were established by Hall & Cummings, in 1873, in South Waverly. In 1876 the works were removed to Athens, Pa., where, under the present firm of Hall & Lyon, the business prospered and grew until it ranked among the largest and most successful in the state of Pennsylvania. In June, 1884, the works were completely destroyed by fire. The people of Waverly, wisely realizing the importance of manufacturing as an element of growth and prosperity, made a very liberal proposition to Messrs. Hall & Lyon to re-build their works in their beautiful and thriving village. The proffer being accepted, the works were re-built, on a much enlarged basis, and were ready for operation in the autumn of 1884. At the present time the works consist of three main brick buildings, besides a brick boiler and furnace house, and a large dry-kiln capable of thoroughly kiln-drying three million feet of lumber annually. For convenience of arrangement, thorough equipment and facility for receiving the raw materials and shipping the finished product, these works are not surpassed by any similar institution in the whole country. Now more than 72,000 feet of floor space is utilized, and constant employment is afforded to 125 workmen, with a promise of constant growth and expansion in the near future. Messrs. Hall & Lyon now maintain a large sales room in Philadelphia, and their product finds market also throughout New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

D. H. Eaton & Son's Refrigerator, Butter and Oyster Pail Manufactory was established in July, 1885, by the above firm who are

the patentees. The pail is made of tin, with a jacket of sheet or galvanized iron so fitted as to allow a free circulation of air between the pail and jacket; the latter being perforated at the top and bottom. There are sizes for holding five, ten, fifteen, twenty and fifty pounds of butter. By thorough tests it has been proved of surpassing coldness for the transmission of butter, and they may be returned to the shipper and re-used many times. The works are situated in East Waverly, on Main street, under the supervision of the firm.

The Sayre Butter Package Company was established by Richard D. Van Deuzer, who secured the patent in July, 1882, and who erected the buildings and put in the machinery necessary for their manufacture. In October of the same year he entered into partnership with James A. Clark, which partnership was continued until 1884. The factory is situated on Main street, in East Waverly, and is run by both steam and water-power. They make the first tin butter package with wooden jackets and covers ever manufactured in this section, and Mr. Van Deuzer was the first to introduce them into New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New England states. The tub is made of tin with an elm jacket, bottom and top hoops and wooden cover. There are three sizes made, holding twenty, thirty and fifty pounds. There are thirty-five hands employed, and the capacity is 1,000 packages in ten hours. The present proprietors are R. D. & H. C. Van Deuzer, of Waverly, and F. T. Page, of Athens, Pa. This firm has recently added the manufacture of baskets of all varieties, made of staves and splints, and the entire management is under the supervision of R. D. Van Deuzer.

The Decker Tannery, located at Factoryville, has already been spoken of in connection with the sketch of that village. The tannery gives employment to twenty-five hands, and has the capacity for turning out 50,000 sides of leather per annum.

C. M. Crandall's Toy Manufactory, on Broad street, was established here by him in 1885. He came from Montrose, Pa., where he had carried on the business a number of years. He manufactures about \$40,000.00 worth of toys per year, employing fifty hands. His goods consist of a vast number of ingenious mechanical toys, all of which are invented and manufactured by himself. The production is disposed of entirely to New York jobbers, orders for a single style of toy often amounting to several thousand dollars.

John C. Shear's Grist and Flouring-Mill, on Broad street, was

built by Weaver & Shear, in 1878. Since 1882 the mill has been owned and operated by Mr. Shear. It is operated by steam-power, has four runs of stones, one set of rolls, four brakes, and other modern machinery to correspond. Mr. Shear employs four men, and grinds about 200 bushels of grain per day, with the capacity for turning out 450. He does principally custom work.

James Lemon's Foundry and Machine Shop, on Broad street, was originally established by him in 1850. He located on Broad street then, about where Clark's hardware store now is, his being the third building erected on the street. Mr. Lemon continued in business at this point until 1856, when he sold to H. M. Moore, and moved to about what is now No. 150 Broad street. About twenty years ago he located at the site he now occupies. He manufactures plows, stoves, plow and agricultural fixtures, etc.

The Reniff Mills were built by Isaac Barnes and George Newell, upwards of fifty years ago. The present mill was built about forty years ago, but has been enlarged and extensively improved by the present owner, Willis E. Gillett. Its capacity for sawing and planing is 2,000,000 feet per annum. There is also a feed and shingle-mill in connection.

The Gillett & Decker Creamery was established in the spring of 1887, by W. E. Gillett and A. I. Decker. It is situated at Reniff, is run by a six horse-power engine, and is equipped with all the most improved machinery known to the manufacture of butter. It runs this year about 175 gallons of milk per day.

The Cayuta Creamery was established in 1883, at Barton Center, and was known as the "Barton Center Creamery." In the winter of 1887 it was removed to East Waverly, near the Geneva & Sayre R. R. depot. Its capacity is for 1,000 cows, employs five men, and runs delivery wagons for supplying private families with milk products. It was established by F. A. Schuyler, and was run by him until the spring of 1887, when H. T. Harding entered into partnership with him, and it is now run under the firm name of Schuyler & Harding.

The Lockwood Flour and Custom Feed Mill was established in 1853, by Charles Bingham, and is now run by Bingham Brothers. It is situated in the village of Lockwood, on Shepard's creek. It is run by steam and water-power, has four runs of stones, and good facilities for grinding buckwheat. Its capacity is about 200 bushels in ten hours.

The Lockwood Saw, Planing, and Lath Mills, are run by the Bingham Brothers. The present mills were built by Bingham, Lyons

& Co., in 1879. They are situated on Shepard's creek, are run by a forty horse-power engine, and have the capacity for 10,000 feet of lumber per day. The head sawyer is J. A. Stever.

A. V. C. Vail & Co.'s Steam Saw and Planing-Mill is situated at Lockwood village, near the G. I. & S. R. R. It was removed there from road 2, in 1880. Its capacity is 5,000 feet per day.

A. Brook's Turning and Scroll-Sawing Works, at Lockwood, are fitted with a four horse-power engine, a variety of circular and scroll saws and lathes, and all equipments necessary to do the finest work in that line. A specialty is made of the manufacture of church seats, where a variety of styles and patterns may be seen. The business was established in 1880.

C. H. Coleman's Turning, Scroll-Sawing, Wagon and Blacksmith Shops are situated near Bingham's mills, in Lockwood. The works are run by an eight horse-power engine, have a planer, various saws, etc., also facilities for doing all kinds of repairing at short notice.

C. F. Hanna's Circular Saw-Mill is situated on Ellis creek, about one mile from the River road, and is run by steam-power. It was built by the present proprietor in November, 1884. Its capacity is from 5,000 to 8,000 feet in ten hours. The first mill on this site was built by Foster, Newland & Smith, about 1859.

CHURCHES.

The Tioga and Barton Baptist Church.—After the Revolution, when immigration began to set in from the Eastern states, the Congregational denomination of Connecticut sent out the Rev. Seth Williston as a missionary, and we find him holding religious services in different places in the county as early as 1795. The earliest religious organization formed in the county was on February 20, 1796. Several families from Bedford, Mass., settled along the river between Tioga Center and Smithboro, calling their settlement "New Bedford." Among them was a Baptist minister, the Rev. David Jayne. Assisted by a deputation from the Baptist church at Chemung (now Wellsburg), a church was organized, comprising nine members, and styled the "Baptist Church at New Bedford," Rev. D. Jayne being the first minister, and so continued for fourteen years. Subsequently, as the settlement extended further north, a portion of the society formed a new organization at Tioga center, and the old society became established near Halsey Valley, and took a new name, calling

itself "The Tioga and Barton Baptist Church." In 1848 they constructed a new church edifice, at a cost of \$800.00, which will seat 300 persons. The society now has fifty members, with Rev. Franklin J. Salmon, pastor.

The First Presbyterian Church of Waverly, located on Pennsylvania avenue, was organized with twenty-two members, June 8, 1847, by the Revs. Thurston, Carr and Bacchus, a committee from the Chemung presbytery. They erected a church edifice in 1849, enlarged it in 1860, and in 1886 the society erected at a cost of \$30,000 a handsome brick church of a modern style of architecture. It will seat 600 persons, has large parlors, pastors study, etc., in the rear of the auditorium, over which is the large Sunday school room. Rev. Nathaniel Elmer was the first pastor. Rev. John L. Taylor is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Waverly, located on Waverly street corner Chemung, was first organized as a class at Factoryville, in 1828, with five members, namely: Elisha Tozer (leader), Rachel Tozer, Philena Tozer, Joshua Wilcox, and King Elwell. The first church edifice was erected in Factoryville in 1840, and dedicated the same year by Rev. Horace Agard, pastor. The trustees were Jacob H. Russell, Alpheus H. Tozer, and Gilbert H. Hallett; presiding elder, George Harmon. The society sold the church building to the Baptist society of Waverly, who took it down and erected their present commodious house of worship. The Methodist society removed to Waverly and built a frame church edifice, which was dedicated in March, 1864, by Bishop Janes. It was destroyed by fire in 1865. The present substantial and attractive brick building was erected, and dedicated in 1867, by Rev. Hiram Mattison, D. D. Rev. James O. Woodruff is the present pastor.

The First Baptist Church, located on Park avenue, corner of Tioga street, was originally organized at Ulster, Bradford county, Pa., June 24, 1824, at the house of Joseph Smith. Elder Levi Baldwin, from Smithfield, Dea. Asa Hacket, F. Perkins, Eliphalet Barden, and Selah Finch, from Chemung Baptist church, Tioga county, N. Y., and Isaac Cooley, formed the council. Deacon Asa Hacket was chosen moderator, and Levi Baldwin, clerk. The following named persons, sixteen in number, composed the original organization: Elder Thomas Bebe and Betsey Bebe, his wife, Joseph Smith and his wife, Euphenia Smith, Lockwood D. Smith, Alexander Hibbard and his wife Polly Hibbard, Abel J. Gerold and Nancy Gerold, his wife, Cornelius Quick and his wife.

Margaret, Sisters Simons, Holcomb, Weriot and Lucretia Norton. It was first styled the "Athens and Ulster Baptist Church," and meetings were held at Athens, Ulster and Milltown. The name was changed March 10, 1832, to the "Athens and Chemung Baptist Church," and again, on May 14, 1836, to "Factoryville Baptist Church." Finally, in 1865, it was established at Waverly. The society have a neat and commodious church edifice, which will comfortably seat 500 persons. The present pastor is Rev. Daniel H. Cooper.

The Chemung Old School Baptist Church, located at Factoryville, was organized January 7, 1846, with nine members, as follows: Moses Slawson, David Proudfoot, Henry Rowland, Nathan Carey, Mary Carey, Fanny Carey, Betsey A. Slawson, Mary Slawson and Sarah Rowland. They met for worship in the houses of members and in the school-house until 1864, when the brick church erected by the New School Society, about 1830, was purchased by them at a cost of \$1,100.00. The building will seat about 250 persons. Elder M. W. Vail is the present pastor.

The Grace Episcopal Church, located on Park avenue corner of Tioga street, was organized December 28, 1853. The certificate of organization is signed by Rev. George Watson, the rector of St. Paul's church, of Owego, Levi Gardner, Arthur Yates, Thomas Yates and A. P. Spalding. The society has a very tasty church building, erected about 1855. The first rector was Rev. Horatio Gray. The present rector is Rev. George Bowen.

The Church of Christ, located on Providence street, was organized July 8, 1877, with seven members, and a Sabbath school with twenty-one teachers and scholars was established at the same time.

St. James Roman Catholic Church is located on Chemung street corner of Clark. The first Roman Catholic church erected in Waverly was built in 1852. The lot whereon the building stood on Erie street, was deeded gratis to the Rt. Rev. John Timon, first bishop of Buffalo, by the late Owen Spalding, who also gave the lots for all the protestant churches first erected in Waverly. The affairs of the parish were attended to by Rt. Rev. James T. Mc Manus, the present Vicar General of the diocese of Rochester. The pastor's residence was in Owego, as there were not enough Catholics in Waverly to support a pastor. The parish priest of Owego was the only one in Tioga county. The money to build the first church was collected by the late John Sliney. The seating capacity was about three hundred, but at the time the

church was built and for several years after, the building was too large for all the Catholics of Smithboro. Barton, Chemung and Waverly. The present house of worship is a handsome, commodious edifice, with elegant memorial windows of stained glass, given by the members of the congregation. The lot is finely laid out. The pastoral residence, an elegant house, stands on the northwest corner of the lot. This building was erected about twenty years after the first church was built. The lot was purchased by the late John Sliney, and held in trust for the congregation for years, until they were able to build thereon. The first resident pastor was Rev. James Brady, now located at Arcade, Wyoming county. The present pastor is Rev. Edward McShane.

The North Barton Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1869, with eighteen members. The church was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1,500.00. The first pastor was Rev. William H. Gavitt. The present pastor is Rev. Ziba Evans.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Barton Village was organized about 1805, at the house of Peter Barnes. Benjamin Aikens, Peter Barnes and his wife, Gilbert Smith, his sister Betsey Smith, and Samuel Mundy were among the earliest members. Peter Hoffman, Selah Payne, and Daniel Bensley joined soon after. For many years the society was supplied by circuit preachers, who, traveling long distances, were able to hold meetings but once in four weeks. Rev. Timothy Lee and Rev. Horace Agard are mentioned as among the earliest circuit preachers. Benjamin Aikens was the first local preacher. The society held the first camp-meeting in the county, at Smithboro, in 1807, and their regular meetings were held in private houses, the woods, and the school-house, until 1836, when the present church edifice was completed, costing \$1,100.00. It has sittings for about 400 persons. Rev. William H. Pearne was the first resident pastor, and Rev. Luther Peck is the present one.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lockwood was organized at an early date, the society first holding services in private houses, often at Charles Bingham's residence. In 1854 a church building was erected, which gave place to the present structure in 1886. It will seat 250 persons and is valued at \$4,000.00. The society now has sixty members, with Rev. Ziba Evans, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Ellistown is an old building, but we have been unable to collect any reliable data from which to compile a sketch. The society has now no organization there.

BERKSHIRE lies in the northeastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Richford, east by the county line, south by Newark Valley, and west by Caroline and Candor, containing an area of about 17,443 acres, 12,474 acres of which is improved land. The surface of the town is pleasingly diversified by lofty hills and fertile valleys, the former attaining a mean elevation of from 1,200 to 1,400 feet. East and West Owego creeks, with their tributaries, form the water-courses of the township, the former entering on the north, near the center, flowing a southerly direction through the town; the latter forms the dividing line on the west between Berkshire and the towns of Caroline and Candor. The soil of this territory is principally clay—in the valley of East creek yellow loam, with clay underlying; on the east, gravelly loam. The valleys and west hills were timbered with beech, maple, and iron-wood, the east hills with pine and hemlock.

Settlement.—The story of the "Boston Purchase," or "Boston Ten Townships," we have already detailed in chapter two. It devolved upon some of the proprietors therein named to found the township of Berkshire, a town that takes its name from the region of the famous Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, and which it, indeed, in physical contour, greatly resembles. From these pioneers of the Puritan East, also, seems to have fallen upon their descendants, of to-day, and to them is due, much of the prosperity, the integrity, character and intelligence for which the citizens of Berkshire are so justly celebrated. Nowhere have the manners of a people, their customs, their high sense of duty, their strict observance of the Sabbath, their love for the church and the school followed the line of descent more closely than in the township of Berkshire. These pioneers came not empty-handed nor empty-headed, for aside from their native New England thrift they were possessed of some means and had availed themselves of a fair opportunity in the school-room.

Until 1808 the locality was known as "Brown's Settlement," after the pioneer family of that name. Brown's Settlement, then, was begun on the first day of April, 1791, by five men who left Stockbridge, Mass., on February 23d, spending thirty-seven days on the way, and bringing their tools and provisions on two sleds, drawn by ox-teams. These pioneers were Isaac and Abraham Brown, brothers, Daniel Ball, Elisha Wilson, and John Carpenter, the latter coming as the hired man of the Browns. Two

other men, Messrs. Dean and Norton, came in the party as far as Choconut, now Union, where they remained.

Thus in brief is the story of the pioneer settlement of the town of which we write. Of these early ones and many who followed them we will speak, under the head of

EARLY HOUSEHOLDS OF BERKSHIRE.*

Isaac Brown, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 25 Oct., 1766, second son of Capt. Abraham and Beulah (Patterson) Brown, came to Brown's Settlement with the pioneer party in 1791, leaving Stockbridge, 23 Feb. and reaching their destination 1 April. He probably worked with his brother, Abraham, till 1793, when he began to make a clearing for his own home. He married with Clarissa Ball, who was born in Stockbridge, 14 Nov., 1775, daughter of Josiah and Esther (Ward) Ball, and settled in a log house on the east side of the road on the south half of lot 305, a little south of where the railway crosses the road. Here he had just fairly started a pleasant home, when he died, 10 April, 1797, the first adult to die in the settlement. His widow died 12 Feb., 1844. Their children were:

I. — Brown, a daughter, died in infancy.

II. Isaac Brown, b 4 Oct., 1797, six months after his father's death, was brought up by his grandmother, Beulah Brown, and married, 5 July, 1820, with Eleanor Branch, daughter of Levi and Electa (Lyman) Branch. She was born in Richmond, Mass., 29 Nov., 1796, and died 4 July, 1867. He died at Newark Valley. They had a family of ten children, several of whom are yet living.

Josiah Ball, b at Watertown, Mass., 16 Dec., 1742, son of John and Lydia (Perry) Ball, a shoemaker, m 26 Feb., 1768, with Esther Ward, who was born in Worcester, Mass., 7 March, 1750-51, daughter of Major Daniel and Mary (Coggin) Ward. They settled in Stockbridge, Mass., and of their thirteen children all were born there but the youngest. In June, 1794, they came to Berkshire, and settled on lot 337, where their son-in-law, Luke B. Winship, dwelt for many years after them. He died 26 July, 1810. She died 9 March, 1836. For some years he had an extra log house, which, in the season for moving, he kept to accommodate those settlers who needed a temporary shelter while pre-

* Extracts from an unfinished work, in manuscript, entitled, *Folk Book of the Boston Purchase*, by D. Williams Patterson, of Newark Valley.

paring their houses. At other times it was used for a school-house, or for his shoe shop. Children :

- I. William, died when two years old.
- II. Daniel, b 27 Dec., 1769.
- III. William, b 18 Oct., 1771.
- IV. Stephen, b 29 Jan., 1774.
- V. Clarissa, b 14 Nov., 1775, m Isaac Brown.
- VI. Samuel, b 13 Nov. 1777.
- VII. Henry, b 21 Nov., 1779.
- VIII. Josiah, b 28 Jan., 1782.
- IX. Isaac, b 27 Dec., 1783.
- X. Electa; b 9 June, 1788, d 6 Sept., 1869.
- XI. Charles, b 4 Sept., 1790, d 9 Jan., 1814.
- XII. Cynthia, b 24 April, 1793, m with Luke Bates Winship.
- YIII. Mary, b in July, 1801, and died when eighteen months old, about 11 or 12 Jan., 1803. The mother was over fifty years old when this child was born.

Daniel Ball, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 27 Dec., 1769, son of Josiah and Esther (Ward) Ball, has been called one of the pioneers of Berkshire. He came here as one of the pioneer party of five who began the work in Brown's Settlement, 1 April, 1791, but did not work in the present limits of Berkshire toward clearing a home for himself or his father. He returned to Stockbridge in the fall, probably before his comrades did, and married at Lenox, Mass., 31 Oct., 1791, with Lucia Wells, daughter of Col. William Wells, of Lenox. In June, 1794, he returned to Berkshire with his father's family, bringing his wife and daughter, and settled in a log house on lot 336, near the present home of Charles S. Manning. They moved, about 1820, to Victor, N. Y., and thence to Michigan, where they died; he about 1833; she about 1840. They had ten children:

- I. Ann, b at Stockbridge, in 1792.
- II. William Wells, b in Berkshire, 8 Sept., 1794, the first white child born within the limits of the town, married in February, 1820, with Harriet Cook, daughter of Ebenezer Cook, Esq., and was living in Dec., 1820, where James Cross now lives. He afterward bought the farm of Abraham Brown, where his son Rodney A. Ball now lives, in Newark Valley, and died there 15 Jan., 1880.

III. Horatio. IV. Henry. V. Hester. VI. Sophia.
VII. Chester. VIII. Calvin. IX. Davis. X. Myron.

William Ball, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 18 Oct., 1771, a cloth-

dresser, m with Phebe Bement, daughter of Asa and Ruth (Neal) Bement, and settled in Berkshire about 1794. They afterward moved to Tioga, and thence to Victor, N. Y., where they died; she about 23 April, 1847; he some years earlier. It is supposed that he built the first cloth-dressing works in Berkshire. He left there before Dec., 1820. Their children were:

I. George. II. William, a physician, settled in Victor, N. Y.
III. Asa. IV. James. V. Albert. VI. Mary.

VII. Charles, a physician, b in Tioga, N. Y., 19 July, 1824, settled in Victor. VIII. Phebe.

Stephen Ball, born in Stockbridge, Mass., 29 Jan., 1774, son of Josiah and Esther (Ward) Ball, is entitled to rank among the leaders in the settlement of Berkshire. He came in 1793, when nineteen years old, to prepare a home for his father's family, on lot 336, on which he cut the first tree. Here he made a clearing, built a log house, raised a little corn, and perhaps a few potatoes, turnips and beans, made some provision for keeping a cow, and, in the fall, sowed a piece of wheat, and returned to Stockbridge. In February, 1794, he came again, bringing with him a cow, and lived alone till his father's family came, in June, 1794, and only on Sundays meeting his nearest neighbors, Isaac Brown and Daniel Gleazen. He married, in 1801, with Polly Leonard, daughter of Capt. Asa and Olive (Churchill) Leonard, and settled on the northeast corner of lot 337, where the hotel is now kept. Here they spent most of the remainder of their lives. She died 3 Oct., 1850, and he died 19 Feb., 1857. Their children were:

I. Olive Leonard, b 2 Nov., 1801, m with Robert Akins.

II. Mary, b 12 May, 1803, died 21 March, 1815.

III. Harriet, b 19 July, 1805, m with Aaron P. Belcher.

IV. Eliza Ann, b 7 Oct., 1807, m with Charles Brown.

V. Richard Leonard, b 9 June, 1809, died 21 May, 1848.

VI. James Ward, b 24 May, 1811, m with Sypha Matson, and settled at Ottawa, Ill.

VII. Caroline, b 14 May, 1813, m with Carlisle P. Johnson.

VIII. Levi, b 26 March, 1815, m 28 Oct., 1841, with Betsey Ann Royce, and lives on the line between lots 385 and 416.

IX. Anson, b 19 March, 1817, m 5 Jan., 1848, with Caroline Moore, and died at Berkshire, 27 April, 1884.

X. Asa, b 26 April, 1819, m 15 Oct., 1845, with Esther Maria Manning, who died 15 May, 1887. He resides in Berkshire, a deacon of the Congregational church.

XI. Mary Sophia, b 2 Feb., 1821, m with Dr. Edward H. Eldredge.

XII. Robert Henry, b 5 Feb., 1823, m 19 Dec., 1850, with Maria Henrietta Conklin, and lives in Berkshire.

XIII. Frances Calista, b 2 Jan., 1825, m with George Clark Royce, and d 21 Oct., 1853.

Samuel Ball, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 13 Nov., 1777, son of Josiah and Esther (Ward) Ball, came to Berkshire in 1794, m about 1803, with Jerusha Slosson. They dwelt at one time on lot 103, in Newark Valley, but in 1818 sold to Ezekiel Rich, returned to Berkshire village, and thence to the west border of the town, and settled on the east side of the road, opposite the house of Phineas Case, on southwest quarter of lot 380, and was living there in Dec., 1820. Afterward they went to Lawrenceville, Pa., where they died; he, 12 Sept., 1841; she, 5 February, 1870, aged ninety-six years. Children were:

I. Nancy, b 18 May, 1805, m with Joseph Weaver.

II. Lodema Farnham, b 6 May, 1806, m with Charles Frederick Akins.

III. Frederick William, b 6 June, 1808, d 9 April, 1835.

IV. Adeline, b 1 April, 1811, m with her cousin Clark Slosson.

V. Ball, b 7 Dec., 1813, died young.

VI. Cynthia Winship, b 10 March, 1818, m with Amasa Daily, and second with her cousin, Ezbon Slosson.

Henry Ball, b 21 Nov. 1779, married with Sarah Judd Moore, daughter of Henry Moore, and settled in Berkshire. He bought for fifty dollars, the old house of Dr. Joseph Waldo, 23 May, 1808, and moved it up to the place where his sons afterward lived, on the west side of the road, near the northeast corner of lot 337, second house below the hotel. He died 22 Sept., 1837; she died 7 June, 1856. Their children were:

I. Henrietta, b 14 Oct., 1811, died 16 Sept., 1862, according to her gravestone, "aged 49 years and 11 months," which is a year too little, if the date is correct.

II. Gilson; b 29 Dec., 1812, married with Rhoda Ann Johnson, and was killed by a falling tree, 4 March, 1871.

III. Sophronia, b 1814, died 14 April, 1824, aged nine years.

IV. Franklin, b 25 Sept., 1816, m 29 March, 1859, with Margaret Meagher, and died at Newark Valley.

V. Eliza, b 7 June, 1819, died 19 Nov., 1840.

VI. Martin Henry, died unmarried, 28 July, 1875.

VII. Susan Sophronia, died in Berkshire, unmarried.

VIII. Alvah Moore, resides in Berkshire on his father's homestead.

Josiah Ball, b 28 Jan., 1782, was an excellent school-teacher, and a maker of wooden pumps. He married with Lucy Leonard, and settled in Berkshire village, where they died; she 5 Oct., 1856; he 23 Oct., 1862. Children:

I. Emily, b 12 Aug., 1804, m with Horatio Collins.

II. Sabrina, b 18 Dec., 1806, m with Addison Collins.

III. Julia, m with Dwight Waldo, and died 20 Jan., 1843.

IV. Mary, m with John Waldo, and settled at Portage, N. Y., where she died 13 May, 1887.

Isaac Ball, son of Josiah, came to Berkshire with his parents in June, 1794; m 20 Oct., 1808, with Cassandra Johnson. They settled on the east side of the road, on lot 336, where Charles O. Lynch now lives, and died there; he 20 Nov., 1856; she, 19 Sept., 1858. Their children were:

I. Francis Augustus, b 17 Aug., 1809, d 14 April, 1819.

II. Abigail, b 15 Jan., 1811, m with Nathaniel Bishop Collins.

III. Plandon Halsey, b 20 May, 1813.

IV. Eunice, b 17 Nov., 1815.

V. Margery, b 23 June, 1818, m with Theodore Leonard.

VI. John, b 31 July, 1820, married with Mary Ann Ralyea, daughter of Dene and Mercy (Bradley) Ralyea, of Union, N. Y.

VII. Francis, b 14 April, 1824.

IX. Jay, b 10 May, 1827.

Joseph Gleazen lived in Stockbridge, Mass., till after his sons came to Brown's Settlement, after which he and his wife came to live with them, but never had a separate household in Berkshire. He died 9 March, 1816, aged seventy-five years. During the last years of her life she was not of sound mind. They had children, perhaps not in the following order:

I. Daniel, m with Rebecca Barnes.

II. Jesse, m with Mercy Adsel.

III. Caleb, had three wives, and lived at Richford.

IV. Sarah, m with — Doud, and second, 21 Oct., 1802, with Nathan Ide.

V. Joseph, b about 1772, m with Lovice Bailey.

VI. Ebenezer Ede, a tailor, m with Susanna Scott, who came to Berkshire with the family of Noah Lyman, and in Dec., 1820, they dwelt in Berkshire, on the west side of the way, a little below where Nathaniel Bishop Collins afterward built his brick house, and after that he moved to Newark Valley, and died there

in the old Lincoln tavern house. His wife, born 25 July, 1784, married (2d) 5 March, 1832, with Samuel Gleazen, his brother, and died in Richford, 5 Feb., 1853.

VII. Samuel, b in Stockbridge, Mass., 4 April, 1783, was brought up by Silas Pepoon, Esq. He came to Berkshire later than his brothers, and settled in Richford.

Daniel Gleazen came to Brown's Settlement, probably, in the spring of 1794. He was a son of Joseph Gleazen, of Stockbridge, Mass. Tradition says that he first settled on the southeast quarter of lot 377, on the hill road, but afterward built a brick house on the road that lies in the hollow. He married at Berkshire, 26 Jan., 1805, with Miss Rebecca Barnes. They had seven children:

I. Luke. II. Eli, b perhaps about 2 June, 1808. III. Ruth.

IV. Rebecca, b perhaps about 3 Dec., 1813. V. Joseph.

VI. William, b perhaps about 15 March, 1820.

VII. Barnes, b perhaps about 12 Feb., 1822.

Jesse Gleazen, brother of Daniel, probably came at the same time. He joined the church in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1790, was dismissed 2 Oct., 1803, to the church about to be formed at Tioga, N. Y., of which he was a constituent member, and continued a member till 3 Oct., 1813. He married at Berkshire, 29 Oct., 18—, with "Miss Mercy Adzdil," as John Brown, Esq., recorded it; but the name may have been Adsel, or Hadsel. Their children were:

I. Sarah, bap 20 Nov., 1803.

II. James Adsel, bap 20 Nov., 1803.

III. Mercy, bap 4 April, 1805.

IV. Betsey Ruth, b 22 May, 1810, bap 2 Sept., 1810.

V. Huldah Ann, b 2 March, 1813.

Joseph Gleazen, Jr., was born in Stockbridge, Mass., about 1772, son of Joseph Gleazen. The date of his advent to Berkshire is not known, but he probably came with his brothers. He was taxed for highway work three days in 1798, and married 16 May, 1803, with Lovice Bailey, (or "Vicey," as John Brown recorded the name) sister of Levi Bailey. He first settled on West Owego creek, west of the road, on the southwest quarter of lot 380, where Eleazer Lyman and his son, Daniel Lyman, afterward lived, just north of where the towns of Candor and Caroline corner together on the creek. In April, 1820, he left this place and settled in a log house on the southeast quarter of lot 342, on Berkshire Hill. Afterward they moved to Newark

Valley, and died there; he 21 Sept., 1849, in his 77th year; she 15 Oct., 1850, in her 65th year. Their children were:

I. Silas Pepoon. II. Emeline, d 3 July, 1863, aged 54.

III. Sabrina.

IV. George Densmore, b 27 Feb., 1814, resides in Newark Valley; m with Mary Ann Benton.

V. Lavina. VI. Julia.

VII. Semantha, m with Amasa Day Durfee.

Consider Lawrence was born at Canaan, Conn., 8 Feb., 1777; m 11 Sept., 1796, with Wealthy Peck, who was born 27 Oct., 1775. His name appears in John Brown's book 24 May, 1797, and he was taxed for work on highways, three days in 1798, and his name was in the tax list of 1802. He dwelt on the southwest quarter of lot 338, where Charles Backus Ford has since lived. He died 20 Feb., 1857, and his obituary notice said that he "came to Berkshire sixty-one years ago," which indicates 1796 as the year in which he came. He probably spent the summer before his marriage in preparing his home. Their children were:

I. Maria, b 30 Aug., 1797, m with Thomas Langdon, of Berkshire.

II. Isaac Peck, b 8 Feb., 1799, m 20 Jan., 1821, with Catharine Cole.

III. Miles Lewis, b 6 Nov., 1800, m 26 March, 1834, with Sylvia C. Foote and settled in Berkshire.

IV. William, b 14 Feb., 1803, m 14 Sept., 1840, with Laura Woodruff.

V. Betsey, b 27 Aug., 1804, m 25 Dec. 1821, with Gamaliel Whiting.

VI. Josiah, b 14 Sept., 1806, m with Martha Baird.

John Brown, b at Stockbridge, 18 July, 1765, eldest son of Captain Abraham and Beulah (Patterson) Brown, came to Brown's Settlement in Feb. 1796. He settled on lot 296, and built a saw-mill, there. He married 20 Feb., 1800, with Mehitable Wilson, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Curtis) Wilson, of Stockbridge, where she was born, 19 Dec., 1768. He was one of the first justices of the peace in the town of Tioga, and was supervisor of that town for four years. He was also supervisor of the new town of Berkshire, in 1808 and 1809, and in Oct., 1809, was appointed a judge of Broome county court of common pleas, which office he held at his death, 14 Oct., 1813. She survived till 3 Aug., 1857. Their children were:

I. John, b 14 Feb., -1801, a surveyor, mill-wright, and farmer, died unmarried 12 Nov., 1869.

II. Mary Wilson, b 1 Aug., 1802, unmarried.

III. Francis Henry, b 6 March 1804, died unmarried.

IV. Charles, b 11 Oct., 1805, married 6 Oct., 1835, with Eliza Ann Ball, daughter of Stephen and Polly (Leonard) Ball, and died 28 March, 1869.

V. Juliana, b 5 July, 1807, died 19 Nov., 1869.

VI. Frances Cornelia, b 19 March, 1809, unmarried.

Asa Leonard, b 30, Jan., 1759, son of Abiel Leonard, of Connecticut, married 11 Oct., 1781, with Olive Churchill, who was born in Stockbridge, Mass., 20 Feb., 1764, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Curtis) Churchill. They dwelt in Stockbridge, and afterward in West Stockbridge, and started in Feb., 1793, with the Slossons, to settle in Berkshire; but on reaching Chocunut, now Union, N. Y., they stopped on account of her health, and stayed with her brother, Asahel Churchill, till the next winter, and then returned to Massachusetts. Early in the year 1797, they made another trial, and reached Berkshire, where they spent the rest of their lives. He died 24 March, 1836; she died 21 Aug., 1844. Their children were:

I. Polly, b 11 Feb., 1783, married with Stephen Ball.

II. Solomon, b 23 Nov. 1784.

III. Lucy, b 3 Jan., 1787, m with Josiah Ball, Jr.

IV. Anna, b 16 Sept., 1788, m with Henry Griffin.

V. Levi, b 5 July 1790, m with Lucia Avery, and d 16 July, 1862.

VI. Nancy, b 26 April, 1792, m with Isaac Hitchcock.

VII. Louis Gigette, b 30 July, 1794, m 28 Feb., 1821, with Hannah Royce, and died at Berkshire, 1 Nov. 1830. She was still living there in 1887.

VIII. Henry, b 14 Aug., 1797, at Berkshire, m with Julia White, and settled at Ithaca, N. Y., where he died 7 March, 1863.

IX. George W., b 5 April, 1799, d 23 April, 1799.

X. Sabrina, b 28 Aug., 1800, d 22 Nov. 1809.

XI. Amanda, b 6 Aug., 1802, m with John Brush Royce.

XII. Chester, b 9 Oct., 1805, m 12 Oct. 1826, with Susan Maria Wilson; settled at Newark Valley, where he died 25 Nov., 1841, and she died at Owego.

XIII. Leonard, a son, b 5 June, 1807, d 29 June, 1807.

Solomon Leonard, son of Asa Leonard, came to Berkshire with his father, and on reaching his majority became a partner with him in the business of tanning and currying. He married 30

Jan., 1813, with Nancy Ann Waldo, and settled on the south side of Leonard street, where their son, Joseph Waldo Leonard, now lives. She died 18 Sept., 1865; he died 24 March, 1866. Their children were:

I. Jane, b 1 Nov., 1813, m 23 July, 1839, with Wm. C. Churchill, and died 23 May, 1851.

II. Theodore, b 13 Feb., 1815, m 15 June, 1842, with Margery Ball.

III. Frederick William, b 8 Oct., 1816.

IV. Mary Elizabeth, b 14 July, 1818, m 6 Oct., 1845, with Charles Mills, of Little Falls, N. Y., who died 3 May, 1849; and she m (2nd) 11 Nov., 1850, with Melancthon Rogers.

V. Joseph Waldo, b 27 May, 1820, m 12 Oct., 1852, with Mary Ann Campfield, and resides on his father's homestead.

VI. Henry Griffin, b 27 March, 1822, m 12 Feb., 1850, with Catharine Campfield.

VII. Edwin Dwight, b 25 Feb., 1824.

VIII. Frances, b 25 July, 1826, m with Dr. Frederick A. Waldo, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

IX. Nancy Bliss, b 11 April, 1828, m with George Clark Royce.

X. George Franklin, b 15 Nov., 1829, m 17 Nov., 1850, with Eunice Patch.

XI. Jerome, b 17 Aug., 1830, m 1 Oct., 1862, with Araminta Boyer.

Ebenezer Cook, b at Stockbridge, Mass., about 1772, married there 3 April, 1793, with Elizabeth Churchill, who was born there 8 Sept., 1774, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Curtis) Churchill. He came to Berkshire early in 1797, in company with his brother-in-law, Asa Leonard, and they began business as tanners and curriers under the name of Leonard & Cook, and according to the custom of that day made shoes also. He settled first in a small log house which stood near where Joseph Waldo Leonard dwelt in 1881, then built a shop on the corner opposite the brick meeting-house, where the brick house now stands; and just north of that, a small framed house, into which he moved his family 25 April, 1804. In this house he died 17 March, 1812. He served for several terms as justice of the peace, was always dignified with the title "'Squire,'" and was universally respected, although he followed too diligently the fashion of the times. His widow was named in the census of Dec., 1820, and died 23 June, 1825. Their children were:

I. Harriet, b 22 Oct., 1793, m with William Wells Ball.

II. Aurilla, b about Oct., 1795, m with Denis Corsaw; Clarissa, b about June 1798, d 1 March, 1815.

III. Charles West, b 1 Feb., 1800, m 7 Oct., 1823, with Amy Royce, settled in Richford, and moved in 1834 to Chicago, Ill., where she died 24 Aug., 1835; and he married a second wife, and died 19 May, 1845.

IV. Abigail West, b about 1802, d when eighteen months old.

V. Abigail West, b 26 April, 1804, m with James Hobart Ford.

VI. Henry William, b in 1806, d 3 Aug., 1825, aged 19 years.

VII. George West, b 9 Dec., 1808, drowned 15 June, 1810.

VIII. George Churchill, b 10 March, 1811, m 10 Nov., 1834, with Lucy Maria Williams, and settled at Newark Valley; removed about 1844 to Chicago, Ill., where he died.

Azel Hovey was born 13 Aug., 1741, old style, perhaps, at Lebanon, Conn., m with Jemima Phelps, who was born at Lebanon 4 April, 1745. It is said that they dwelt in New London, Conn., for many years, but their records have not been found there. They came to Berkshire, either with or soon after their son Azel, and lived with him while he dwelt in Berkshire. They afterward went to Newark Valley and were cared for by their son David Hovey. He died 17 June, 1818, in an old log house that stood on the west side of the road nearly opposite the house in which George Dohs now lives. His death was from pleurisy, occasioned by working in the water during a freshet. She died at the house of her son-in-law, John Harmon, 14 July, 1829. Tradition says: "They had eleven children." We have the names of nine, viz.:

I. Azel. II. Abigail, m with William Dudley.

III. Jemima, b about 1775, m with John Harmon.

IV. Eunice, m with Asahel Hatch, of Richmond, Mass.

V. Jedediah, settled in Hartford, Conn. VI. Abel.

VII. Nathan, was living in Berkshire in 1812.

VIII. Zeruiah, died unmarried. IX. David.

Azel Hovey, b at New London, Conn., about 1763, eldest child of Azel and Jemima (Phelps) Hovey, married with Lucy Rockwell, daughter of Abner and Deborah Rockwell, and came to Berkshire as early as the beginning of 1798, and in that year was assessed to work five and a half days on the highway. He settled on the east side of the creek, on the north half of lot 385, near where the old road crossed the creek. He sold this place to Capt. Henry Griffin, and then lived on the place previously owned by his brother-in-law, William Dudley, and this he sold to

Barnabas Manning. They afterward lived in Union, now Maine, N. Y., and then in Newark Valley, where he died 14 Sept., 1838, in his seventy-fifth year, on the place now owned by Clark Walworth. Their children were:

- I. Julia Rockwell, m with Harlow King.
- II. Eliza, b at Berkshire, 11 April, 1798, m with David Councilman.
- III. George, settled at Belvidere, Ill.
- IV. Azel, died at Rochester, N. Y., unmarried.
- V. Hannah, b at Berkshire, 8 Aug., 1802, m with Allen Watkins, and died 9 May, 1886, at Belvidere, Ill.
- VI. Clarinda, m with Newell Watkins.
- VII. Jedediah, died young.
- VIII. Calvin, m with Mary Wheeler, and settled at Belvidere, Ill.
- IX. Lucy Ann, m with Leander King, of Belvidere, Ill.
- X. Sabrina, went to Belvidere, Ill.
- XI. Henry, went to Belvidere, Ill.
- XII. William, was sheriff at Belvidere, Ill.
- XIII. Amanda, went to Belvidere, Ill.

Jeremiah Campbell, a blacksmith, lived on the east side of the road, in the north part of lot 416, close to the present north line of Berkshire. He married at Stockbridge, Mass., 2 Jan., 1792, with Elizabeth Rockwell. He was taxed to work on the highways, in, 1793, three days, and was also in the tax-list of 1802. He still lived in the same place when the census of Dec., 1820, was taken, and moved, a few years later, to Binghamton, N. Y. Among his children was Rachel Campbell, who married with Silas Warren Bradley.

Ephraim Cook was taxed to work three and a half days on the highways, in 1798, and his name was on the tax-list of 1802. His dwelling place at that time has not been ascertained, but later he lived within the present bounds of Richford, on the south part of lot 460, at the angle of the road where Lyman Jewett now lives. He was living as lately as October, 1813, but the date of his death, which was caused by the bite of a rabid dog, has not been found. He was a farmer, and came, it is said, from Preston, Conn. His children were:

- I. Polly. II. Althea. III. Harvey, m with Clarissa Smith.
- IV. Phila, (perhaps Philena).

Josiah Howe was assessed to work three days on the highways, in 1798, and his name was on the tax-list of 1802. He had a child born 8 July, 1808, and another 17 August, 1813, names unknown.

Benjamin Olney was assessed to work three days on the highways, in Berkshire, in 1798.

Josiah Seeley was assessed to work three days on the highways in 1798.

David Williams, b at Richmond, Mass., 3 May, 1775, m there 1 July, 1798, with Jerusha Pierson, who was born at Sag Harbor, L. I., daughter of Zachariah and Sarah (Sanford) Pierson, who afterward settled in Richmond. They came to Berkshire in June, 1800, and settled on the northwest quarter of lot 345, where his son George now lives. He built a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and the sites are still occupied in the village. His wife died of consumption 2 April, 1807, aged thirty-two years and six months. He married (2d) 25 Dec., 1811, with Samantha Collins. He died 17 April, 1867, aged nearly ninety-two years. Judge Avery, in 1854, said of him:

"The discharge of many important official duties and trusts has devolved upon Judge Williams in the course of his long and useful career. He served upon the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Broome county, as one of the Associate Judges, from the year 1815 down to the time when his town was given back to Tioga, in 1822, and with the exception of one year, he held the position continuously, from the first date of his service until 1826; having been transferred to the Bench of the Tioga Common Pleas, by appointment, after the change of boundaries. For three years, while his town was within the limits of Broome, and for six years after it had been surrendered to Tioga, he was its Supervisor, and for many years, commencing at an early date, he discharged the duties of many minor offices, with exactness, good judgment, and ability.

"In 1827 and 1831, Judge Williams represented his county in the Legislature, and from the various posts which he has been called upon to fill, he has always retired with the increased regard and respect of his constituents.

"Methodical in his habit of thought, firm in his adherence to what he has deemed rules of right, and of uncompromising integrity, he will leave to those who are to follow him, an example of moral worth, and an impressive illustration of what may be achieved by fixed purpose, steady effort and well regulated life."

His children were:

I. Lucinda, b 3 May, 1805, m 22 July, 1829, with Alfred John Piggatt Evans, of Binghamton.

II. John Chamberlin, b 16 March, 1818, m with Emily Winship, who died 1 March, 1853, and (2d) 30 Oct., 1855, with Susan Elizabeth Goodrich, and now lives at Farmerville, in Covert N. Y.

III. George, b 31 May, 1829, m 27 Feb., 1851, with Louisa Janette Barnes, and resides on his father's homestead.

Ransom Williams, born in Richmond, 9 March, 1778, brother of David Williams, came to Berkshire about the same time. He married 13 Dec., 1801, with Olive Collins, of Richmond, who was b 29 Feb., 1780, daughter of Dan and Amy (Bristol) Collins. They settled on the south half of lot 345, on the west side of the road, nearly opposite the street which leads to the railway station. He was a very worthy, useful, and intelligent man, much interested in the cultivation of vocal music, and his home was always the seat of a generous hospitality. They died without children; he 17 June, 1839; she 31 Jan., 1845.

Heman Williams, b at Richmond, Mass., 9 Jan., 1788, (brother of David and Ransom) came to Berkshire, perhaps some years later than they, and was accidentally killed 17 Sept., 1816, while raising a bridge, near the residence of Col. John B. Royce. Judge Nathaniel Bishop, of Richmond, wrote to his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Bement, on Sunday 6 Oct., 1816: "I have felt unable, since the news of Heman Williams's terrible death, to visit his father, but shall improve the first time that I can prudently do it, for I feel a painful sympathy for him."

Miss Wealthy Collins should be named in connection with the household of Ransom Williams, of which she was an honored member for many years. She was a sister of Mrs. Olive Williams. She left Richmond 15 Nov., 1803, and was two weeks on the road to Berkshire. She married, 25 June, 1835, with Judge Calvin McKnight, of Watertown, N. Y. He died at Guilford, Conn., 25 Nov., 1855, aged seventy-two years and three months. She died at Newark Valley, 12 Jan., 1869, aged eighty-two years and nine months. Her retentive memory yielded many interesting traditions of the early settlers. She was born at Richmond, Mass., 3 April, 1786.

The second marriage recorded by the Hon. John Brown was of "Mr. George Vicory to Miss Susana Paine," in Dec., 1800. If at any time they dwelt in Berkshire they soon removed to Caroline N. Y., and settled on the N. M. Toby farm. He wrote his name Vickery.

Edward Paine lived in Berkshire, or its vicinity, as early as Sept., 1802, and had a brother here who, it is supposed was Thomas Paine, who, with his wife bought goods of Joseph Waldo, 2d., as early as 16 June, to be paid for in "cash or tow cloth." Their home has not been ascertained.

Artemas Ward, b at Charlton, Mass., 23 April, 1757, son of Benjamin and Mary (Oaks) Ward, m with Hannah Perry, of

Sturbridge, Mass., and dwelt at Charlton till after two of their children, and possibly more, were born, "then removed to the state of New York." (See the Ward Genealogy, pp. 53 and 96). He was a hatter, and before the 4th of July, 1800, had settled on the east side of the road, opposite where Dea. Asa Ball now lives, on seventy-five acres of land, in the west part of lot 336, which he soon afterward sold, with a log house thereon, to William Dudley. He then moved to the northwest quarter of lot 265, now in Newark Valley, and built a small house just where the railway now lies, as the road then was nearly twenty rods further east than it is now, and his house was on the west side of the road. This place he sold, as early as 1808, to the Rev. Jeremiah Osborn, who added to the small house then on it, the house of two stories which James Williams afterward moved to its present site, west of the present road, where Dwight Waldo afterward lived. He then lived for a time in Bement and Wilson's mill-house, after which he returned to Massachusetts with his family, and settled near Spencer, perhaps at Charlton. It has been impossible to find a full account of his children, as follows:

I. Lydia, b at Charlton, Mass., 4 Nov., 1789.

II. Ruth, b at Charlton, Mass., 24 March, 1791.

III. Daniel. IV. Delia.

V. — Ward, who was deformed by spinal disease; and this may have been the child who died 20 Aug., 1807.

VI. — Ward, b 31 Aug., 1808.

Elijah H. Saltmarsh began to board with John Brown, 15 April, 1800. He kept a little store just below the Isaac Brown house, and made potash on the bank of the creek just west of where Mr. Brown's widow and children have lived. Among Mr. Brown's charges was one, 10 June, 1800, for boarding Mr. Moore, Ball, and others. As he was not in the tax-list for 1802, he probably made a short stay in town, and probably was never a householder there.

John Saltmarsh appears in John Brown's book, 4 Dec., 1800; and brought a suit against "Jincks Angell, and B. Andrus," in Aug., 1801.

William Gardner came from Connecticut about 1800. At one time he attended the grist-mill of Bement & Wilson, in Newark Valley, and he sometimes extracted teeth. He m with Polly Gaston, and settled on the north side of the road, on the northeast quarter of lot 419, where he died in June, 1816. She joined the church at Newark Valley, 6 July, 1817, was dismissed 12 Jan.,

1823, with several others, and two days later, was one of the constituent members of the church at Richford. She died at the house of her son William, 11 Sept., 1848. Their children were:

I. William. II. Polly, m with Jacob Burghardt.

III. Achsah, m with John Rees Burghardt.

IV. Miriam, m with Ransom Rich, and second with Edward Newton Chapman.

V. John Gaston, VI. Lucy Butler.

Joseph Waldo was born at Windham, Conn., 5 Oct., 1755, son of Zacheus and Talitha (Kingsbury) Waldo; was a physician and surgeon, served in that capacity for some time in the revolutionary war; married 17 July, 1788, with Ann Bliss, who was born in Springfield, Mass., in April, 1769. She was familiarly known as Nancy. They dwelt for a few years in West Stockbridge, Mass., then moved to Richmond, Mass., where he joined the Congregational church, in Aug., 1794. He afterward moved to Lisle, N. Y., and thence, in October, 1800, to Berkshire, where he settled on the south 173 acres of lot 304, which he bought 8 Nov., 1802, and built thereon, in 1806, an elegant house for the time, in which he spent the remainder of his life. He dwelt previously on the west side of the road, a little south of where the school-house now stands, in a small framed house, which he sold for fifty dollars, 23 May, 1808, to Henry Ball, who moved it up to Berkshire village. He was, for many years, the only physician in the valley, north of Owego, and had a very large practice. He was one of the founders of the "First Church in Tioga," 17 Nov., 1803, and was dismissed 5 July, 1833, to become one of the constituent members of the Congregational church in Berkshire. He enjoyed in a remarkable degree, the esteem and confidence of the community. She died 14 Sept., 1836. He died 13 Feb., 1840. Their children were:

I. Mary, b 10 March, 1790, m with Joseph Waldo, 2d.

II. Nancy Ann, b at West Stockbridge, Mass., 10 Dec., 1791, m with Solomon Leonard.

III. Joseph Talcott, b at Richmond, Mass., 28 Aug., 1794, a physician and surgeon, m in Jan., 1827, with Maria Belcher, who died 23 Feb., 1830, and he m (2d), 19 Sept., 1833, with Hannah B. Belcher, and d in Berkshire, 4 March, 1857.

Nathaniel Ford, b 30 March, 1768, son of James and Rachel (Backus) Ford, married 23 April, 1795, with Caroline Rees, who was born 24 Jan., 1777. They settled in Richmond, Mass., and joined the church there in Jan., 1796. They came to Berkshire

in February, 1801, and settled on the north half of lot 304, on the same spot now occupied by Mr. Ball. They were constituent members of the First Church of Tioga 17 Nov., 1803, and he was elected its first deacon 4 April, 1805. They were dismissed 21 June, 1833, and were among the founders of the Congregational Church of Berkshire. He died 22 March, 1858, aged ninety years; she died 23 June, 1859. "Their lives and examples are their best eulogies." Their children were:

I. Caroline, b at Richmond, Mass., 1 May, 1796, m with William Henry Moore.

II. Nancy, b at Richmond, Mass., 21 Aug., 1797, m with Eldad Post.

III. Maria, b at Richmond, Mass., 23 July, 1800, died at Catatunk, N. Y., unmarried, 10 June, 1861.

IV. Rachel, b at Berkshire, 5 June, 1803, died in Lenox, Mass.

V. Lucinda, b at Berkshire, 27 Aug., 1805, m with Harris Jewett, and died at Catatunk, N. Y., in July, 1868.

VI. James Hobart, b at Berkshire, 26 Sept., 1807, m 29 April, 1835, with Abigail Weeks Cook. He died 29 May, 1854, without children, and she died at Chicago, Ill., 24 Nov., 1874, and was buried in Berkshire.

VII. Nathaniel, b at Berkshire, 11 Sept., 1809, died 4 Dec., 1809.

VIII. Katharine, b at Berkshire, 30 March, 1812, m with Dr. Levi Fabr, of Greene, N. Y., and m (2nd) with William Anner, of Harlem, and afterward lived at Binghamton, N. Y.

Col. Absalom Ford, b 8 Dec., 1760, elder brother of Dea. Nathaniel Ford, dwelt also in Berkshire. He died 11 Feb., 1845, aged eighty-four years. His wife, Zeria, died 19 March, 1826, aged sixty-nine years. They were probably not here earlier than 1820.

William Dudley was probably in Berkshire as early as 1801. His name is in the tax list for 1802. He bought of Artemas Ward seventy-five acres of land in the south third of lot 336, and settled in a log house, near the west end of the lot, on the west bank of the creek, directly east of where Dea. Asa Ball now lives. He afterward built a small framed house opposite where Dea. Asa Ball now lives. His first wife was Abigail Hovey, daughter of Azel and Jemima (Phelps) Hovey. Some people have thought that she died in Connecticut, but Mrs. Jerusha (Harmon) Watson, who was her niece, testified that she died in Berkshire, and was the first woman who was buried in the

Brown cemetery.* He went back to Connecticut, and married a second wife, whose name has not been found. His name appears in John Brown's account book 13 Dec., 1805, and about that time he left home with a drove of mules, and died away from home. The council that ordained the Rev. Jeremiah Osborn, the first pastor of the First Church in Tioga, now Newark Valley, met at the house of the Widow Dudley 18 Feb., 1806, and she returned to Connecticut between that time and April, 1806. The children of William and Abigail (Hovey) Dudley were:

I. Ruth; who kept her father's house after the death of her mother, till his second marriage, after which she taught school.

II. Doddridge, settled in the Genesee county. III. Alanson.

IV. Chester, went South with his father to drive mules, and died away from home, about the same time that his father died.

Joseph Freeman was brought up in Richmond, Mass., by Vine Branch, his father having died before his birth. He married with Eunice Gaston, daughter of John and Miriam (Northrop) Gaston, of Richmond, and came to Berkshire early in 1802, but owned no land till 1814, when he bought a small place west of where Joseph Talcott Leonard lived in 1881. He had, in the meantime, spent one year in Sullivan, Madison Co., N. Y. He hung himself in July, 1832, while in a delirious state. She died at Covert, N. Y. Their children were:

I. Eunice Maria, died unmarried.

II. Rufus Branch, died in Illinois about 1847.

III. Gilbert Gaston, b 23 Aug., 1808, and lives at Berkshire with his daughter, Mrs. William T. Shaw.

IV. Lucy Ann, baptized at Newark Valley, 24 Dec., 1828, m with Elmon Daniels, and died at Trumansburgh, N. Y.

V. Henry Barnes, b at Sullivan, N. Y., about 1812, was living at Galt, Ill., in 1877.

VI. Harriet Elizabeth, b at Berkshire, m with Willis D. Horton, of Covert, N. Y., and died there.

VII. Ruth Matilda, b at Berkshire, died there when about two years old.

Nathan Ide married at Berkshire, 21 Oct., 1802, with Mrs. Sally Doud. She was a daughter of Joseph Gleazen. One of their children was born 4 Feb., 1810. Mr. Ide died before Dec., 1820, at which time his widow was living on lot 380, just south of the house of Eleazer Lyman.

Daniel Carpenter was born at Stockbridge, Mass., 7 Jan., 1778,

son of Abner and Lydia, (Brown) Carpenter; was in Berkshire as early as April, 1803, and possibly a year earlier, and settled near the centre of lot 302, which his deceased brother, John Carpenter, had selected for his home. He went back to Massachusetts, and married at Becket, 10 March, 1807, with Ruth Snow, daughter of Levi and Lydia (Rudd) Snow. He came again to Berkshire that spring alone, and she joined him in October, 1807. He died on this farm 2 June, 1855. His children were:

- I. Lydia, b 22 Dec., 1807, m with Alexander Maples.
- II. Mary, b 21 Sept., 1810, m with Fowler Haight.
- III. Sylvia, b 6 Aug., 1812, m with Thomas Goldsmith Haight.
- IV. Martha, b 9 March, 1815, m with Gideon Siple.
- V. John, b 5 Jan., 1818, m with Amanda Masten, and settled at East Maine, N. Y.

VI. Abner Dewey, b 18 Aug., 1820, went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1844, and has not been heard from since 1847.

VII. Caroline, b 1 Feb., 1823, m with Edward Herrick, of Candor, N. Y.

VIII. Daniel D., b 20 Nov., 1825, died 9 Dec., 1846.

IX. Andrew Jackson, b 5 Nov., 1828, m with Jerusha Cortright, and settled in Michigan.

X. Edward Snow, b 15 Aug., 1831, m with Climena Ann Hawley, and lives in Ithaca, N. Y.

XI. George, b 19 May, 1834, m with Louisa Freeman; and m (2d) Frances Scott. He settled on his father's homestead.

Samuel Collins, b at Guilford, Conn., 11 Aug., 1768, son of Samuel and — (Cook) Collins, m 22 Oct., 1793, with Betsey Bishop, who was born at Guilford. 4 Sept., 1774, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth (Bartlett) Bishop. They came to Berkshire in 1805, and settled on the north part of lot 376, where Mrs. Albert Collins now lives. He built his new home in 1808. He died 4 July, 1840, of consumption, after having repeatedly foretold that he should die on that day. She died 1 Aug., 1864, aged nearly ninety years. Children:

I. Semanthe, b at the old Collins homestead in North Guilford, Conn., 7 Sept., 1794, m with Hon. David Williams.

II. Addison, b at Lenox, Mass., 29 March 1796, m with Sabrina Ball, moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he practiced law; went hence to Hadley, Will Co., Ill., where he died 27 March, 1867.

III. Horatio, b at Lenox, Mass., 2 July, 1799, m with Emily Ball.

IV. Eliza, b at Lenox, Mass., 25 Jan. 1804, m with Theodore Hart, a merchant of Virgil, N. Y., and removed to Canandaigua.

V. Nathaniel Bishop, b at Berkshire, 8 July, 1806, m with Abby Ball, and (2d) with Candace Harrington, and died in Berkshire.

VI. Frederick, b 29 June, 1812, m with Nancy Mason White, and settled in Hadley, Ill.

VII. Albert, b 16 July, 1816, m with Mary Ann Rightmire, daughter of James Rightmire, and died in Berkshire, on the homestead of his father.

Noah Lyman, b at Durham, Conn., about Dec., 1773, son of Noah and Eleanor Lyman, married 12 Nov., 1795, with Lucy Bishop, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth (Bartlett) Bishop, of Richmond. She was born at Guilford, Conn., 4 Sept., 1774. They dwelt in Richmond till the beginning of 1805, when they came to Berkshire, and settled in a log house on the south part of lot 416, of which he owned one hundred acres. This house stood about two rods west of the site afterward occupied by the Brookside Seminary. The following letter, which she wrote in this house, gives such a lively description of the pleasures of her humble home in the wilderness, and such a feeling account of the interest which the settlers felt in the welfare and pleasure of each other, as to make it exceedingly valuable to the reader of the present time :

TIOGA, Feb. 14th, 1807.

"Dear Parents :

I have this minute put my three children to bed, and you would suppose they were in good health, if you knew how merry they are. Nancy acts like a dunce, and the other two laugh at it—anything if they are but pleasant. I wish you could see the inside of my cottage this evening, it looks quite agreeable, a charming fire, the corners full of wood, a clean hearth, and, to complete the picture, the great Black Dog that Den loves so well is asleep on the floor. We have had a good visit from Brother Nat. and Major Hyde, with their wives; they staid three days and we were all together most of the time, and I do not know when we have spent our time more agreeably. We have also had a visit from Judge Patterson and his wife. You know our manner of visiting, when a friend comes the whole circle is formed, the news soon spread, invitations were sent and in a short time the whole band were at Mr. W's, [Ransom Williams.]

"Esqr. Patterson came himself and carry^d us down in his sleigh. Betsey [her twin sister, Mrs. Collins] is complaining of the Rheumatism this winter and is quite lame part of the time, but not so as to prevent her doing more than a well woman should. Susa [Susanna Scott] is still with her. My own health has been better and I began to think that I should soon be well, but the last week has convinced me that it is the same crazy frame yet, it is no disap-

pointment, I have not the promise of good health a moment, nor do I wish it, unless it is His will, who has the power to give it, if best for me. I hope however that I am not wholly unthankful, that I am for the most of the time pretty comfortable and able to take care of my family.

"Our friend Jerusha [the wife of David Williams, who died 2 April, 1807,] is descending the hill. She is evidently in a confirmed consumption. I do not know what she thinks herself. Her husband is not willing any person should tell her the danger she is in for fear of depressing her spirits—mistaken tenderness I think, and unfriendly kindness tho' well meant; how is it possible that any person can see so near a friend going down to the Grave without warning them of the great change that awaits them? Will the shock be greater now than at the hour of death? We should not be surprised if she should not live a month, and yet nobody has ever said one word to her with regard to her future state. I asked her husband if he knew her thots respecting her situation, he said he did not, but that he evaded the question when she enquired of him whether he thot she would ever get well. I told him I knew it was a painful task, but it might be the source of great consolation hereafter—he made no reply, and I said no more, but my mind was not at ease. What if poor Beriah [the writer's brother, Beriah Bishop, who died 17 Aug. 1805, of consumption] had been neglected, how should we have felt? I cannot think but Mr. Williams will soon alter his sentiments, I hope he will."

"It is likely Mrs. Griffing is released from her sufferings and at rest, poor woman, she has lived a life of sorrow. Give our love to our good friends at Richmond, and believe us your affectionate children
LUCY LYMAN."

"Mother Hovey sends her best Love with many thanks for the fruit."

Superscribed, "Nathaniel Bishop, Esqr., Richmond."

He sold his farm in Berkshire about 1814, to Asahel Royce, and moved to Rawson Hollow, where he died 18 Feb., 1815. His last work had been to make a coffin for one of his neighbors, who had died of the same disease, pleurisy, which seemed then to be epidemic in that place. She married (2d) with Asa Bement. The children of Noah and Lucy (Bishop) Lyman were:

I. Dennis, b at Richmond, Mass., 2 Feb., 1797, died 4 Aug., 1824, unmarried.

II. Ruth Bartlett, b at Richmond, Mass., 26 July, 1799, m with William B. Bement.

III. Nancy Bishop, b at Richmond, Mass., 23 Jan., 1802, m with Sylvester Blair, of Cortland Village, N. Y.; and (2d) with John Judson, of Columbus, Warren Co., Penn., where she died.

IV. Lavina, b at-Richmond, Mass., 25 Oct., 1804, died at Berkshire, 2 Aug., 1806.

V. Henry, b at Berkshire, 23 or 25 Feb., 1811, m 11 Jan., 1837, with Laura Thurston, who still lives in Newark Valley; and died at Harford, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1843.

VI. George, b at Berkshire, 14 Oct., 1813, resides at New Albany, Ind., a hearty, genial, pleasant man who is admired by all.

Capt. Heman Smith lived in Berkshire county, Mass., at one time in Stockbridge, at another in Lenox. He probably came to Berkshire in 1805, as it is known that he was here in January, 1806, where his name appears on John Brown's account book. He settled on the farm now occupied by his great-grandson, Arthur E. Smith, on lot 418, and died there about July, 1812. His first wife was Miriam Moody, who died in Massachusetts. His second wife was Lucy Taylor, who also died in Massachusetts. He married (3d) with Almira Messenger, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Woodruff) Messenger. Capt. Smith's children were:

I. Miriam, (by first marriage) m with — Clothier, of Saratoga, N. Y.

II. Samuel (by second marriage).

III. Lucy, m Nathaniel Johnson.

IV. Mercy, m with Daniel Clark, of Danby, N. Y.

V. Sarah. VI. Polly, m with Alden Baker, of Berkshire.

VII: Heman, m with Clarissa Goodale.

VIII. Lydia, m with — Clothier, a brother of Miriam Smith's husband.

IX. Clarissa, (by third marriage) m with Harry Cook, of Berkshire, son of Ephraim Cook.

X. Eunice, b at Lenox, Mass., 16 April, 1800, came to Berkshire, with her parents, about 1805, and in 1806 was taken into the family of Dr. Joseph Waldo, of Berkshire, and dwelt there till her marriage with Ezekiel Dewey, and still lives in Berkshire, her good memory having furnished the evidence of many historical facts.

XI. Horace, went South.

XII. Dolly, m with Thomas Curran, and settled in Caroline, near Slaterville, N. Y.

Henry Griffin, born at Guilford, Conn., about 1780, son of Joseph and Jemima (Vaill) Griffin, a master mariner, came to Berkshire about 1804, or 1805, and settled on the north half of lot 385, which he bought of Azel Hovey. He built on it a small

framed house, which Deodatus Royce moved across the road to make room for his brick house, and afterward made a wagon house of it. He m about 1808, with Anna Leonard, and after the war of 1812, finding his life in the woods distasteful, he moved his family to New York city, and resumed seafaring. He died on a voyage between San Domingo and Porto Rico, under circumstances which led his friends to believe that he was murdered. Her father brought her and her children back to his own house. She afterward went to dwell with her son, at Woodstock, Ill., where she died 23 Nov., 1850. Their children were :

I. Julia Ann Colt, b 2 May, 1809, m with Elijah Wilson, of Newark Valley.

II. George Henry, b 23 March, 1812, m with Mary Butler, of Manlius, N. Y., and settled at Woodstock, Ill., where he died in 1872.

III. Franklin, b 20 Sept., 1814, m Miss — Thompson, of Crystal Lake, Ill., went to Colorado, and died there in 1879.

IV. Amanda Leonard, b in New York city, 20 Sept., 1817, m with — Dwight.

Osmyn Griffin, brother of Henry, came to Berkshire with him, and afterward went to Canada, where he died.

John Griffin, brother of Henry and Osmyn, came with them to Berkshire, and remained two or three years, then returned to Richmond, Mass., became a Methodist, and married 1 Oct., 1808, with Lydia Redfield. He afterwards preached for many years in the M. E. church. He returned to Berkshire after his marriage, and the first three of his twelve children were born here.

Peleg Randall was in Berkshire, as early as April, 1803. Peleg Randal "of Tioga," bought 120 acres of the south part of lot 418, in 1805, for \$360.00, of Levi Chapin and Jerusha, his wife, of Wethersfield, Conn. He settled on the west part of his farm, on the southwest side of the road to Rawson Hollow, opposite the road which now leads north into the town of Richford. He was born 9 May, 1775, and married with Eunice Kimball, who was born in April, 1771, and and died 22 March, 1856, aged eighty-four years, and eleven months. He died 26 March, 1856. Their children were:

I. Eunice, m with Nathaniel Boyer, and moved to Ovid, N. Y.

II. Chester, m with Ann Eliza Whitaker, who was born about 7 July, 1810, and died 30 Dec., 1843, at the birth of her first child, who was buried with her; and he married (2d) with Hannah Smith, daughter of Samuel and Theodosia (Dewey) Smith.

III. Nathan Peleg, settled at East Troy, Wis.

IV. David Kimball, died 2 Oct., 1839, aged 29 years and nine months.

Joseph Belcher, b at Preston, Conn., 25 June, 1764, m 2 March, 1786, with Lucy Hall, who was born in 1767, daughter of Capt. John and Jemima (Bell) Hall. Her father, then of Castleton, Vt., was killed by the British, 6 July, 1777, the day before the battle of Hubbardton. They dwelt on his father's homestead in Preston, till the latter part of June, 1805, then moved, passing through Albany 4 July, 1805, reaching Berkshire a few days later, and settled on the north half of lot 297, where they died; she 9 Sept., 1812, aged forty-five years; he, 5 Jan., 1819. Their children were:

I. Lydia, b 2 Aug., 1786, m with Alexander Gaston.

II. Jonathan, b 8 Feb., 1788, m in 1808, with Betsey Bement, and settled in Newark Valley, where they died; she, 12 June, 1845; he, 7 Jan., 1853.

III. Abigail, b 31 Jan., 1790, m with Daniel Gilbert.

IV. Lucy, b 28 Dec., 1891, m with John W. Bessac.

V. Joseph, b 10 Jan., 1794.

VI. Frederick, b 2 or 21 May, 1798, m 3 Jan., 1821, with Rebecca Short Brown. They dwelt in Richford till 1844, then moved to Woodstock, Ill.

VII. Elijah, b 5 June, 1800, settled in Newark Valley, where he died 11 Dec., 1879, having survived three wives.

VIII. Maria, b 15 July, 1802, m with Dr. Joseph Talcott Waldo.

IX. Esther, b 8 Aug., 1804, died at Berkshire, 26 July, 1820.

X. Betsey, b 10 Oct., 1806, m with Orlando Warren, of New York, and still living, July, 1887.

XI. Susan, b 13 June, 1808, d 10 Feb., 1829.

XII. Harriet, b 2 Sept., 1812, m with Clark Waldo.

Elijah Belcher, b at Preston, Conn., 18 March, 1772, son of Moses and Esther (Rudd) Belcher, m with Lydia Clark, daughter of Pharez and Olive (Jewett) Clark, of Preston. They dwelt for some years at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and she died there. He m (2d) with Eliza Putnam, daughter of the Rev. Aaron Putnam, of Pomfret, Conn. In July, 1805, they settled in Berkshire, on lot 297, about fifty rods west of the road, and midway between his brother, Joseph Belcher, and his brother-in-law, John W. Bessac. She died suddenly, 31 Oct., 1807, in her forty-third year. He married 3d with Lydia Burbank, daughter of Timothy and Han-

nah (Ripley) Burbank, and sister of Col. Christopher Burbank, of Newark Valley. He died 20 Sept., 1849, aged 77 years. His widow died 28 Sept., 1850, aged sixty-seven years. There is no doubt that his name should have been in the census of Dec., 1820, instead of Jonathan Belcher, which was a clerical error. His children were two by the first wife, two by the second, and one by the third, viz :

I. Olive, married with Dr. David N. Richards, and m (2d) with John Fish, of Augusta, N. Y.

II. Lydia Clark, m 25 Feb., 1821, with Daniel Phillips.

III. Moses, settled and died at Cherry Valley, N. Y.

IV. Aaron Putnam, m with Harriet Ball.

V. Hannah Burbank, b 19 March, 1813, m with Dr. Joseph Talcott Waldo.

Samuel Hutchinson, b in Hebron, Conn., 8 Nov., 1769, m 4 Nov., 1795, with Abigail Brainerd, and dwelt in Canaan, N. Y., till 1805 or 1806, then moved to Berkshire, where he built a log house on the west side of the road, just above the bridge, opposite the brick house which Col. John B. Royce has occupied for nearly sixty years. After a few years he moved over the East hills, and settled in the valley of the Wilson creek, near the home of his wife's father and brother, and both died there; she, 18 April, 1843, he, 17 Sept., 1854. Their children were:

I. Harvey, b 13 Oct., 1797, m in 1830 with Sarah Torrey.

II. Irena, b 24 Aug., 1799, m with John Clark.

III. Orlando, b 25 July, 1801, d in Berkshire 5 May, 1831.

IV. Polly, b 18 Dec., 1803, m 10 Jan., 1838, with Jedediah Leathe Robinson, who died in Richford, N. Y., 28 Aug., 1842, and she m (2nd) 8 Oct., 1843, with his brother, Thomas Amsdell Robinson.

V. Williams, b in Berkshire, 17 April, 1806, m 24 Dec., 1835, with Rhoda Maria Benton, who was b in Lenox, Mass., 7 Feb., 1810, daughter of Erastus and Elizabeth (Paul) Benton.

VI. Orrin, b 20 Oct., 1808, d 5 March, 1828.

VII. Lavinia, b 21 Nov., 1810, m with John Hobart Pringle.

VIII. John, b 8 Aug., 1814, m with Alzina Heath, and settled at Richford.

Samuel Johnson, b at Preston, Conn., 27 Oct., 1757, son of Joseph and Abigail (Belcher) Johnson, m there 25 Oct., 1781, with Eunice Park, who was born there 20 Aug., 1763, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Brewster) Park. They dwelt at Preston till after the birth of their eldest child, then at New Marlborough,

Mass., till 1803, and at West Stockbridge, Mass., till April, 1806, when, with three of his children, Cassandra, Sally and Elijah, he came to Brown's Settlement. His wife and other children left West Stockbridge on Wednesday, 13 June, 1806, two days after "the great eclipse." They dwelt one year in the small framed house which William Dudley's widow had just vacated. In the spring of 1807 he moved to Newark Valley, having bought of Isaac Rawson the place where Egbert Bement now lives, in which he dwelt till 1815, when he bought of Jonas Muzzy a farm of fifty-five acres, on the south part of lot 58, on which they died; she, 2 Jan., 1833; he, 1 Sept., 1845, in his eighty-eighth year. Their children were:

I. Abigail, b 5 Jan., 1784, died 2 Jan., 1785.

II. Cassandra, b 17 Nov., 1885, m with Isaac Ball.

III. Abigail, b 17 May, 1788, m with Spencer Spaulding.

IV. Sally, b 29 July, 1790, m with Chester Goodale.

V. Eunice, b 12 June, 1792, m with Moses Spaulding.

VI. Elijah, b 15 June, 1794, m 10 Jan., 1818, with Lucina Hooper, who was born at West Stockbridge, 17 May, 1798, daughter of Capt. Elisha and Ruth (Newell) Hooper. They dwelt for many years at Flemingville, then moved to Flint, Mich., where he died 6 Sept., 1847. She married (2nd) with Dea. William B. Bement, and returned to Newark Valley.

VII. Cinderella, b 1 Sept., 1796, married 24 Dec., 1817, with Solomon Jones.

VIII. Nancy, b 31 July, 1798, m with Harvey Rich.

IX. Moses Park, b 6 Aug., 1802, died unmarried at the homestead of his father probably 1 June, 1875, as he was found dead in his bed the next morning.

John Gregory, b at Danbury, Conn., about 1765, m with Rachel Benedict, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Benedict, of Danbury, where she was born about 1767. They settled in Lenox, Mass., as early as 1791, and moved to Berkshire in the spring of 1806, arriving there on Friday, 9 May, 1806. They settled on the south half of lot 385, and built the house which has since been occupied by Horatio Collins and his son, Junius Collins. Here they died; she, 30 Dec., 1838, aged seventy-one years; he, 14 Dec., 1849, aged eighty-four years. They were buried at Richford, and his grave-stone calls him "John Gregory the 4th," which probably indicates that his father, grandfather and great-grandfather each bore the name of John. [See the Benedict Genealogy, p. 287.] Their children were:

I. Henry, b at Lenox, Mass., 15 July, 1791, a salesman, married 10 Feb., 1818, with Abigail Huntington, and settled in Ithaca, N. Y., where they died; he, in May, 1824, aged thirty-three years. she, 26 April, 1880, after a widowhood of nearly fifty-six years.

II. Electa, b at Lenox, Mass., 21 March, 1793.

III. Lucy, b at Lenox, Mass., in 1795, died at Berkshire in February, 1865, aged seventy-one years, buried at Richford.

IV. Eli Benedict, b at Lenox, Mass., 20 Oct., 1797, a trader, died at Berkshire, unmarried, in March, 1845, aged forty-eight years, and was buried in Richford.

V. Eliza Ann, b at Lenox, Mass., dwelt in Berkshire till the death of her brother, Eli B., and after that with her sister-in-law, and nephew, in Ithaca, N. Y.

Ichabod Brainard was born in Haddam, Conn., 19 Aug., 1749; m in Richmond, Mass., in 1770, with Susanna Williams, who was born in Colchester, Conn., 28 Sept., (old style), 1751, daughter of John and Abigail (Crocker) Williams. He served in the war of the revolution. They settled in Canaan, N. Y., and on a Sunday in the latter part of June, 1773, they went to church, and returning, found their house and all it contained entirely consumed by fire. In 1807 they came to Berkshire, and settled on lot 348-373, in the valley of Wilson creek, arriving at their new home on the eighteenth of June. She died there 8 April, 1813. He died at Cortlandville, N. Y., 20 Aug., 1833. Their children were:

I. Abigail, b 8 June, 1771, m with Samuel Hutchinson.

II. Alice, b 26 April, 1773, d 26 Sept., 1797.

III. Susanna, b 15 April, 1775, d 16 Aug., 1797.

IV. James, b 5 June, 1777, m 26 Jan., 1803, with Abigail Welch, and died in Caroline, N. Y., 17 Oct., 1856, and she d at Wellsborough, Pa., 25 July, 1861.

V. Clarissa, b 21 March, 1780, died in Berkshire.

VI. Williams, b in 1783, died in 1787.

VII. Ichabod, b 4 Feb., 1785, m 4 Feb., 1805, with Orpha Cook, who was born in Colebrook, Conn., and they dwelt in Berkshire, in the same place with his father, settling there at the same time, and afterward moved to Cooperstown, N. Y., and he had children, 1. Edward, b 13 Sept., 1807. 2. Jared, b 23 June, 1809. 3. Lewis Nash, b 11 Jan., 1812. 4. William Henry, b 30 Jan., 1816, all in Berkshire.

VIII. David Williams, b 28 May, 1787, m 10 Aug., 1811, at

Lisle, N. Y., with Laura Parsons, and they dwelt for five years at Lisle, then settled at Cortlandville, N. Y., where they died, she 26 Dec., 1836, he 9 Oct., 1848.

IX. Lydia, b 20 Aug., 1789, died in Berkshire, unmarried.

X. Jireh, b 10 Aug., 1792, died 15 Nov., 1793.

Isaac Goodale, b in Amherst, Mass., 16 Nov., 1755, son of Isaac and Ellen Goodale, m at Northampton, Mass., 26 Aug., 1779, with Jemima Warner. They dwelt in Northampton and Westhampton till about 1797, and at Pittsfield, Mass., till 1808, then settled on Berkshire hill, on lot 378, at the angle of the road on the place now owned by Henry Payne, where she died 29 April, 1819, aged 62 years. He m (2d) with Sally (Whitney) Cobb, widow of Elijah William Cobb, and daughter of Asa Whitney. She was b about 1770, and died at Berkshire 13 June, 1825, aged 60 years, according to her grave-stone; but her age was probably four or five years less than that. He m (3d) with Electa Andrews, who died in Richford, at the house of Joseph Belcher. He died on his farm at Berkshire, 23 Nov., 1834, aged 79 years. His children were:

I. Isaac, b at Northampton, Mass., 1 Oct., 1780, was living in Richford in Dec., 1820, and afterward settled in Michigan.

II. Huldah, born at Westhampton, Mass., 26 March, 1782, m with Samuel Smith, of Berkshire, and died there 5 July, 1811.

III. Susanna, b 26 July, 1784, m with Moses Stanley.

IV. Eli, b 17 April, 1786, died in Ohio.

V. Chester, b 7 Dec., 1787, m with Sally, daughter of Samuel Johnson, settled on his father's homestead, and moved about 1842 to Genesee, Mich.

VI. Electa, b 22 Jan., 1790, m with John Ayres.

VII. Clarissa, b 19 April, 1792, m with Heman Smith, and, after his death, with Nathaniel Johnson.

VIII. Spencer, b 20 July, 1794, m with Mary Gorsline, and dwelt for some years in Newark Valley, afterward near Buffalo, N. Y., where he died.

IX. Moses, b 2 Aug., 1796, settled in Michigan.

X. Naomi, b 4 Aug., 1793, at Pittsfield, Mass., and two years later, on the death of her aunt, her name was changed to Abigail Goodale. She m with Asa Curtis, of Maine, N. Y., and (2d) with Stephen Butler.

XI. Maria, name changed to Sally, b 8 Jan., 1801, m with Eber Johnson, of Richford, and settled in Michigan.

XII. William Warner, b 1 Dec., 1801, settled in Missouri. He m with Rachel Goodale.

Capt. Bill Torry and his household came from Durham, Greene county, N. Y. It is said that he was a soldier of the revolutionary war. He dwelt for some years in the log house which Noah Lyman built, about two rods west of where the Brookside Seminary afterward stood. In 1820 he lived on lot 224, where Capt. Edward N. Chapman afterward lived, in Newark Valley. He went back to Berkshire and lived where Dr. J. Talcott Waldo built his new house. It is remembered that the neighbors "made a bee" one winter and drew about forty loads of green wood for him. At night he said, "Well, now! you have brought me a great lot of green wood, and I wish you would go to the creek and catch a load of suckers for me to kindle it with;" and after that he bought his wood. He was born in Durham, Conn., 6 Oct., 1761, baptized there, 28 Feb., 1762, son of Sarah Torry, who owned the covenant at Durham, 6 Aug., 1758, and afterward married with Samuel Wilkinson. She moved, with her son, to Durham, N. Y., and died there. He married with Mehitabel Baldwin, of Durham, Conn. They came to Berkshire 13 May, 1808, and for a few months dwelt in a log house just above where Samuel Collins was then building his new house, then moved to the large log house (where Nathaniel Bishop Collins afterward built his brick house) which Samuel Collins had first occupied on coming to town. He died in Berkshire, 15 April, 1852, in his 91st year. Their children were:

I. Samuel, b in Durham, Conn., 15 Aug., 1787, m 11 Dec., 1816, with Sarah Durfee, who died 25 Aug., 1870.

II. Delie, b about 1789, died 1 May, 1830, aged 40 years.

III. Rhoda, b about 1791, died 3 Jan., 1854, in her 63d year.

IV. William, b about 1793, died at Romulus, N. Y., 7 June, 1852, and his wife, Lois, died 10 June, 1838, in her 37th year.

V. John, b about 1795, m with Sophia Ann Collins, who was born 23 July, 1797, built the house opposite the M. E. church, and died there 28 Aug., 1880, in his 86th year, without children.

VI. Sarah Wilkinson, b 5 June, 1797, m with Harvey Hutchinson, and died 8 June, 1886, aged 89 years and 3 days.

VII. Seth Baldwin, died in Michigan.

VIII. Patty Brown, b about 1801, died in Berkshire, 31 May, 1810, aged 9 years.

IX. Betsey Baldwin, b at Durham, N. Y., 4 Aug., 1804, now resides in Berkshire.

Samuel Torry lived on a farm on Strong brook, directly west of that of Luke B. Winship and Henry M. Ball. His wife joined the church in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1807, and at Newark Valley, 6 July, 1817. He joined the church at Newark Valley, 3 April, 1831, and they were dismissed 5 July, 1833, to the new church at Berkshire. Their children were:

I. Julia, bap. 11 March, 1818.

II. Delia, bap. 2 Jan., 1820, m with Asa Witter.

III. Elizabeth Baldwin, b 20 Dec., 1820, bap. 1 July, 1821.

IV. John, bap. 6 Oct., 1822.

V. David Baldwin, bap. 3 Aug., 1828.

Seth Akins, b at Durham, Conn., 25 July, 1762, and baptized the same day, son of Robert and Sarah Akins, was a mariner, served in the war of the revolution, was wounded and captured on a vessel, confined for some time in a prison-ship in New York harbor, and carried to his grave the scars made by the bayonets of the enemy. For his services he received a pension in the latter years of his life. A fracture of the leg, unskillfully treated, left it an inch shorter than the other. He married 8 May, 1786, with Content Rossiter, who died 17 May, 1789. He married (2d) 26 Sept., 1790, with Sarah Griswold, who died in Berkshire, 15 Aug., 1843. He dwelt for a time in Berkshire county, Mass., afterwards in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., and early in the present century came to the west part of Berkshire, and finally settled in a log house east of the road, a little north of where the cheese factory now stands, on the north half of lot 380, where Stephen H. Boyer now owns. In 1812 he built a framed house near the southwest corner of Mr. Boyer's orchard, and dwelt there till about 1833, when they went to live on a part of the same farm, with his son, Lyman P. Akins, at whose house he died 6 Sept., 1837. His sea-chest, more than a hundred years old, is carefully kept by one of his grandsons. His children were:

I. Sarah, b 13 Dec., 1786, died 9 Jan., 1787.

II. Seth Warner, b 7 July, 1791, died at Berkshire, 15 Aug., 1825, unmarried.

III. Content, b 29 March, 1793, was commonly called Tenty, married with Aaron Livermore, and died in Michigan, about 1868.

IV. Lyman Parmalee, b 3 March, 1795, married in 1821, with Betsey, daughter of Eleazer Lyman. He was several times supervisor of Berkshire, and twenty-four years in succession justice of the peace. He died without children, 15 Dec., 1884, sixty-three years after marriage. His widow still lives on the Akins home-

stead. They provided a good home for several children of other people.

V. Sally, b 19 March, 1797, d 6 Oct., 1798.

VI. Robert, b 19 June, 1799, married about 1827, with Olive Leonard Ball, who died at Berkshire, 29 March, 1867, in her 66th year. He died at Sheldrake, N. Y., in March, 1885.

VII. William Henry, b in Berkshire county, Mass., 1 March, 1804, married in May, 1827, with Eliza, daughter of Daniel Surdam, of Richford. She died at Berkshire, 18 Jan., 1839. He married (2d) with Catharine House, of Dryden, N. Y., who is still living. He was a wheelwright, having learned his trade of Enoch S. Williams, of Newark Valley, and became a prolific inventor, some of his devices proving to be of importance and value, as the table and feeding devices for sewing machines, now in universal use, and the permutation lock for safes and bank vaults. He died at Ovid, N. Y., 3 Jan., 1877.

VIII. Charles Frederick, b 26 March, 1807, married 10 Dec., 1830, with Lodema Farnham Ball, who died 12 June, 1838, at Berkshire. He married (2d) with Lucy Semantha Dewey. He died in Berkshire, 17 June, 1842, and his widow married (2d) with John Rightmire, of Caroline, N. Y., and died 18 Jan., 1854.

Elijah William Cobb, b at Canaan, Conn., 24 Sept., 1765, son of Elijah and Amy (Lawrence) Cobb, m at Salisbury, Conn., 17 or 27 Feb., 1786, with Sally Whitney, who was born in Cannan, Conn., about 1770, daughter of Asa Whitney, by his first wife. They dwelt in Canaan till 1802, then moved to Lenox, Mass., and thence, a few years later to Berkshire, settling on the farm now owned by Erasmus Legg, a mile east of Speedsville, where he died 12 Aug., 1815, aged 53 years, according to his grave stone, which makes the age two years too great. She m (2d) with Isaac Goodale. Elijah Cobb's children were:

I. Joshua Whitney, b Nov., 1786, m in June, 1816, with Susan Doty, and died at Elsie, Mich., 2 May, 1851.

II. Permelia, b 18 or 20 Jan., 1791, m with Isaiah Gridley Barker, and died at Henrietta, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1830.

III. Charilla Matilda, b 5 Nov., by town record, or 6 Dec., 1793, by family record, m with John Burnett, of Hampton, Conn., and died in Utica, N. Y., in Feb., 1864.

IV. Daniel Johns, b 18 Oct., (or Nov.) 1793, m with Charles Hoyt, and died in Dansville, Mich., 13 Nov., 1857.

V. Lydia Edmunds, b 19 March, 1798, m with Thomas Davis, in 1815, and died at Dryden, N. Y., 22 Oct., 1860.

VI. Lyman, b 18 Sept., 1800, a teacher, m 7 April, 1822, with Harriet Chambers, of Caroline, N. Y., and died at Colesburgh, Penn., 20 Oct., 1864; was author of several school-books, which had a short run, as they were in opposition to the innovations which Noah Webster was making in the English language.

VII. Nancy, b at Lenox, Mass., 19 Oct., 1802, m at the house of Dea. Elijah Curtis, in Newark Valley, 19 Jan., 1826, with Asahel Jewett, and died at Richford, 27 June, 1836.

VIII. Sarah Whitney, b at Lenox, Mass., 13 Nov., 1804, m with Thomas Preshow, and died at Colesburgh, Penn., in Feb., 1869.

Barnabas Manning, b at Scotland, in Windham, Conn., 14 Sept., 1769, son of Andrew and — (Seabury) Manning, married 20 Dec., 1792, with Esther Belcher, who was born at Preston, Conn., 31 March, 1770, daughter of Moses and Esther (Rudd) Belcher. They came to Brown's Settlement about 1810 or 1811, and he bought seventy-five acres of land east of the road on the south side of lot 336, which had been owned by William Dudley; and of Daniel Ball, seventy-five acres west of the road on the south side of lot 337; and of James Robbins, one hundred acres on the south part of lot 335, so that his farm of 250 acres extended the whole length of the three lots. He built the house on the west side of the road, where his son-in-law, Asa Ball, now dwells. His wife died 30 June, 1819, without children. He married (2d) 17 Feb., 1820, with Phebe Lincoln, who was born at Western, now Warren, Mass., 7 Aug., 1791, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Holbrook) Lincoln. He died 11 Feb., 1856, in his 87th year. She died 4 Dec. 1872. Their children were:

I. Esther Maria, b 11 March, 1821, m with Asa Ball, and died 15 May, 1887.

II. Charles Seabury, b 25 Sept., 1822, m at Union, N. Y., 11 Oct., 1848, with Mary Jane Gray, who was born at Binghamton, N. Y., 21 April, 1826, daughter of Arthur and Ann (Van Nanre) Gray. She died 26 March, 1887.

III. Jane, b 17 Feb., 1824, m with Luther Andrews. He died 7 Jan., 1887.

IV. Eliza, b 7 May, 1828, m 23 June, 1852, with George Henry Akins, and lives at Ovid, N. Y.

V. Catharine Lincoln, b 2 Feb., 1831, m with George Andrews, who died 19 March, 1876. She died 8 Jan., 1881, without children.

Asahel Royce, b at Lanesborough, Mass., 7 May, 1771, son of

Adonijah and Amy (Brush) Royce, m 22 Jan., 1792, with Sally Betsey Clark, who was born at Lanesborough, 29 June, 1772. About 1801 they moved to Richmond, Mass., where she joined the church, in April, 1808. They left Richmond 5 Feb., 1814, for Berkshire, and settled on the north half of lot 385, where his son Deodatus afterward built his brick house. He also bought one hundred acres of Noah Lyman, on the south half of lot 416, on which he built the house now occupied by his grandson, J. Talcott Leonard, it having been moved to its present site, when he sold the grounds, in 1846, to the Rev. William Bradford, as a site for Brookside Seminary. In this house they settled about 1818, and died there; he, 18 March, 1847; she, 25 April, 1848. Their children were:

I. Deodatus, b at Lanesborough, Mass., 28 Jan., 1793, m 25 Dec., 1817, with Emily Bement, daughter of Asa Bement, of Newark Valley, was for many years a deacon of the Congregational church in Berkshire, built the brick house where his father first settled; and in that house they died; she, 5 Sept., 1875.

II. John Brush, b at Lanesborough, Mass., 9 June, 1795, a wool-carder and cloth-dresser, taught school in Richmond, Mass., the winter that his father left there, took care of his father's cattle during the winter, and in May, 1814, drove them to Berkshire, where he married, 1 Jan., 1823, with Amanda Leonard, daughter of Asa and Olive (Churchill) Leonard, began house-keeping on the morning after their marriage, in the log house on the west side of the way, above the bridge, and lived there till 1829, when he built the brick house in which he is yet living, at the age of ninety-two years.

III. Almon, b 15 April, 1797, died 8 Feb., 1799.

IV. Haanah, b 21 Dec., 1799, m with Louis Gigette Leonard.

V. Amy, b 10 Jan., 1803, m with Charles West Cook.

VI. — Royce, a son, b 1 March, 1805, died 2 March, 1805.

VII. Harriet Laminta, b 27 March, 1807, m with William Russell Starr, of Ithaca, N. Y.

VIII. Betsey Ann, b 9 April, 1810, m with Levi Ball.

IX. Phebe Permelia, b 5 Nov., 1813, died 22 May, 1825.

Notes to Census Table.—The names in the following table marked with a star have already been mentioned; the others are referred to in the following notes, by corresponding numbers. It may be well to state, also, that there were no unnaturalized foreigners, no blacks, and no one engaged in commerce in the town. The total population was 586.

CENSUS OF BERKSHIRE, DECEMBER, 1820.

NAMES.	No. MALES AND AGES.						No. FEMALES AND AGES.						Agriculturists.	Manufacturers.
	Under 10 years.	10 to 16 years.	16 to 18 years.	16 to 26 years.	26 to 45 years.	45 and upwards.	Under 10 years.	10 to 16 years.	16 to 26 years.	26 to 45 years.	45 and upwards.			
1. Roswell H. Brown					2		3			1		2		
2. Jed Chapman	5	1	1	2	1			1		1			3	
3. *Daniel Gleazen	3	2				1	2	1		1		1		
4. Jonathan Belcher	1	1		1	1	1		1	3	1	1	2	2	
5. John W. Bessac	1				1		3			1		1		
6. Elisha Jenks		2		1		1		2	1		1	3		
7. Calvin Jenks				1					1			1		
8. Luther Hamilton	1	1			1		1			1		1		
9. Joel Smith and Jesse Smith				1	1								2	
10. Ephraim Reniff	3	2			1			1	1	1		1		
11. Samuel Osborn			1	2		1		2		1	1	3		
12. Schnayler Legg					1		4	1		1		1		
13. Amos Peck	1				1				2				1	
14. Daniel Jenks	1			1			3		1					
15. Reuben Legg					1	1			2		1	1		
16. Larned Legg				1					1			1		
17. *Daniel Carpenter	1				1	1	3	1	1	1		2		
18. Isaac Bunnell	1			1				1	1			1		
19. Samuel Haight	3	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	1	1	3		
20. Eleazer Lyman, Jr	1			1				1	1	1		1		
21. Thomas Keeny		1	2	3		1	1	2	3		1	5		
22. *Joseph Gleazen	1		1	1		1	3	1		1		2		
23. Thomas Bunting	1			1		1	3	1	1			2		
24. Joseph Belcher	1				1		2	1		1		1		
25. William Whiting		1		1	1	1			2	1	1	3		
26. Eleazer Valentine	3	2	1	2	1		2			1		4		
27. William S. Smith	2		1	1	1		2			1		2		
28. *Isaac Goodale			1	1		1			1		1	2		
29. Stephen Butler					1		1			1		1		
30. Alden Baker	2				1					1		1		
31. *Asa Leonard	1	1		2		1			1		1	3		
32. *Solomon Leonard	3			2	1		2	1	1	1			3	
33. John S. Thorp	1				1		2			1		1		
34. Isaac Hitchcock	2				1		2		1	1		1		
35. *Anna Griffin	1			1			1	1					1	
36. Selick Paine	2				1					1			1	
37. William Moore	2				1		1		2			1		
38. Andrew Rees	3				1		1			1		1		
39. Anna Collins	1									1				
40. John Ayres	2				1		3		1	1		1		
41. Lyman Hull					1		1	1		1		1		
42. *Jesse Gleazen			1	1		1	1	1	2		1	2		
43. *Peleg Randal	1	2				1			1		1	1		
44. *Polly Gardner	1				1		1	2			1			
45. Moses Stanley	2	1			1		2						1	
46. Clarissa Smith	2			1					1	1		1		
47. Samuel Smith	1		1	1	1	1	3			1	1	2		
48. Hooker Bishop	2			1	1		2			1		1		
49. Cicero Barker	1				1		1			1			2	
50. Aaron Livermore	1				1		3			1		1		
51. Eleazer Lyman	1	1			1		2		1	1		2		
52. *Sarah Ide			1	1			2		1		1			
53. *Seth Akins		1		1		1					1	3		
54. Elias Walker	2				1		3			1		1		
55. Phineas Case	2	1			1		1			1	1	1		
56. Leman Case				1			1		1				1	
57. *Samuel Ball		1			1		2	2		1	1	1		
58. Levi E. Barker	2	2			1		2	2	1	1	1	1		
59. Isaiah G. Barker					1		4	1		1			1	

CENSUS OF BERKSHIRE, DECEMBER, 1820.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	No. MALES AND AGES.						No. FEMALES AND AGES.					Agriculturists.	Manufacturers.
	Under 10 years.	10 to 16 years.	16 to 18 years.	16 to 26 years.	26 to 45 years.	45 and upwards.	Under 10 years.	10 to 16 years.	16 to 26 years.	26 to 45 years.	45 and upwards.		
64. Edmund Barker.....					1		1		1		1		
65. Erastus Benton.....	1				1		2	2	1	1			
66. *Consider Lawrence.....		1	2	4	1				1		1	5	
67. Lyman Durfee.....	2			1	1					1			2
68. John Durfee.....		1		1		1		1			1	2	
69. *Samuel Torry.....					1		2			1		1	
70. Ezra Landon.....				1	1				1			1	
71. Abraham Hotchkin.....		1				1		1		1		1	
72. *Jeremiah Campbell.....	2	1				1		1	3		1	1	
73. *Asahel Royce.....		1				1	1	2	2	1	1	1	
74. *Deodatus Royce.....	1				1		1		2			1	
75. *John Gregory.....				1		1		1	1	2	1	2	
76. Thomas Langdon.....	1				1		1		1			1	
77. *Samuel Collins.....	2	1		2		1			2		1	1	
78. *Ebenezer E. Gleazen.....					2					1			1
79. Joseph Cook.....				1					1			1	1
80. *Henry Ball.....	2				1		3						
81. *Stephen Ball.....	4	1			1		1	2	1	1		1	
82. *William Ball.....	1			1					1			1	
83. *Elizabeth Cook.....	1	1					1		1		1		
84. *Ransom Williams.....	1			1		1	1		1	2		1	
85. *David Williams.....	1			2					1			2	1
86. *Ichabod Brainerd, Jr.....	2	2			1				1			1	
87. *Ichabod Brainerd.....						1				2		1	
88. *Samuel Hutchinson.....	1	2		2		1	1		2		1	2	
89. Marcus Ford.....				2					1				
90. Luke B. Winship.....	1		2	3	2		3			2	1	1	3
91. John Rounseville.....	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	1	1	
92. *Melitabe Brown.....		1	1	3				2	1	1	1	3	
93. *Joseph Waldo.....		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	2	1	
94. *Nathaniel Ford.....		2				1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
95. *Barnabas Manning.....				1		1	1	1		1		2	
96. Ralph Manning.....				2			1		1			1	1
97. *Isaac Ball.....	2				1		3	1		1		1	
Totals.....	94	41	15	65	58	30	102	43	65	57	31	113	29

1. Roswell H. Brown lived on lot 417, in the first house south of the present town of Richford ; but little has been remembered of him beyond the fact that when slightly elevated in tone, he wished to be addressed as "Mr. Roswell H. Brown, Esq., Sir." One of his children was born 29 Dec., 1821. Afterward he lived on lot 303, on the west bank of Strong brook, south of the road, near the corner where a road branches off to the north. Among his children were William and Hannah.

2. Capt. Jed Chapman, a carpenter and joiner, lived below Mr. Brown, on the east side of the same road, in the second house above Mr. Leonard's tannery. He was born at Saybrook, Conn., 14 Dec., 1781, m 28 Sept., 1803, with Content Canfield, and settled at Durham, N Y. In the spring of 1811 they moved to

Berkshire, and thence, in Dec., 1831, to Newark Valley, where they died; he, 28 Dec., 1852; she, 14 Feb., 1861. His mother, Amanda Denison, married with Eleazer Hodges, by whom she had several children. Capt. Chapman's children were as follows:

I. Edward Newton, b 25 July, 1804.

II. Elizur Brown, b 6 Oct., 1806, m with Julia Blackman, and resides at Jackson, Mich.

III. Mary Amanda, b 10 Dec., 1808, m 1 April, 1834, with Isaac Van Alstein.

IV. William Henry, b 25 Dec., 1810, m 14 Jan., 1835, with Electa Ayres.

V. George Miller, b 24 March, 1813, m 16 Sept., 1835, with Esther Miranda Williams, and now lives at Newark Valley.

VI. Richard Mulford, b 7 Aug., 1815, died at Napierville, Ill., 4 May, 1842.

VII. Aaron Canfield, b 29 April, 1818, resides in Newark Valley.

VIII. Noyes Palmer, b 25 Aug., 1820, now lives in Newark Valley.

IX. Lyman Furry, b 14 Aug., 1822, resides in Newark Valley.

X. Charles Denison, b 15 Oct., 1824, lives in Michigan.

XI. Lucy Elvira, b 12 Feb., 1827, died 16 Sept., 1829.

4. Jonathan Belcher, is undoubtedly a clerical error for Elijah Belcher, already mentioned.

5. John William Bessac lived on lot 297, west of the road which goes over the hill, and west of the creek. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., 26 April, 1790, a son of Jean Guillaume and Anah (Nichols) Bessac. He married in January, 1813, with Lucy Belcher, daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Hall) Belcher. He died 9 Dec., 1868. She died 23 May, 1868. "Mr. Bessac was no ordinary man. With a mind of singular brilliancy and power, he combined a temper of unusual sweetness, the keenest wit, and a playful humor that rendered him a most genial and instructive companion." His father was born 4 Feb., 1760, in Mon Valant, France. The children of John William and Lucy (Belcher) Bessac were as follows:

I. Joann Frances, b 7 Feb., 1814.

II. Calista Maria, b 18 March, 1816.

III. Henry William, b 6 April, 1818, m with Emily Hull.

IV. Esther B., b 6 March, 1820.

V. John Bertrand, b 28 July, 1822, d 30 Sept., 1824.

VI. Fayette B., b 12 July, 1824.

VII. Catharine E., b 7 Dec., 1827.

VIII. Susan, b 13 Nov., 1829.

IX. Frederick Oriel, b 12 March, 1831.

X. Mary Elizabeth, b in Aug., 1834.

6. Elisha Jenks lived on lot 300, east of the creek road, and north of the hill road. It is said that he was a cousin of Michael Jenks, the first settler there. Laban Jenks was his brother. Elisha Jenks was born about 27 June, 1774, and died 13 Nov., 1840. His wife, Anna, was born about 27 Sept., 1771, and died 15 June, 1854.

7. Calvin Jenks lived on the east end of lot 300. He was a son of Elisha Jenks. He married with Anna Brown, daughter of Capt. Brown, and died on the same place, about 1886,

8. Luther Hamilton lived in the first house southwest of Daniel Carpenter, on lot 302. He m at Stockbridge, Mass., 2 Nov., 1815, with Sylvia Carpenter, who was born there 14 March, 1782. She died 10 June, 1832.

9. Joel Smith and Jesse Smith had no settled residence in 1820. They were carpenters and not married. Joel Smith was killed in Owego, as early as 1866, by the fall of a building which he was moving. Jesse Smith, b at Lee, Mass., 5 May, 1792, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married with Betsey Legg, and settled on the north half of lot 419, where Newell Robinson now lives. They had four children, viz.:

I. Deborah Williams, b about 1826. II. Daniel B., b about 1828.

III. Miranda M., b about 1830. IV. James R., b about 1832.

Their house was burned on 21 Dec., 1840, after the family had gone to bed, and all were consumed in the fire except the eldest daughter, who was away from home attending school. She married with Russel W. Freeland, and now resides at Ouaquaga, N. Y. It was long supposed that the fire was accidental; but years after it a story was in the papers that a murderer, under sentence of death, confessed that he saw Mr. Smith receive some money at Richford, followed him home, asked to be kept over night, and when the family were sleeping rose to get the money, and Smith and his wife being roused by the noise, he killed them in their bed with an axe, set the house on fire, and escaped with seventeen dollars, his whole booty.

10. Ephraim Reniff's residence has not been ascertained.

11. Samuel Osborn lived on the west side of the road, next above Elisha Jenks, and about a quarter of a mile from him. He had eight or nine children, one of whom, Betsey, m with Lyman Legg. Samuel Osborn was born about 3 Sept., 1762, and died

19 April, 1840. Mary, his wife, was born about 11 Nov., 1770, and died 18 March, 1832.

12. Schuyler Legg lived on the hill, on the southeast quarter of lot 301, where his son, Layton J. Legg, has since lived. His farm joined on the west end of Luther Hamilton's farm. He was a son of Reuben Legg, and grandson of David. He had children b 19 July, 1811; 24 Oct., 1812; and 28 Aug., 1820. His wife, Hannah, died 11 Oct., 1860, aged 74 years.

13. Amos Peck, a shoemaker, lived on the road above Samuel Osborn. At a later time he lived on the hill, half a mile west of Schuyler Legg. His child, probably the second, was born 20 Feb., 1822.

14. Daniel Jenks lived above Amos Peck. He had previously lived on the east end of lot 300, which he sold to Calvin Jenks. He was the eldest son of Elisha Jenks. He married with —, a daughter of Thomas Keeny.

15. Reuben Legg's residence has not been ascertained.

16. Larned Legg, youngest son of Reuben Legg, m with — Whiteley.

18. Isaac Bunnel lived north of Carpenter, where Charles Scott now lives, on the southeast quarter of lot 339. He was son of Dea. John and Hannah Bunnel. His wife, Rachel, died 5 Sept., 1842, aged 43 years, 1 month and 11 days. Their daughter, Eliza, died 14 Aug., 1841, aged 5 years, 7 months and 14 days.

19. Samuel Haight lived in the hollow, away from the road, west of Isaac Bunnel.

20. Eleazer Lyman, Jr., lived on Berkshire East Hill, near Samuel Haight, and was then a farmer and teacher. He was born at Peru, Mass., 18 August, 1802, (see Note 51), married there 18 Sept., 1819, and in the following month came to Berkshire; and after five or six years moved to Belfast, Allegany Co., N. Y., and thence, in October, 1829, to Friendship, N. Y., where he began the study of medicine, and received his diploma in 1832, while living at Bolivar, N. Y., to which place he moved in March, 1832. He returned to Berkshire in April, 1834, and moved again in April, 1835, to Great Bend, Pa., where his wife died 13 Oct., 1838. He married (2d) about 1842, with Sally Clark, of Great Bend, and was killed there by a vicious horse, 6 January, 1845. His children were:

1. Chauncey Almeron, b at Berkshire, 19 July, 1820, a lawyer, served in the war of 1861, reaching the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and resides at Lock Haven, Pa.

II. Charles Eleazer, b at Richford, 27 Nov., 1824, a lawyer; served in the war of 1861, reaching the rank of Captain; and resides at Great Bend, Pa.

III. Betsey Jane, b at Belfast, N. Y., 21 Dec., 1828, died in infancy.

IV. James Wellman, b at Friendship, N. Y., 6 March, 1830; served as a surgeon in the war of 1861, and finally as Lieut.-Col. of 203d Pa. Volunteers, and was killed at Fort Fisher, 15 January, 1865.

V. Betsey Keziah, b at Bolivar, N. Y., 24 May, 1832; m with J. F. Nice, and lives at Williamsport, Pa.

VI. Alice Elvira, b at Berkshire, 9 June, 1834; m with Elijah Cobb, and lives at Little Sioux, Iowa.

VII. Vincent Page, b at Great Bend, Pa., 15 June, 1836; resides at Portland, Oregon.

VIII. Clara Janet, b at Great Bend, Pa., 10 Feb., 1844; m with J. C. Scott, and lives at Waverly, N. Y.

21. Thomas Keeny lived near the center of lot 339, where Alfred Hyde Ford lived at a later time.

23. Thomas Bunting lived in a log house east of the road, above Joseph Gleazen, near the corner of the roads. He had moved to that place in April, 1820, when he sold his former home to Mr. Gleazen. Tradition says that he soon went back to New Jersey, from whence he came.

24. Joseph Belcher lived on the northwest quarter of lot 343, at the angle of the roads. He was a son of Joseph and Lucy (Hall) Belcher, and m about 1815 with Wealthy Whiting, widow of — Judd, and daughter of William Whiting. They removed to Richford, where she died 6 Oct., 1859, aged 70 years. He married (2d) with Laura A. Appleton. He died at Richford, 16 March, 1868, aged 74 years. His children were:

I. Lucy, m with Whiting Valentine, and m (2d) with Rev. Timothy Dwight Walker. She died broken hearted, 13 March, 1868, three days before her father's death.

II. Horatio, m with Amanda Hungerford, of Caroline, and was killed while sitting on his horse before Petersburg, Va., seven balls having entered his body.

III. Galitzin, died in California.

IV. Flavel, served in the rebel army in the war of 1861.

V. Marietta, m with John Deming.

VI. Joseph, b 7 Jan., 1828, died young.

VII. Useria, b 5 April, 1829; died 27 Jan., 1830.

25. William Whiting, lived on the east side of the road on the crown of the hill, on the south half of lot 343, south of Joseph Belcher, and east of Joseph Gleazen.

26. Eleazer Valentine lived near the south line of the southeast quarter of lot 379, on the south side of the road, where George Rich Ford afterward lived. He had a child born 5 Nov., 1820.

27. William Sterry Smith, a shoemaker, lived a little northwest from Eleazer Valentine, near the middle of the south half of lot 379, afterward the Charles Nixon place.

29. Stephen Butler lived next north or northwest of Isaac Goodale, on the old road, long since discontinued, which led from Isaac Goodale's to the Berkshire and Rawson Hollow road. He married 18 Aug., 1815, with Olive Baker, who d 18 Jan., 1851. She was born at Cheshire, Mass., 10 Nov., 1788, eldest child of Waterman and Mercy (Bowen) Baker. He married (2d) with Abigail Goodale, widow of Asa Curtis, of Maine, N. Y. She was born at Pittsfield, Mass., 4 Aug., 1799, tenth child of Isaac and Jemima (Warner) Goodale. He died at Newark Valley. He had a child born 8 March, 1822

30. Alden Baker lived on the same old road, north of Stephen Butler, and probably on the southwest quarter of lot 383. He was born in Cheshire, Mass., 10 Sept., 1790, second child of Waterman and Mercy (Bowen) Baker, and m 19 Dec., 1816, with Polly Smith, daughter of Heman and Miriam (Moody) Smith.

33. John S. Thorpe, probably, lived above Solomon Leonard, on the same side of the way, just south of the little stream.

34. Isaac Hitchcock, b at Bethlehem, Conn., 8 Feb., 1786, son of Jared and Irena (Bartholomew) Hitchcock, m with Nancy Leonard, daughter of Asa and Olive (Churchill) Leonard. They joined the church at Newark Valley, 2 Jan., 1820, and were dismissed to the church at Berkshire, 5 July, 1833. He died 20 Feb., 1867. She died 6 Dec., 1872. Their home was on the west side of the road, on the northwest quarter of lot 377; afterward on the north side of Leonard street, where hisdaughters now live. Their children were:

I. Chauncey B., b 1 July, 1812, m at Franklin, N. Y., 22 Nov., 1838, with Sarah Maria Lovelace, and lives at Geneva Lake, Wis.

II. Horatio, b 8 Sept., 1814, m at McLean, N. Y., 16 Feb., 1841, with Louisa Susan Brown. He was a physician, and died at Chicago, Ill.

III. Juliette, b 18 Dec., 1816, m 1 Jan., 1845, at Berkshire, with Dwight Waldo. She resides on her father's homestead, a widow.

IV. Charlotte, b 23 Dec., 1818, m 7 Sept., 1843, at Berkshire, with Charles Lull.

V. Susan, b 1 March, 1824, d 3 Sept., 1825.

VI. Caroline, b 19 March, 1826, and resides on her father's homestead.

VII. Dwight, b 25 Nov., 1828, died 10 Oct., 1847.

36. Sellick Payne, a carpenter and joiner, came from Richmond, Mass., without his family, in 1816, to build the new meeting house, which was dedicated 4 July, 1817. In 1820 he moved his family from Richmond to Geneseo, N. Y., and thence, in the same year, to Berkshire. He dwelt, the first winter, in the old log house of David Williams, on the west side of the way, just north of the school-house. During several years he moved from place to place, as he had contracts for building; at one time in Richford, at another in Newark Valley, and finally built the house where his son, Henry Payne, now lives, opposite the Congregational meeting-house, in Berkshire.

37. William H. Moore, a trader, lived on the east side of the road, where Dr. Gay now lives, and had a store (since burned), on the corner, just north of his house. Within a few years, after 1820, he bought the next place south of his house, and built a new store opposite the school-house, and then built the front part of the house where Mrs. Betsey Bidwell now lives, a little south of the store.

38. Andrew Rees, a farmer, is remembered as always driving a fine team of horses, but his place of residence has not been ascertained. It is probable that he was at Mr. Moore's store when he gave the particulars of his family.

39. Anna Collins was widow of Dan Collins, a cooper, who died 27 June, 1820, in the kitchen part of the house now occupied by Mrs. Betsey Bidwell. Her maiden name was Anna Lisk, and she was born 6 July, 1780. She had three children. Bristol Lisk Collins b 26 May 1809; died at Berkshire, 17 July, 1814; Orra Ann Collins, b 3 Dec. 1811; and George Bristol Lisk Collins, b 19 Dec. 1815. She moved to one of the Western states with her children, a few years later.

40. John Ayres, in Dec., 1820, was living in the house of Isaac Hitchcock.

41. Lyman Hull, lived where Nathan Rightmire now lives, east of the road, on the northeast quarter of lot 383. He died 23 March, 1823, aged 34 years and 4 months.

42. Jesse Gleazen lived on the west side of the way, near the north line of lot 383, in Dec., 1820.

45. Moses Stanley lived "in a blackberry patch," on the old road which has long been out of use, and probably on the northwest quarter of lot 383. He was a joiner, and married with Susanna Goodale. They moved to Veteran, N. Y., where she died 1 March, 1826. He is known to have been in Berkshire as early as October, 1807. His wife joined the church 7 Feb., 1813, and was dismissed 22 June, 1823. Their children were:

I. Lucy, b (probably) 26 Aug., 1808, bap. 17 March, 1813.

II. Lovina, b (probably) 29 Oct., 1810, bap. 17 March, 1813.

III. —, a daughter, bap 12 Oct., 1813.

IV. Mary, bap 8 Jan., 1815. V. Chauncey, bap 2 Aug., 1818.

46. Clarissa Smith lived down in the valley, on a little stream, on lot 418. She was a daughter of Isaac Goodale, and was born at Westhampton, Mass., 19 April, 1792. She was the widow of Heman Smith, Jr., who had his leg crushed while clearing his land, about 21 June, 1820, and died from the injury, about 7 July, 1820. Her youngest child, by Mr. Smith, was born after his death, 20 Nov., 1820. Her second husband was Nathaniel Johnson, of Richford.

47. Samuel Smith lived on the road to Rawson Hollow, and probably on the northwest quarter of lot 419.

48. Hooker Bishop lived on the south side of the hill road, on the western slope of the hill, near the centre of lot 420, about thirty rods east of the Keith Blackman house, and about three-eighths of a mile east of the creek road at Rawson Hollow. He was born at Richmond, Mass., 30 March, 1781, son of the Hon. Nathaniel and Ruth (Bartlett) Bishop, and married in Berkshire, 20 August, 1812, with Sabra Clark. Soon after the census was taken they moved to a small house on the farm of Samuel Collins, west of the Richford road, and very near where the railway crosses the road; and in this house she died 9 March, 1821. He died 28 June, 1821, at the house of Samuel Collins, to which he was taken so that his sister, Mrs. Collins, could more easily care for him. Their children were:

I. Mary, b 28 May, 1813.

II. John Bartlett, b 23 May, 1815; m 24 June 1846, with Sarah Jane Merchant, and had one daughter, who m with William Elwell.

III. Betsey, b 17 April, 1817; m with David M. Sturtevant, and lives in Newark Valley.

IV. Nathaniel, b 21 Oct., 1819; died 26 April 1822.

49. Cicero Barker, a wool-carder and cloth-dresser, lived on the corner, east of the creek road, and south of the hill road, at Rawson Hollow on the west end of lot 420. His twin brother, Cephas Barker, lived with him, and had a share of the business. Their shop was on the east bank of the creek, where the firkin factory now stands, and they took the water from the pond of Lyman Rawson's grist-mill, which stood at the west end of the dam in the town of Caroline.

50. Aaron Livermore lived on lot 420, a few rods south of Cicero Barker, and about ten rods east of the creek road, at Rawson Hollow. A few years later he moved farther south and lived west of the road, on lot 380. He was born at Spencer, Mass., March, 1782, and married with Content Akins. After his death she moved to Michigan with her children, about 1856, and settled at Dexter or Ingham. He and six of his twelve children are buried at Speedsville, N. Y., and the other six settled in Michigan.

51. Eleazer Lyman lived in a log house on the bank of the creek, on the northwest corner of lot 381, about twenty rods west of the present road. A year or two later he built a new house near the north line of the lot, on the east side of the road. His farm is now occupied by S. D. Freeland, who lives on the west side of the road. He was born 28 May, 1780, a son of Major O'zias and Sally (Parker) Lyman; married at Peru, Mass., in Feb., 1802, with Betsey Raymond, who was born 1 Oct., 1783, daughter of Amos and Alice (Joslin) Raymond, of Peru. They dwelt in Peru till October, 1819, then settled as above stated in Berkshire, where she died of cancer, 1 Sept., 1851. He died there of consumption 5 Feb., 1853. Their children were:

I. Eleazer, b at Peru, Mass., 18 Aug., 1802; m at Hinsdale, Mass., 18 Sept., 1819, with Sally Payne, daughter of Ebenezer Payne. He died at Great Bend, Pa., 6 Jan., 1845.

II. Betsey, b at Peru, Mass., 4 Aug., 1804; married 10 Sept., 1821, with Lyman P. Akins.

III. Alice Raymond, b at Peru, Mass., 27 July, 1806, died there 27 July, 1806.

IV. Raymond, b at Peru, Mass., 13 April, 1808, and died there 29 Dec., 1814.

V. Alice, b at Peru, Mass., 3 April, 1810, died 16 Feb., 1814.

VI. David, b at Peru, Mass., 25 Nov., 1812; died 20 Feb., 1814

VII. Obias, b at Peru, Mass., 15 Sept., 1814; died 15 Sept., 1814.

VIII. Alice, b at Peru, Mass., 23 Feb., 1816, married with John Harper Heggie, and lives at Colesburgh, Potter Co., Pa.

IX. Daniel Raymond, b at Peru, Mass., 27 Feb., 1818, m with Sarah Jane Blair, daughter of George and Rhoda (Blackman) Blair. He died 19 Sept., 1880, at Jackson, Mich., where she still resides.

X. Persis, b in Berkshire 18 Feb., 1820; married there, 18 Feb., 1841, with Austin Blair, son of George and Rhoda (Blackman) Blair. They settled at Eaton Rapids, Mich., where she died 30 Jan., 1844. He was elected Governor of Michigan in November, 1860, served during several terms, and was known as the "War Governor of Michigan."

XI. Nancy, b at Berkshire 16 Feb., 1822; married there Nov., 1842, with Daniel Brown Jenks, and resides at Speedsville, N. Y.

XII. Mary, b at Berkshire 27 Feb., 1824; married there with Levi J. Osborn, and lives at Big Rapids, Mich.

XIII. David Ballou, b at Berkshire, 21 Dec., 1826; married with Caroline Douglas, and died in Silver Township, Cherokee Co., Iowa, 24 Nov., 1886.

XIV. Sarah, b at Berkshire 2 April, 1829; married Feb., 1844, with George Landers Haynes, and resides in Owego, N. Y.

54. Elias Walker lived on the southwest quarter of lot 341, east of the road, just north of the orchard now owned by the Whiting family, and directly east of the village of Speedsville. The house no longer stands there. He removed to Moravia, N. Y.

55. Phineas Case, a blacksmith, came with his wife from Litchfield County, Conn., settled on lot 380, and built the house west of the road and directly opposite the cheese factory, now owned by E. D. Legg. His shop was on the same side of the way, and about fifteen rods south of his house. He moved to the west part of Candor, on the Spencer road, and died there.

56. Leman Case was a carpenter, came from Litchfield county, Conn., and married with Polly Jenks, daughter of Laban Jenks, an early settler at Speedsville. He settled in a house that was built by Job Hall, on lot 380, west of the road, some thirty or forty rods south of his brother, Phineas Case. He moved to Michigan not far from 1824.

58. Levi E. Barker lived on the hill, on the northeast quarter of lot 341.

59. Isaiah Gridlèy Barker, a silversmith and repairer of watches, lived about twenty rods south of the road and northeast of Levi E. Barker, on the same lot, 341. He m in 1811, with Permelia Cobb, who was b in Canaan, Conn., 20 Jan., 1791; daughter of Elijah William and Sally (Whitney) Cobb. She died 11 Feb., 1830, at Henrietta, N. Y., aged 39 years. Their children were:

I. Rhoda, d in Feb., 1830.

II. Mary Ann, b 1 Jan., 1814, m with Mr. Birdsall, and d before 1851.

III. Eliza, died in 1826. IV. Beda.

V. Permelia, was born 6 Oct., 1820, m in 1835, with Sidney Waite, who died at Appleton, Wis., in 1869, and she was living there in 1875.

VI. and VII. Twin sisters, died. VIII. Lyman Cobb.

IX. William Whitney, m with Eliza D. Lincoln, of Pike, N. Y., in 1851.

60. Edmund Barker lived on the same lot, 341, very near its north line, and just west of the angle where the road turns east on the lot lines.

61. Erastus Benton, a school teacher, lived south of the road, on the north border of lot 342. He came from Lenox, Mass. His wife was Elizabeth Paul, and their children were:

I. Harriet, b at Lenox, Mass., m with Henry Johnson.

II. Rhoda Maria, b at Lenox, Mass., 7 Feb., 1810, m with Williams Hutchinson.

III. Mary Ann, b at Lenox, Mass., m with G. D. Gleazen.

IV. Lucretia, b at Berkshire. died when a year old.

V. Charlotte, m with John Haddock, and lives in Candor, near Speedsville.

VI. Charles, b about 14 Jan., 1820, lives on the homestead.

VII. Lyman Cobb, b 21 Aug., 1821, lives at Jenksville.

VIII. A son, died young. IX. A son, died young.

X. Martin, died when 17 years old.

63. Lyman Durfee, a carpenter and joiner, lived on the south-east quarter of lot 338, where S. B. Aikens has since lived. He was born at Richmond, Mass., 14 March, 1792, m 19 Oct., 1815, with Hannah Hatch, of Richmond. He died in Wisconsin, 2 March, 18—. She died 12 Nov., 1844, aged 51 years, 9 months and 2 days, and was buried in West Newark.

64. John Durfee lived on the same place with his son, Lyman Durfee.

66. Ezra Landon lived in the north part of Berkshire, on top

of the hill, a mile east of where Col. Royce lives. He married with Ruby Chapin, a niece of Samuel Lucas, who had formerly lived on the same place, and died without children. Mrs. Landon inherited his property. Landon and his wife were Methodists, but finally went off and joined the Mormons. He had a child b 10 May, 1821.

67. Abraham Hotchkiss lived in a log house on the west side of the road, opposite the site of the brick house since built by Col. John B. Royce. He had already sold the house and land to Col. Royce, but continued for several years to dwell there. He was born in Guilford, Conn., 16 July, 1779, married in 1805, with Parthenia Bement, eldest daughter of Asa Bement. They afterward settled on lot 218, in Newark Valley, and died there; he, 28 Feb., 1842; she 2 June, 1847. They had two children:

I. Marshal, b in Newark Valley, 18 May, 1806, died 24 May, 1874. He had three wives—Juliaette Williams, Abigail (Harmon) Branch, and Mary Edwards Muzzy, who still lives in Newark Valley. His daughter, by his first wife, is yet living on the homestead of her father and grandfather.

II. Abby Lavinia, b at Newark Valley, 26 Aug., 1808.

72. Thomas Langdon, in December 1820, lived in a small house just north of the house of Samuel Collins. He married in April 1816, with Maria Lawrence, daughter of Consider Lawrence. Their children were.

I. Wealthy, b 27 July 1817, m in Dec. 1838, with Stanley Sheffield Hinman, and settled at Monroeton, Penn.

II. Benjamin, b 6 June, 1819, m in Sept. 1846, with Eveline Perry, of Owego, and settled in Monroeton, Penn.

III. ———, b 25 Feb. 1821.

IV. Eliza, b 1 Sept. 1822, m in Sept. 1846, with William Wiltse, and settled at Speedsville, N. Y.

75. Joseph Cook, a distiller, lived in the village of Berkshire. His wife was ——— Livermore, and they moved to Lisle, N. Y.

85. Marcus Ford, a blacksmith, b at Lenox, Mass., 13 Feb. 1796, lived just north of the corner opposite the Congregational church. He never married. His sister, Margaret Ford, who was born at Lenox, 29 April, 1798, kept his house during his life. He died 17 June, 1838. In 1820 when the census was taken, their brother, Charles Backus Ford, b at Lenox, 28 Aug., 1791, a shoemaker, lived in the house with them. They came to Berkshire about 1814. Margaret Ford m 7 July, 1846, with David Smith, of China, N. Y.

86. Luke Bates Winship lived on the west side of the road, on the homestead of Josiah Ball, on lot 33. He was born at Union, N. Y., 31 March, 1794, a clothier, tanner, inn-keeper and farmer. He m 22 Feb., 1816, with Cynthia Ball. They had ten children, and died there.

87. John Rounseville lived on the east side of the road, below the Isaac Brown place, in a small framed house which was built by Elijah H. Saltmarsh, for a store.

92. Ralph Manning, a nephew of Barnabas Manning, lived in 1820, where Charles S. Manning now lives. He married with Betsey Cobb, who. was born about 16 June, 1794, and died 6 June, 1848, aged 53 years, 11 months and 20 days. He married (2d) with Maria Archibald, sister of Samuel Archibald, of Owego, and she is still living, at Alden, McHenry Co., Ill. He had two children, Sophia Manning, b 2 Oct., 1819; and Gurdon G. Manning, b 30 Dec., 1825, now resides at Waverly.

This completes the matter furnished by Mr. Patterson, and we add the following:

The comparative growth of the town may be seen by reference to the following figures, showing the population for the several years cited: 1810, 1,105; 1820, 1,502;* 1825, 1,404; 1830, 1,711; 1835, 964; 1845, 878; 1850, 1,049; 1855, 1,068; 1860, 1,151; 1865, 1,073; 1870, 1,240; 1875, 1,304; 1880, 1,304.

Additional Sketches.—Ezekial Dewey was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1797, and came here about 1816, locating first in that part of Berkshire which is now Richford. He married for his first wife, Lucy, daughter of Nathaniel Johnson, of Richford, who bore him five children, Lucy, Samantha, Jane E., David W., Charles J., and Ezekiel H. Of these only two are living, Charles J., of Berkshire, and Ezekiel H., of Rochester, Mich. He married Eunice, daughter of Heman Smith, for his second wife, and had born to him one child, Amanda, wife of John Rightmire, of Caroline, N. Y. Mr. Dewey died February 11, 1887, aged eighty-nine years.

Ichabod Ford was born in Norwich, Conn., and came to this town with his family in 1822. He married twice, first, Rebecca Thomas, of Barnstable, Mass., and reared eight children, viz: Charles B., Susan T., Marcus, Margaret, Elijah T., Caroline,

* The apparent discrepancy between this number and that given by the census table on page 146, is due to the fact that the table only includes those that lived within the *present* limits of Berkshire.

Lebbeus and Alfred. His wife died in 1813, and he married for his second wife Theda Abby, and reared four children, Calvin, Susan, Ichabod and Philena. Alfred H., who was born in Lenox, Mass., December 30, 1808, came here in 1822, married first, Betsey Rich, who bore him one child, George R., and second, Eunice, daughter of John Rewey, of Newark Valley. Two children were born to them, John R., of this town, and Phocbe, who married Theodore Dykeman. Lebbeus Ford also came here from Lenox, in 1822, engaged as a blacksmith, and was for a long time the only blacksmith in town. He married Sarah W. Witter, and had born to him four children, namely, Marcus, Harriet H., William W., and one who died in infancy. William W. married Florence J., daughter of Sylvester Simmons, and has had born to him four children, as follows: Sarah W., Annie L., Harriet H. and Mary J.

Daniel P. Witter, son of Josiah, was born in Windham, Conn., moved to Homer, N. Y., in 1812, and came to Berkshire in 1833. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Humphrey, and reared nine children, viz: Asa, Betsey, Mary, John, Lester, Lucretia, Jasper, Daniel and Sarah. Of these only two are living, Jasper, of Dundaff, Penn., and Sarah, widow of Lebbeus Ford. Asa married Louisa, daughter of Ralph Collins, for his first wife, who bore him nine children, and for his second wife he married Delia, daughter of Samuel Torrey, and had born to him five children.

John F. Kimball was born in Scotland, Conn., in 1811, and came to Berkshire in 1835, locating on the farm where he now resides. He married Ruth, daughter of Maj. Peleg Ellis, of Dryden, and has three children, namely, James P., surgeon and major at West Point, Olive, and Grace (Mrs. Lorenzo J. Stannard).

John Bunnell came to this county, from Pike county, Pa. Henry J., one of his fourteen children, was born in December, 1803, married Eliza A. Livermore in 1828, and in 1830 he purchased and made the first settlement on the farm where he now resides. He has had born to him six children, viz.: John G., Charles A., deceased, William H., Mary E., Sarah, and James H., who died in infancy.

Erastus E. Humphrey, son of Roswell, was born in Canton, Conn., and moved to Speedsville, which was then a part of Tioga county, in 1812.

Frederick Shaff was born in Dutchess county, in 1752, and came to this town to live with his son, who had been here since

1841. Mr. Shaff was 105 years of age when James Buchanan was elected president, and that was his last vote. He died in 1859, aged 107 years.

Joseph Walter, son of Elijah, moved to Newark Valley, from New Marlboro, Mass., in 1830. He married twice, first, Abigail Manley, and second, Hannah Schoonover. His son George was born in New Marlboro, and came to this county when only eight years of age. He married Martha, daughter of Joel Allen, of Caroline, N. Y., and in 1851 purchased and made the first clearing on the farm where he now resides.

Charles L. Mayor came here, from Switzerland, in 1849, and purchased the farm where his son Theodore now resides. He was a graduate of a medical college in Paris, practiced medicine a while in Switzerland, and also for eight years in Berkshire. In 1857 he returned to his native land for a visit, but was detained there by sickness, and died in 1863. He left four children, namely: Theodore, Dr. Edward A., of Owego, and Julia and Paul, who live in Switzerland. Theodore married Emma, daughter of Daniel Root, of Richford, and has two children, Jennie, wife of G. O. Steele, of Owego, and Charles D. The latter married Harriet, daughter of William Patch, and resides on the farm with his father.

Peter Youngs, son of Abram, was born in Marathon, August 28, 1827, and lived there until he was twenty-eight years of age. He purchased and made the first settlement on the farm where he now lives, in March, 1857. He married for his first wife, Mary J., daughter of Reuben Smith, who bore him five children, viz.: Morris, Orson R., Annie, deceased, Frank W., and Jessie C. His wife died July 10, 1877, and he married for his second wife, Mary A. Higgins, of Caroline Center, N. Y., December 26, 1877.

William Shaw, son of Henry, was born in Charlton, N. Y., and came to this town in 1820, locating on the place where his son William T. now lives. He married Betsey Talmage, and reared five children, viz.: Lucy M., Elizabeth, William T., Henry B. and Hannah M.

George W. Northrop, son of Ebenezer G., was born in South Kingston, R. I., April 30, 1831, moved to Tioga county in 1842, and practiced medicine in Nichols where he lived six years. He lived in Richford some years, and came to Berkshire, where he now lives, in 1874. He served in the late war in Co. E, 76th N. Y. Vols., and in Co. F, 50th N. Y. Vols., and received an injury

of the spine near Yellow Tavern, Va. For seven years he has not been able to stand.

Ezra Simmons was born in Little Compton, R. I., moved to Moravia, N. Y., in 1829, living there until March 17, 1834, when he moved to Newark Valley, and located on the farm now owned by T. S. Councilman, where he died. He married Anna Luther, and reared five children, viz.: Eliza, deceased, Joseph, of Newark Valley, Sylvester, of this town, Mary (Mrs. T. S. Councilman), and Abbie, widow of Seth Watson. Sylvester was born in Warren, R. I., October 9, 1818, married Mary J., daughter of Calvin Jenks, of Berkshire, and has five children, namely: Florence I., wife of William W. Ford, Emory A., of Owego, Sarah, wife of Anson W. Pake, William E., of this town, and Anna E., wife of V. W. Schooley, of Warwick, N. Y.

Organization.—Berkshire was known as "Brown Settlement" until 1808, when the territory comprising Richford, Berkshire and Newark Valley was formed from Owego (then called Tioga), and given the name it now bears, from Berkshire county, Mass. Newark Valley was formed from Berkshire April 12, 1823, under the name of Westville; and Richford was taken off, under the name of Arlington, April 13, 1831. These encroachments have left the town the smallest in the county. At the first town meeting, held Tuesday, March 1, 1808, Ebenezer Cook was moderator, and the following officers were chosen: John Brown, supervisor; Artemus Ward, town clerk; Esbon Slosson and Ebenezer Cook, assessors; Henry Moore and Elijah Belcher, poor-masters; Noah Lyman, Hart Newell and Samuel Haight, commissioners; Peter Wilson, collector and poundmaster; Jesse Gleazen and Adolphus Dwight, constables; Asa Bement, Nathaniel Ford, Asa Leonard, John Bement, Lyman Rawson and Elisha Jenks, fence-viewers; Elisha Jenks, poundmaster.

BUSINESS CENTERS.

BERKSHIRE VILLAGE.—This neat, quiet little village, with its air of eminent respectability, is located upon the east branch of Owego creek, on the Southern Central railroad and near the center of the town. It consists of three general stores, one drug store, one hardware and furniture store, one harness-shop, one tailor-shop, one barber-shop, one shoe-shop, three blacksmith shops, two wagon-shops, one billiard room, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one novelty works, one manufactory of wagon hubs

and brewery shavings, two manufactories of beam-house knives, and one sole-leather tannery, and about 300 inhabitants.

The people of Berkshire and vicinity are justly proud of its beautiful and well-kept cemetery. Money and labor have not been spared in its care, and so impressed are the people of the northern part of the county that the cemetery organization is a permanent one, and that the grounds will ever be cared for, that the cemetery is being filled rapidly with dead of the northern part of this, and the adjacent portions of the three adjoining counties. Many of the soldier dead lie in this beautiful spot, and the Grand Army-posts of this place, and also the one of Richford, strew these graves of their comrades with flowers, and hold appropriate exercises the 30th of each May. The Cemetery Association was organized in 1867.

The first school was taught by David McMaster, in the shoe-shop of Josiah Ball, and the shanty of Josiah Wilson. This early interest in educational matters has never flagged. The schools of Berkshire have enjoyed more or less celebrity. The district schools have received the support of the citizens generally, and select schools were popular and well patronized until the passage of the free school act. In 1845 Rev. William Bradford founded the Brookside Seminary, which soon passed into the hands of Rev. Frederick Judd, and became noted as a training school for boys. Nor was the school a local one. The students came from adjoining towns and counties, and not a few have attained prominence in fields of politics, literature, and the arts and sciences. One mile south of the village existed at one time, a boarding-school for young ladies, but its existence was short. There is at present in process of erection, a handsome two-story school building.

WILSON CREEK postoffice is located in the southern part of the town.

The Berkshire Tannery was built by S. & J. W. Leonard & Sons, in 1849. It was operated by water-power, and made upper-leather. On May 12, 1865, it was purchased by the present proprietors, Davidge, Horton & Co., who enlarged its capacity, and added steam-power. The tannery gives employment to forty hands, and turns out 40,000 sides of sole leather per annum.

John Ball's Saw-Mill was built by Deodatus Royce, in 1849, and purchased by Mr. Ball in 1851. It is operated by water-power, and cuts 300,000 feet of lumber per annum.

The Berkshire Flouring Mills, Leet & Hollenbeck, proprietors,

was originally built by Judge David Williams, in 1818. The present building was erected by Mr. Williams, in 1839. It is operated by water-power, has three runs of stones, and grinds annually about 40,000 bushels of grain.

The Speedsville Creamery and Cheese Factory, located on road 18, was built by a stock company in 1868. The stock was subsequently bought in by John Higgins and Lyman Kingman, and in 1886 a half interest was bought by George R. Rounsevell. The milk of 400 cows is manufactured into butter and cheese annually.

M. A. Owen & Brother's Cooperage, on road 1, employs seven hands and turns out 10,000 butter tubs per year.

Sherwood & Horton's Hub Factory was established by Sherwood & Lamson, in 1882, and on the 10th of the following January the firm was changed to its present title. They employ thirty hands and turn out about 25,000 wagon hubs annually. In March, 1883, the manufacture of beer shavings was added, in which quite an extensive business is done.

Milo G. Japhet's Saw-Mill was built by C. B. Hemingway, in 1883, and was purchased by the present proprietors in 1885. He manufactures 500,000 feet of lumber, 400,000 chair rounds, 500,000 toy broom-handles, and 10,000 platforms for platform rocking-chairs per year, employing eight hands.

Military History.—Frederick Shaff, a soldier of the revolution, died here in 1860, at the advanced age of 107 years. Demas Orton a pensioner of the Mexican war died here in 1884, aged about 100 years.

Although the vicinity of Berkshire was not without its slaveholders at an early day, there existed a general and widespread opposition to this "peculiar institution" of the South for years preceding the rebellion, and the town was not without its members of the "underground railroad." Frederick Douglass and other slaves received substantial aid from this organization on their journey to Canada, Douglass having been a guest of the Hon. C. P. Johnson, an old abolitionist. Consequently, at the several calls for troops the town responded in men and money, the ladies assisting with hospital supplies. Charles R. Eastman and Earnest deVallier were the first to enlist, with Gen. Isaac Catlin, then Captain of Co. H., 3d N. Y. Infy.

The total call during the war was for 115 men from the town of Berkshire, which was filled by thirteen drafted, all of whom paid \$300.00 each, by the enlistment of forty one men from abroad, and the balance enlisted from the town. Of this number,

three deserted ; only nineteen are known to be living ; eighteen, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. were killed or died during their term of enlistment ; eighteen came home broken in health and died during the few succeeding years ; the fate of sixteen is unknown ; and the balance are men whose health has suffered from exposure and hardships, whose best years were spent in the service of their country,—years which to most men decide their success in after life.

Church History.—The first church building, a barn-like structure, was located upon the farm of Dr. E. Mayor, and was then the only house of worship within the present limits of the county. Services were held morning and afternoon, with Sabbath-school in the interim. The congregation was composed of residents scattered over a large territory. The roads new and almost impassable. No little devotion was evinced by these pioneers who remained in this well-ventilated structure four or five hours with no fire except that afforded by the “foot-stove,” an almost obsolete word to the present generation.

In 1817 a more pretentious church was built near the site of the former. The erection of the frame was the occasion of a demonstration, the like of which the valley had never seen. People came from a distance and remained three days, until the last timber was in place.

There are now three churches in the town,—the Congregational, the Methodist, at the village, and a Baptist church situated in the northwest corner of the town. The Congregational society has existed since the beginning of the present century. They worshiped in a building three miles below the village until the completion of the one now occupied, in December, 1834.

The society is a strong one and is in a prosperous condition, under the pastoral guidance of Rev. J. J. Hough. The Methodist church was organized in 1825, and in 1827 the present church building was erected, and the society, which has grown in strength and numbers, has in contemplation a handsome place of worship to be erected in the near future. Its present pastor is Rev. Mr. Beers.

CANDOR* the largest township in the county, lies in the central part of the same, and is bounded north by the county line, east by Berkshire, Newark Valley and a small part of

* Prepared by Rev. Charles C. Johnson, late of Candor, now of Sherburne, N. Y.

Owego, south by Tioga and west by Spencer and a small part of the county line. It originally formed a part of the Boston and Flint Purchase, the history of which has been detailed in the opening chapters of this work. Of this location, there were taken to make the present town the whole of Township 12, the northeast and southeast section of Township 9, southeast section of Township 10, and south half of Township 11. Prior to the completion of this arrangement, certificates of location and certificates of survey had been granted in this town to John W. Ford, 350 acres, January 23, 1794, known as Ford Location; John Cantine, 800 acres, where Willseyville now is, and known as the Big Flatt, and another plat of 1,200 acres; to James Clinton 200 acres; Nathan Parshall, 200 acres, these latter having been granted March 7, 1792, and all located on the road leading from the mouth of the Owego river to the head of Cayuga lake. The town was set off from Spencer, February 22, 1811, and has an area of 51,334 acres, of which 33,572 acres is improved land.

The surface of Candor consists of high, broad, rolling uplands, separated into ridges by the valleys of streams flowing southerly. Its streams are the Catatonk, Doolittle, and Shendaken creeks. The Catatonk creek heads in a small marsh in the town of Spencer, and takes a southeasterly course of twenty miles, uniting with the Owego creek a short distance above its mouth. The valley along this creek varies from 2,000 to 3,000 yards in width. Shendaken creek enters the Catatonk at Booth Settlement. Doolittle creek is a small stream that joins the West Owego creek at Weltonville. The soil in the valleys consists generally of gravelly loam, and yields fine crops of wheat, corn, etc. The uplands are better adapted for grass than grain. The hills were originally mostly covered with hemlock and pine, and the valleys with heavy growths of pine, oak, beech and maple. In instances the pines have reached 175 feet in height and five feet in diameter, and immense quantities of lumber of fine quality have been manufactured and sent to market at an early day from this valley. The streams furnish abundant water privileges for manufacturing purposes, and saw-mills, grist-mills and tanneries have long been in active and extensive operation. The farms are largely used for dairying purposes, and the connections by the two railroads which cross the town, a history of which we have given in an earlier chapter, furnish ample opportunities for shipping.

Settlement and Growth.—That part of the Watkins and Flint

Purchase lying in the territory now designated as the town of Candor, was surveyed in 1793, by two men from Farmington, Conn. They were Capt. Joel Smith and Isaac Judd. Those who were thinking to settle here, selected lots of 104 acres each, for which they paid seven shillings per acre.

The deeds were made out in June of that year, after which four men with their families came on from Connecticut, following from Owego an Indian trail leading up the Cattatong (now Catatonk) valley. They were Elijah Smith, Collins Luddington, Thomas Hollister, and Job Judd, Sr. They halted at a spot near the present cemetery. Here the first trees were felled for actual settlement.

Indians of the Onondaga tribe had a fort on the bank of the the Catatonk creek, and also wigwams in the western part of the town. They were then friendly to the white settlers, though in previous years white captives were imprisoned in the fort. Some of these captives were ransomed and sent back to Wyoming, Pa., by Amos Draper, an Indian agent living where Owego now is.

These first settlers began at once to fell the forest trees and erect for themselves habitations. Thomas Hollister built his log cabin on the lot now occupied by the cemetery. Elijah Smith settled near by. Collins Luddington began clearing the forest adjacent to Elijah Smith; then moved down the trail, and cleared and built on the spot now marked by the home of Harvey Ward. Job Judd went farther down the stream, and began clearing on the farm which has since for many years been the homestead of John Kelsey. Mr. Judd had been a soldier in the revolutionary army. He moved in 1820 to Indiana.

Joseph Booth, of Farmington, Conn., purchased a lot for his son, Orange F. Booth, in 1793, and had it deeded to him. The boy was then twelve years of age. In 1801 he came on and settled on the farm, where he spent the remainder of his days. His six sons settled in Candor, three of whom, Dennis, Orange and Edwin A., are now living.

Another revolutionary soldier, Israel Mead, came in March, 1795, from Bennington, Vt., bringing his wife and five children with an ox-team and sled. He settled in the west part of the town, on the farm now owned by Mr. Schofield. His son, William Mead, was the first white child born in what is now the town of Candor.

Joel Smith, Jr., another soldier from the patriot army,

brought his family of wife and five children from Connecticut in the spring of 1795. He was a captain in the 3d Connecticut regiment, served through the war of the revolution, being present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, in 1781. He surveyed a portion of this territory in 1793. So accurate was he as a surveyor, that his surveys are referred to even at this day, to settle landmarks and titles. He taught school in Candor and Owego, and is spoken of as an active, energetic man, methodical in all his business, and living to the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Elijah Hart and David Whittlesey came to the settlement here in the winter of 1794-95. They built a small grist-mill and a saw-mill where the tannery and saw-mill of John Ryan recently stood. This first mill was burned in 1813. Abel Hart and his son, Capt. Abel Hart, Jr., came from Stockbridge, Mass., to Choconut, now Union, Broome county, in 1792; four years later Capt. Hart settled in Candor, building a plank house, which he enlarged by additions as need required. In this house religious meetings were held, and Capt. Hart having obtained a license to keep a public house, also opened it as an inn for travelers. His wife was Rachel Smeden, of Union, N. Y., by whom he had nine children. His son Abel, born September 23, 1814, married Louisa, daughter of Leonard Hall, of Danby, N. Y., by whom she has three children, viz.: George H., Adelaide A., wife of Amos Hixon, of Ithaca, and Lewis A., of Candor. George married Mary Carter, of Greene, N. Y., and has one son, Albert C. Lewis A., married Carrie, daughter of William Young, of Binghamton, N. Y., by whom he has two sons, A. Ralph and Harold Lester.

Thomas Hollister kept the first public house, in 1795. He also built the first log barn, and the first framed house. Bringing the seeds from Connecticut, he raised young apple trees, and set out the first orchard in the new settlement.

Settlements were made on the Big Flats in 1797, by Jacobus Shonich, and at Park Settlement by Capt. Daniel Park, Elisha Forsyth and Thomas Park. William Bates came from Owego in 1796 and settled on the road to Wilseyville. His wife died in Spencer, at the advanced age of 102 years. Capt. Eli Bacon and Seth Bacon settled here in 1798.

In 1802 Russel Gridley settled in the west part of the town, on the farm now owned by his grandson, William C. Gridley, on the old road to Spencer, north side of the creek. He built the first framed house on that road. The next year Selah Gridley, his father, came on from Farmington, Conn., and, with his son,

purchased 1,900 acres of land. He was an ex-soldier of the revolution, serving on Washington's body-guard. He appeared always well dressed, in the mode of the day; long stockings and knee-breeches, shining shoe buckles, and three-cornered hat. Equally precise in his speech, he won the name of "Deacon Slick." Russel Gridley moved over to the new road to Spencer, where he built a log house, leaving for several years the tree tops on the first course of logs.

In 1805 Jacob Clark came from Orange county and bought in the east part of the town the first farm sold from the Isaac Bronson purchase of 10,000 acres. His family came to the settlement with a team of horses. His brother, Samuel Clark, came a little before. The next summer he bought the farm now owned by his nephew, Hiram Clark. Their nearest neighbor to the north was in Caroline, and on the south at Owego creek. Three years later Elisha Johnson settled two miles south, and John Brown just north of them, while Walter Hamilton located near.

In 1806 a number of settlers with large families located at Crine's Corners, in the north part of the town. Among these were Elias Williams, John and Joseph White, Pearson Phillips and Daniel Bacon. At the age of eleven years Harvey Potter came to Candor, with Dea. Asa North. He became a prominent townsman, and for many years was an excellent leader of sacred music.

In 1810 Capt. Hart built a framed house, in which he lived and kept a public house for many years. He augmented his business with a blacksmith shop, and being a public spirited man he erected and run a distillery—then supposed to be a necessity in any civilized community, as no family wished to be without ardent spirits. In those days women had practical acquaintance with the loom, so Capt. Hart built a house for weaving. In the looms of this "weave house" three grades of woolen cloth were manufactured, and linen cloth woven for bedding and for frocks. In 1806 Capt. Hart and Thomas Gridley built a saw-mill, farther up the creek, and lumber was soon plenty enough to give every log house a floor. Previous to sawed lumber, split logs were put down for flooring. These primitive log cabins were covered with a bark roof, supported by poles. Not unfrequently a large section of bark served as a door, and oiled paper admitted some light at the window. A few stones served as a fire-place, and an opening in the roof above them let out the smoke, and let in the daylight. Until fodder could be raised on the clearings, the cattle

subsisted on rations browsed from fallen tree tops. A few potatoes were early raised, and abundant deer in the forest furnished venison. Bears disputed with men the possession of the few swine they brought with them, and wolves made sheep husbandry a precarious industry. Aleck Graham proved himself a mighty hunter, killing the bears and trapping the wolves. Grain was carried a long distance to mill, or bruised in a hard-wood stump, hollowed out for a mortar. A yard of calico print sold for one dollar, and a bushel of oats sufficed to pay for a pound of nails.

In 1805 the sons of Bissel Woodford came from Farmington, Conn. Chauncey and Ira settled at West Candor, and Cyrus in Spencer. Their cousins, Truman, Ozias and Sylvester Woodford also settled in town. Ebenezer Lake came in 1813, and Elijah Blinn, Beri Strong and other neighbors formed the Blinn settlement, in 1814. Hon. Jacob Willsey from Fairfield, Herkimer county, gave his name to Willseyville, in 1815. The Woodbridge families settled in the southern part, and John Kelsey in 1818.

Mr. Lewis, the father of Thomas N. Lewis, bought 1,000 acres of the Watkins and Flint Purchase, but never lived in this region. In 1825 Jonathan B. Hart his nephew, came here from Connecticut as his agent. For many years he was the undertaker of the town, and was prominently identified with the earlier Sunday school interest in the community.

At an early date there were twenty-two taverns on the road from Ithaca to Owego. This turnpike was established on an Indian trail in 1808. In 1797 a turnpike from Catskill Landing on the Hudson river, was opened as far as the town of Catharine. Over this for many years were drawn supplies of iron, tin, dry goods and implements. The first store was kept by Philip Case, near the location of the North Candor station of the E., C. & N. R. R. Daniel Olivet taught the first school, in 1797. Joel Smith also taught school, and was the first justice of the peace. Dr. Horatio Worcester was the first physician. Horatio Durkee, came from Meredith, N. H., and built the first tannery, on the site now occupied by the woolen factory of Capt. Barager. Another tannery was afterward built, by John Ryan and Hiram Smith: the Estey tannery much later. After the disastrous fire which swept the settlement in 1813, Caleb Sackett erected a grist-mill, which was succeeded by a better one built by John Kirk and Mr. Tryon. A woolen-mill was erected in 1824, by the brothers Artemus and Isaac V. Locey. This mill was sold to Joseph Mathews

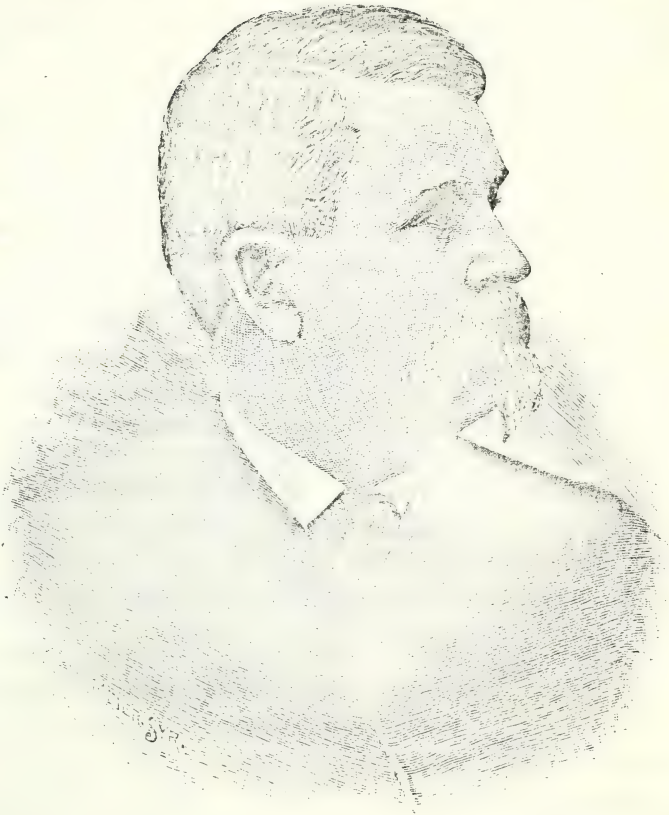
in 1838. Isaac V. Locey manufactured wool-carding machinery for a series of years.

Charles Frederick Barager was the youngest of eleven children, and the seventh son born to Samuel Barager and Ruhamah Sears. His father, Samuel Barager, descended from the Holland Dutch, and was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1793. He served in the war of 1812, and for his services in said war received a land warrant for 160 acres of government land, and before he died he was placed upon the U. S. pension rolls, and after his death the pension was continued to his widow during her life. At the close of the war, in 1814, he married Rubamah Sears, and the year following, 1815, they came into the wilderness of Tioga county, and settled in the town of Candor. The name of Samuel Barager is inseparably connected with the history of Tioga county and the town of Candor. On his arrival at his new home he taught school, and as the sparse population learned his worth they placed him in offices of trust. For many years he was supervisor of his town, and in 1829 was sent to the legislature as a member of assembly, and was the colleague of Millard Fillmore. On his return home from Albany, he was elected justice of the peace, and many times was elected associate judge. As the population increased, he grew in its esteem, and from far and near "Judge Barager" was referred to as the arbitrator of nearly every difficulty, the judge of nearly every dispute. In his official capacity he always advised friendly settlement, and when litigation could not be avoided the confidence of his neighbors in him and his judgment was such that an appeal therefrom was seldom taken, and when it was taken never reversed. He held office for over half a century consecutively, and died in the harness of public service, in April, 1871, full of years and good deeds, and the large concourse of truly mourning friends who followed his remains to the grave, attested his usefulness by asking the question "Where can we find one to fill his place?"

Mr. Barager's mother, Ruhamah Sears, was directly descended from Richard Sears, who came from England in 1620. Her father was Daniel Sears, who came to Albany county in 1793, from near Danbury, Conn. Her father, Daniel, and her grandfather, Knowles Sears, served in the war of the revolution, the former as private, and the latter as captain. The mother of Ruhamah Sears was Catharine Warren, at whose home General Washington and staff often stopped, near Danbury, Conn. Ruhamah was born in Albany county, in 1796. She inherited the devoted, industrious and

frugal nature so proverbial of her New England ancestry, so much so that her home duties and devotion to her family, and services and charity to her neighbors absorbed her life. Mentally she was remarkably clear and comprehensive. Religiously she was the embodiment of true piety. She was the true wife and the devoted mother, and no more expressive words can be said of her than her appreciative children had chiseled upon her monument in the cemetery in Candor, where she was buried in April, 1878, "Dear Mother, we still look up to thee."

Charles Frederick Barager was born in Candor, December 5, 1838. His boyhood was divided between the district school, the old homestead farm, and the "sports of the village green." Ambitious to know more of the world than could be learned in the quiet village of his birth, he started in the fall of 1859 for a trip through the South. He spent nearly a year in St. Tammany Parish, La., and returned home in the fall of 1860, satisfied, for the time being, with travel. He entered a select school and with renewed energy applied himself to the task of completing his education. But in the spring of 1861 the alarm of war filled the land, and fresh from witnessing the crime of slavery, and filled with indignation, because it existed in our country boasting of its wonderful freedom, he dropped his books and enlisted under the first call for troops, May 21, 1861. He was chosen first lieutenant by his company, which was Co. K., and it was assigned to the 26th N. Y. Vols. With this regiment he only served a few months, and returned home and raised another company, which was Co. H., 137th regiment. Of this company he was chosen captain, and with it he served during the war. At Gettysburg, on the evening of July 2, 1863, he was ordered by General Green to take his command and advance from Culps Hill and engage the advancing skirmish line of the enemy. The rebels were in such force that he was driven back to the light line of earth works from which he started, but in the engagement he was wounded and carried from the field. He was also wounded in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga. He was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., Peach Tree Creek, Ga., Wauhatchie, Tenn., Lookout Mountain and siege of Atlanta, besides many minor engagements and skirmishes. With impaired health he was mustered out of the service at the close of the war and returned to his home, and as soon as his health would permit he again turned his attention to the acquirement of knowledge, and in 1867 he entered the Albany Law University,



Charles F. Paragon

from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1868. While in search of an inviting place to practice his profession in the Southwest, he became interested in the blackwalnut lumber business in Missouri and Illinois, and from that he engaged in other business enterprises, and finally abandoned his profession altogether. He grew oranges in Florida, was a merchant in the Red river valley of the north, and a lumberman on the shores of Lake Superior. In 1876 he returned to the old homestead, in his native village, to be with his aged mother and to give her that supreme satisfaction of spending her last days under the old roof which had sheltered her in joy and sorrow for so many years. Not wishing to be idle he purchased the Candor Woolen Mills, and operated them with such vigor and success that in 1880 and 1881 he built a new mill, all of which he is now running. He was always an active Republican, but it was not until 1879 that he became a candidate for office, in which year he was elected supervisor of his town, redeeming it from Democratic rule. He declined to become a candidate the second time; he also declined the use of his name for office again, until 1883 he was persuaded to become the candidate for member of assembly, in his native county of Tioga. In 1882, and for the first time in more than twenty years, the Democrats elected the member in Tioga county, and to recover the lost ground Captain Barager was unanimously placed in the field and was elected by nearly four hundred majority. He was re-elected in 1884. In the assembly of 1884 and '85 he served upon many important committees, and also served upon the special committee to investigate the armories and arsenals of the State. He was appointed one of the committee of the legislature to accompany the remains of General Grant from Albany to New York, and to attend his funeral in that city August 8, 1885. In 1885 he was elected senator of the 26th senatorial district, by over 3,000 majority. During his term as senator he was chairman of the committee on poor laws and state prisons, and served upon other important committees. The convention of his county, July 15, 1887, unanimously recommended him for re-nomination, and allowed him to select the delegates to the senatorial convention.

In the year 1867 Captain Barager married Mary Markell, who is directly descended from the French Captain Markell, who was with M. De Montcalm at the siege of Quebec. And Major Andrew Fincke, who was assigned by General Washington aid-de-camp to General La Fayette, on his arrival in this country, was

her great-uncle. Among her nearer ancestry are the Markells, who early settled in the Mohawk Valley, some of whom were John, Jacob and Henry Markell, who served as judges, members of the legislature, and of Congress. They have had born to them four children. The eldest, Charles F., Jr., died in 1879. The living ones are Ruhamah Sears, Samuel Frank, and Vida Mary.

Elijah Smith, one of the early settlers of Candor, came to this town about 1790, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Amzi Smith, where he built the first framed house in the town. The building is still standing, though not now occupied as a dwelling. He purchased 200 acres, a portion of which is still owned by his grandchildren. He reared a family of six children, four of whom were sons, namely: Selah, Jesse, James, and Amzi. The last mentioned married Julia Potter, whose people were also early settlers of the town, and had born to him five children, as follows: Lucius, John, Philemon, Caroline, and Harriet, all of whom are living.

Ezra Smith came from Westchester county, and was one of the early settlers at Willseyville. He located upon the farm now owned by Morgan White, where he resided until his death, in 1818. He married Anna Cooley, who bore him four children, Waterbury, Jesse D., Hiram, and Ogden, all of whom located in that vicinity, and reared families. The eldest, Waterbury, and father of Wakeman B., of Candor village, was born in 1793, married twice—Abigail Bradley, who bore him one son, Wakeman, and second, Polly Coburn, who died without issue. Waterbury died in 1848, aged fifty-five years. Wakeman B., born in 1817, married Emeline Barager, in 1841, and has four children, Mary C., Delphine, Fred B., and William B.

Jared, son of Joel and Lydia Smith, came with his parents from Connecticut, in 1795, and settled on the farm now occupied by Henry Smith, which farm they cleared. He married Sarah Ward, December 31, 1822. There were born to them four children, viz.: Angeline E., wife of David Burleigh, of Ithaca, Mary S., wife of D. H. Coon, of Montrose, Pa., Charles O., of Waverly, and Henry G., who now resides on the homestead. The latter married Rosa, daughter of Merritt N. Way, of Candor, in 1862, and has three children, Harry L., Sadie and Eva.

Abel Galpin came from Stockbridge, Mass., about 1790, and made the first settlement on the place now owned by Asa Phelps. He married Mary Wright and reared thirteen children. Simeon, son of Abel, was five years of age when they came to Candor.

He married Jane Taylor, and had born to him five children, as follows: Samuel, Jasper, James, Abel F. and Jane, wife of Alexander Henderson. Benjamin Galpin was born in 1790, married Martha, daughter of Levi Williams, an early settler; and reared seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Jerusha, Franklin, Mary, William, Fanny M. and Ann E. Caleb Galpin married Fannie, daughter of James Brink, and reared the following children: Elisha, James, Martha, Polly, John, Ameck, Calvin and Caleb W. Elisha married Jerusha, daughter of Benjamin Galpin, and eleven children were born to them, namely, Martha A., Ezra, Mary L., Susan, Wealthy, Cordelia, Francis, Stephen D., Franklin P., Myron E. and Mary E.

Hiram Williams came from Connecticut in 1795, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by his grandson, William I. Williams. This place is known as Ford's Location, Mr. Ford having received 350 acres for his services as surveyor. Mr. Williams married Abigail Ford, who bore him six children, as follows: Betsey, Sally, Nancy, Eunice, Alfred and Ira. Alfred married Esther Lane, and reared six children, viz.: Susan, Mary, Pluma, Tracy, William I. and Edgar. Of these William I., who is the only one living, resides on the homestead. He married a daughter of Stephen Gaskill, and has two children, Frank, of Clay Center, Kan., and Carrie, wife of Philander G. White, of Hoboken, N. J.

Levi Williams, an early settler, married Jerusha, daughter of Zephaniah White, and reared six children—Joel, Martha, Stephen, Lewis, Anna and Uzal.

Daniel Bacon was one of the first to make a clearing in the town, locating with Thomas Hollister on the ground where the Candor cemetery now is, as we have shown. They spent the summer here, and returned to Connecticut, where they remained a year. The following year Daniel, Seth, Eli and John F. Bacon, brothers, came here, the first three locating on road 97. John F. first settled in what is now Danby, but remained there only a few years, when he came back to Candor, locating on the same road as his brothers. He married Sarah Galusha, of Salisbury, Conn., and reared six children, viz.: Abigail, Sarah, Alma, Mary, John G., and Cynthia D., only one of whom, John G., is living. The latter was born in Danby, December 29, 1805, married Mary, daughter of Samuel Hull, and has had born to him four children—George, John J., Cynthia, and one who died in infancy. Of these George G. is the only one living. He married Flavia L.,

daughter of Sterling J. Barbour, and has one child, Mary Belle. Daniel Bacon, son of Seth, was born in Woodbury, Conn., and came to Candor in 1805. He was for a long time colonel of state militia, was a millwright and a civil engineer. He married Susan, daughter of Capt. Jesse Smith, of Candor, and reared five children—Esther, Seth, Theodore, Harvey and Eloise. Of these, three are living, Seth, of New London, Ia., and Harvey and Eloise, of Candor.

Jasper Taylor, one of the early settlers in the eastern part of the town, came about 1795, locating in Weltonville. He had served in the revolution. He married Maria Edmunds, and reared eleven children, viz.: Samuel, Jane, Levi, Jared, James, Calvin, Jasper, Luther, Robert, Maria and Catherine, all deceased. Jasper was born in Candor, in 1806, married Catherine, daughter of Charles Blewer, and had born to him three children, Mary, Samuel E. and William. The first saw-mill in Weltonville was built by this family.

Joseph Schoonover, son of Benjamin, first located on the farm now owned by Samuel Barrett. He was elected one of the first officers of the town, in 1811. He married Elizabeth Decker, and ten children were born to them, viz.: David, Ira, Daniel, Fayette, Franklin, Lydia, Hannah, Simeon, Jacob and Elias. The last mentioned was born in Candor, January 5, 1812, married Mary, daughter of Reuben Chittenden, of Newark Valley, and reared nine children, as follows: Eudora, Oscar, Corolyn, Sarah, Olive, Mary, Lola, Joseph and Chloe. Of these, only four are living, Eudora, wife of James Miller, of Kirkwood, N. Y., Oscar, of Woodstock, Ia., Corolyn, wife of S. J. Northrup, of Montrose, Pa., publisher of the *Montrose Sentinel*, and Sarah, wife of B. R. Van Scoy.

Caleb Hubbard was an early settler, first locating on the farm now owned by William H. and John F. Hubbard, in 1805. He was a carpenter by trade and built many of the early houses in the town. He married Mary Hull, and seven children were born to them, namely, George, Achilles, Editha, Joseph, Mary, Caleb, and Phœbe. Editha, wife of Pinkey Clark, of Green Springs, and Phœbe, wife of Luther B. Wright, of Portage, O., are the only ones living. George Hubbard married Sophronia, daughter of Isaac Judd, and had born to him four children,—William H., John F., Sarah and Eliza S., wife of Z. R. Easton. William H. married three times, first, Maria R., daughter of Daniel Hart, who bore him two children, Frances M. and Ella H., both de-

ceased; second, Mary E. Hart, a sister of his first wife, who also bore him two children, Frances, wife of T. S. Booth, and Mary S., deceased; and third, Elibbie N., daughter of Joel H. Strong, and has had born to him two children, George W. and Mertie E., both residing at home. John F. married Maria, daughter of Rev. Gaylord Judd, and resides in Denver, Col. Sarah married Rev. Charles W. Judd, and together spent eighteen years as missionaries in India. Eliza S., daughter of George Hubbard, married Zenas R. Easton, of Delphi, and has five children, namely, Sarah F., George H., Charles J., Frederick R. and Wilbert A. Achilles married Marilla Hubbard, by whom he had four children, viz.: Albert C., of Candor, Asa A., deceased, Harriet, (Mrs. George Nelson, of Caroline) deceased, Mariette, wife of Gran Tier, of Potter county, Pa. Albert C. married Mary, daughter of William Shroop, of Candor, by whom he has four children,—Addie, wife of Henry M. Jewett, of Catatunk; George W., of Candor; William W., of Fairport, N. Y.; and Frank, who resides with his father. Mary, daughter of Caleb, married Northrup Edmunds, and had one child, Caleb W., who now resides in Candor. The latter married Laura E., daughter of Orton Johnson, of Candor, and has one child, Cora J.

Charles Henderson was born in Onondaga county, married Lydia Ray, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Nelson J. Galpin.

Ahira Anderson, a native of Connecticut, came to Candor, from Vermont, about 1810, and located on the farm now owned by Philander Anderson, on Anderson Hill. He was a tanner by trade, married Martha, daughter of Daniel Andrews, and had born to him ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Chester, Johnson, Marshall, Almira, who married Lewis Pultz, Daniel, Mary, who married Andrew Carman, Amarilla, and Charlotte, who married Amzi Prichard. Of these, Amarilla, widow of John Wolverton, is the only one living. Daniel married Fidelia Frisbee, and reared six children—Mary, Chester, Charlotte, Ezra, Frederick, and Edwin S. Johnson married Annice Preston, of Wallingford, Vt., and reared six children, as follows: Charles, LeRoy, Sylvanus, Emily, Fidelia, Joel and Philander. The last mentioned was born in this town, married Rebecca Andrews, and has had born to him four children, Eva A., wife of Fred A. Blewer, of Weltonville, Carrie L., Mary B., deceased, and Frank L., deceased. Mr. Anderson resides on the homestead where he was born. Marshall Anderson married

Hannah Harris, and had born to him eight children, viz.: James, Stephen, Mariette, Eliza, John, and three who died young. Charles LeRoy, son of Johnson Anderson, was born in Candor, June 13, 1820, married twice; first, Mary A., daughter of Jacob Shaw, and second, Cordelia, daughter of Elisha Galpin. Three children were born to him, Charles A., deceased, Ezra L., and one who died in infancy.

Miles Andrews, son of Jesse, came to this town from Wallingford, Vt., in 1810, making the first settlement on the farm now owned by Philander Anderson. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, married Electa, daughter of Asa Warner, and reared five children, namely: Levi R., Philetus, David W., George W. and Electa. Levi was born in Candor, January 16, 1821, married Julia, daughter of Thomas Barden, and five children were born to them, viz.: Asa, Mary A., wife of Thomas Gaige, Thomas, Romeo, and Franklin. David, son of Miles, married Theresa, daughter of Charles C. Howard, and the following children have been born to him: George F., Charles, Elmer, and Laura. Jonathan Andrews, brother of Jesse, came here from Wallingford, Vt., in 1810, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Joel Anderson. After living here several years, he moved to Newark Valley. He married Betsey Aldrich, and had born to him twelve children. His son Daniel married Lucinda, daughter of Lewis Pult, and reared seven children, viz.: Eliza, Lewis, Rebecca, wife of Philander Anderson, Johnson, of Newark Valley, Betsey, deceased, Heman and Ezra, of Newark Valley.

Dr. Elias Briggs came from Massachusetts about 1810, and settled in Weltonville, where he practiced medicine for thirty-five years. He married Ruby Stebbins, by whom he had three children who arrived at maturity, viz.: Lyman, Ursula, and Mary L., who now resides in the village of Candor. Dr. Briggs died in 1850.

Lewis J. Mead, son of Lewis, was born in New Jersey, married Jane Ellston, and came to this town about 1827, locating on West Owego creek, upon the farm now owned by Russell J. He reared six children, viz.: Elizabeth, Russell J., Asa E., Alanson, Sarah J., deceased, and William.

Ezekiel Mead moved to Wayne county, Pa., from New Jersey, married Abigail Owen, and located in Owego in 1802, on the farm now owned by John B. Brownell. He had born to him six children, viz.: Benjamin, Joshua, George, Lewis, Aseneth, and Sarah. Joshua, who was two years of age when he came to Owego, has

been engaged in farming and lumbering, married Abigail, daughter of Henry Lewis, of Colchester, N. Y., and has seven children, Abel, Halloway, Edward, William H., Charles, Riley, and Ezekiel.

David P. Mead was born in Groton Hollow, August 28, 1815, and came to Tioga county in 1867, locating in Candor village, where he has carried on the business of wagon making. He married Mary P. Green, September 25, 1843, who has borne him three children, Howard J., John G., and Emma K. (Mrs. Martin Willsey). The eldest, Howard J., studied law with Lyons & Donnelly, of Ithaca, and graduated at the Albany Law School in 1873, and is now of the law firm of Mead & Darrow, of Owego. He has served as district attorney six years.

Cornelius Cortright was one of the first settlers in the eastern part of the town, came from Delaware county, and in 1805 made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Samuel Cortright. He married Phœbe Decker in Delaware county, and both made the journey here on horseback, Mrs. Cortright holding their son, Simeon, who was then only five years of age, in her arms. Ten children were born to them, viz.: Simeon, Jacob, Eleanor, James, Levi, Lyman, Edward, Phœbe, Margaret and Samuel. Simeon married Mary, daughter of George Lane, and reared twelve children, as follows: George, Henry, deceased, James F., Eliza A., wife of Levi Blewer, Margaret, deceased, Phœbe A., wife of William G. Blackman, Jane, widow of Hollister Wright, Sarah A., wife of Van Debar Baker, of Owego, Maria, wife of George Burt, Elsie, wife of Henry Davison, of Newark, Lucy B., wife of D. O. Manning, of Dryden, and Mary G., wife of John Van Demark. James, son of Cornelius, was born January 18, 1809, married Esther, daughter of Henry Jacobs, and nine children were born to him, six of whom are living, viz.: Charles, John, Hulda M., Augusta, Augustus and Alvah.

Walter Herrick, born in Dutchess county, March 9, 1781, was one of the early settlers in the eastern part of this town, locating in Weltonville, on the farm now owned by his son Walter, in 1806. He married Minerva, daughter of Dr. Stephen Hopkins, of Athens, and reared nine children, viz.: Edward, Charles, Celestia, wife of E. P. Miller, of Tunkhannock, Pa., Harriet, Maria, Stephen, Eliza, Minerva, wife of Jesse Phelps, of Flemingville, and Walter.

Nathaniel Ketchum came from North Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., about 1815, and located near Flemingville, in

the town of Owego, where he engaged in farming. He married Aseneth, daughter of Lewis Mead, of Owego, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Ezekiel, Eleanor, wife of Israel Johnson, of Candor, Joseph B., Henry, of Spencer, Sarah, wife of James C. Hannible, of Washington county, William P., of Candor, and Julia, wife of Henry Woodard, of Michigan. William P. married Lany S. Ivory, of Jacksonville, Tompkins county, N. Y., January 7, 1863, by whom he has had six children, viz.: Emma, wife of Dey Rhodes, of Moravia, N. Y., Willie A. and Mary A. (twins), Daniel J., Charles H., and Jessey, who died at the age of two years and seven months.

Sylvester Woodford came to this town, from Farmington, Conn., in 1805, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by his son Sylvester. He married Diana Tillotson, and reared five children, namely, George, Luther, Chauncey T., Eliza, widow of Elbert Judson, of Danby, and Sylvester. Ozias, brother of Sylvester, came here at the same time, and settled where H. W. Loring now lives. They made the journey with an ox-team, arriving here about the middle of March. Church service was held for a long time in Sylvester's barn. Sylvester, Jr., was married twice; first, Jane, daughter of John Dykeman, of New Milford, Pa., who bore him two children, Frank S. and Jennie (Mrs. Charles Fiebig); and second, Martha J. Barto. His son Frank S. married Jennie Deyo, and has two children, Fred and Charles. Luther married Rhoda Potter, and reared four children, namely, Mary, wife of O. L. Ross, of Owego, Louise M., Diana and Florence.

Chauncey Woodford, son of Bissel, was born in Farmington, Conn., October 14, 1782, married Nancy, daughter of Asa North November 21, 1803, and came to this town in 1805. He made the first settlement on the farm now owned by his sons, Elbert and George. He came first in 1804 and built a rude log house, into which he moved his family. They were troubled by wild animals, which were very numerous at this time, and all were obliged to keep their sheep in pens. Truman Woodford, Ira Woodford, James North and Manna Hart also came from Farmington, and at about the same time. Bissel Woodford came about 1825, and spent his last days with his children. He was a revolutionary soldier, and died September 3, 1835, aged eighty-one years. Six children were born to Chauncey Woodford, namely, Asahel, Emily, widow of Hiram Smith, of Lansing, Mich., Diana, who married Ogden Smith, Loisa, widow of Joseph Mathews, of

Binghamton, Elbert C. and George. Elbert C. was born January 8, 1823, married Sarah, daughter of Wright Dunham, of Nichols, and has two children, E. Jerome and Emma T. (Mrs. C. N. Day), of Spencer. George Woodford was born April 3, 1826, married Mary, daughter of William Loring, and has three children, Asahel H., Adelaïd M. (Mrs. Charles F. Andrews), of Newark Valley, and Charles G., who is engaged in the First National Bank, at Owego.

Timothy C. Reed was born February 14, 1814, near Penobscot, Me., and came with his parents to Candor when but two years of age. For thirty-two years Candor village was his home. He was engaged in farming twenty-five years in West Newark, where he had a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. Here on May 3, 1836, he married Sarah J., daughter of William Richardson. She was born June 8, 1817, and now resides in Ross street, Owego, to which she came with her husband when he retired from farm life in 1874. Mr. Reed died April 1, 1882. Their children are Frances D., born June 25, 1837, married S. O. Hayward, of Buffalo; Herbert B., born July 27, 1839, now living in Mount Morris, N.Y.; Sarah J., born December 16, 1845, married John L. Taylor, of Owego; and Mary T. born May 20, 1849, married J. A. Willey, of Freeville, N. Y.

Henry Hover was born in Delaware, Pa., October 8, 1791, and came to Candor at the age of fifteen years. He married Hannah Van Gorder, and reared ten children. He died at Weltonville, June 10, 1877, aged about ninety six years.

Solomon Hover came to this town, from Delaware county, in 1807, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Benjamin Hover. He married Peggy Bolton, and reared ten children, viz.: Joseph, Elijah, Eleanor, Benjamin, Lodwick, Gilbert, Solomon, Katy, Henry and Sally. Of these Solomon and Henry are the only ones now living.

Solomon Vergason came here from Standing Stone, near Towanda, Pa., in 1808, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Seth Hammond. His son David, who was only seven years of age when they came, married Susan, daughter of Iddo Cass, and six children were born to them, namely, Stephen, Solomon, George, Iddo, Adelaide, and one who died in infancy.

Samuel Hull, son of George Hull, Jr., and a lineal descendant of George Hull, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Dorchester, Mass., was born June 15, 1755, married Freelove Kelsey, June 20, 1781, and reared twelve children, viz.: Jonas,

James, Samuel, Lebbeus, Russell, Electa, Hubbard, Pheobe, Curtis, Catharine, Alanson and Hannah. Mr. Hull came to Candor in 1809, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by his grandson, Nathan T. Hull. Samuel, Jr., was born July 9, 1785, married Sabrina Teall, and had born to him nine children, as follows: James B., Clarissa R., Mary, Lydia M., Samuel, Catharine A., Henry H., Nathan T., and Elizabeth S. Nathan T. was born October 14, 1824, married Ada M., daughter of Daniel Oakley, and six children were born to them, only three of whom are living, namely, Elizabeth G. (Mrs. Hiram Henderson), Mary J. (Mrs. Charles Perkins), of Bradford, Pa., and Daniel O.

George Douglass, came from Ireland, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by William Douglass, in 1812. He reared three children, John, Charles and Jane. John married Emerancy, daughter of Caleb Cass, and had born to him six children, viz: Caleb, George, John, Mary, Emma J. and Olin. Charles married Julia, daughter of Sylvester White, and reared four children, Mary, Maria, Roxy and William. Jane married Robert Duff, and two children were born to them, George and Sarah.

Reuben Fletcher was one of the early settlers in the western part of the town. He came from Moravia, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Laura Crum.

Osgood Ward was born in New Hampshire, married Hannah Huggins, and came to Candor, from Kingston, Ont., in 1812. He lived several years on the place where Harvey Cowles now lives, and was the father of ten children, viz: Sarah, Nelson, Cynthia, Mary, Charles, Warren, Harvey, Adeline, Eliza and Hiram. Hiram was born at Kingston, January 16, 1802, came here with his father, married Adaline, daughter of William Stanley, and ten children were born to him, viz: Elmina, Susan, Stanley, Charles, deceased, Adelaide, Oscar, Cynthia, Mary, Helen and Sarah. Susan lives in Berlin, Wis., Stanley lives in South Danby, and the others reside in Candor.

John J. McIntyre, son of Samuel, was born in Washington, Vt., September 5, 1795, and came to Candor in October, 1813, with a yoke of cattle and a span of horses for his uncle, Ephraim Jones. He made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Theron Kyle. He went back to Vermont, and returned to this town the following winter with his father and family, and has lived here since that time. He married Betsey Williams, in

February, 1817, and has had born to him seven children, six of whom are living.

James Ross came to this town from Barkhamsted, Conn., in 1814. He married Sally Case, and the following children were born to him, Ralph, Ratus, Flavel, Alvira, Lester, Harry, Lydia, Edmund and Agnes.

Daniel Cowles and his son Rufus came to Candor, from Farmington, Conn., in 1809, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Mr. Ross. They were both brick and plaster masons. Daniel and Eunice (North) Cowles had five children born to them, namely, Rufus, Romeo, Shubael, George and Horace. Mr. Cowles died in 1870, aged seventy-nine years. Rufus married Rebecca, daughter of James Curran, of Spencer, and had eight children born to him, viz: Eunice, Emeline, Melinda, Daniel, James, Horace, and two who died young. Daniel and James are the only ones now living. James C. married Helen, daughter of Hiram Ward, and has two children, Wallace J. and Nellie L. Romeo married Sally, daughter of Hiram Williams, and reared nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Angeline, wife of Jesse H. Smith, Sarah, wife of Morris Humiston, Mary, wife of Jesse N. Sackett, of Great Bend, J. Harvey and Harriet (Mrs. Charles F. Jewett).

Isaac Comstock, came to Candor, from Smithfield, R. I. He purchased a tract of land, consisting of 400 acres, on West Owego Creek, in 1820.

Captain William Scott came to this town, from Adams, Mass., in 1820. He made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Jonas S. Foster, his adopted son.

Joel C. Strong located in this town about 1825 or 1830, coming here from Duaneburg, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by his son Charles S. He married twice, first, Ann Lake, who bore him one child, Martha A., widow of Hezekiah Whitmore, of Newark Valley, and second, Olive Lake, who bore him five children, viz: Mary, wife of Julian Clinton, of Newark Valley, Josiah, Munson, Charles S. and Olive J., deceased.

Beri Strong came to Candor, from Duaneburg, in the spring of 1816, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Robert Barden. He married Elizabeth Hatch, and had born to him eight children, viz.: Lewis, Hebron, Solomon T., Isaac B., Curtis B., Hannah A., Silas H., and Orrin. Hebron Strong married Irene, daughter of Benjamin Patch, and four children were

born to him, of whom only two are living, Anson B., and Wesley H.

Daniel Lounsbury, son of Timothy, was born in Bethany, Conn., and located in Tioga in 1816, on the farm opposite the old cemetery near Tioga Center. He lived there about ten years, years, then moved to Candor, and settled on the farm owned by George and E. C. Woodford. He married Sarah, daughter of Alanson Wooding, of Bethany, and reared five children, viz.: Janet, Laura, David W., Daniel and Lucy. Of these, three are living, Janet, widow of John J. Harlen, David W., who is engaged in lumbering at Etnenville, and Daniel, of this town. The latter married Philinda, daughter of George Tuttle, and has one child, Lois E. Mr. Tuttle came here in 1833, and located on the farm now owned by Warren H. Tuttle. Lois E. married Frank E. Dewey, and they have one child, Homer.

Abel Owen came here from Trumansburg, in 1821, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Abel C. Owen. He married Millesent Robinson, and had born to him four children, Sarah M., Daniel R., Emeline Corson, and Abel C.

Jonathan Hart, son of William, was born in New Briton, Conn., August 25, 1800, married Elvira Humiston, of Plymouth, Conn., and came to Candor in 1825, locating on the place where he now lives. He was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business here for forty-eight years. When he was twenty years of age he joined the Congregational church of New Haven, since which time he has been an active member of both church and Sunday-school. In 1822 he joined the order of Free Masons, and was an active member in Mount Olive Lodge. He organized Candor Lodge, No. 411, June 18, 1856, and worked under a dispensation until July 22, 1857, when they received a charter from the Grand Lodge, and he was elected the first master.

Charles Dennis came to Candor, from Otsego county, in March, 1826, and located on the farm now owned by Daniel Knapp. He married Emma Hoyt, and reared seven children, only two of whom are living, Edmund and Alfred.

Josiah Hatch came here from Duanesburg, in March, 1823, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Charles Strong. He married Polly, daughter of Solomon Doty, and had born to him five children, only two of whom grew to maturity, Elsie B., wife of Russel Mead, and Parker.

Stoughton S. Downing, son of John, was born in Lincoln, Vt., June 20, 1818, came to Candor in 1837, and married Jane, daugh-

ter of Daniel Seatles. He has four children, namely, Jay S., Lincoln L., Ray M. and Della A.

Mansfield Bunnell, son of Solomon, was born in Plymouth, Conn., where he married Sophronia Miller, and moved to Owego in 1834. He lived there two years, then came to Candor, and, with Sidney Hayden, purchased a farm of Rev. Jeremiah Osborn, where they began the manufacture of brick. Mr. Bunnell had one child born to him, Florilla S., who married John Whitley, Jr., and has one child, Noel B. The latter is engaged in the insurance business, at Tavares, Fla.

Charles C. Howard, son of Stephen, was born in Schuyler county, in June, 1805, and came to Candor in 1830, locating on road 36. He married Laura O., daughter of Jonathan Phelps, and nine children were born to him, viz.: Warren, Minerva A., wife of Samuel Benjamin, Theresa J. (Mrs. D. W. Andrews), Charles, of Alpine, N. Y., Rhoda M. (Mrs. Morgan Eastman), Margaret E., wife of S. F. Kyle, Hiram O., Loring P., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Spencer, and Laura E., wife of L. E. Baker, of Spencer.

Rowland Van Scoy, son of Samuel, married Rachel, daughter of Isaac Drew, and reared three children, namely, Isaac D., Rowland S., a banker at Maple Rapids, Mich., and Sally. Isaac D. was born in Kent, N. Y., and came to Tioga county in 1837. He lived fourteen years near Weltonville, and then purchased and made the first settlement on the farm where he now lives. He married Julia A., daughter of Josephus Barrett, and has four children, as follows: Knowlton, Burt R., Josephus and Ann B. Josephus is engaged in fruit growing in Smithville, Md. Burt R. was born in this town, December 16, 1837, and married Sarah E., daughter of Elias Schoonover. He served in the late war, in Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav. In 1865, he purchased the farm where he now lives. He has five children, namely, Ada D., Lulu, Bertha, Drew and Mabel.

Rodaker Fuller, son of David, was born in Colchester, June 5, 1809, married Fernunda, daughter of David Brown, and has one child, Samuel G. He made the first settlement on the farm where he now resides.

VanNess Barrott, son of Josephus, was born in Kent, N. Y., married Deborah Wixom, and came to Candor with his family in 1834. He purchased the farm where Elliott Barrott now lives, which he subsequently sold, and purchased the farm and saw-mill owned by his son, Samuel R. He was one of the first to engage

in the dairy business, and many people used to come to his house to see him make butter, and learn how it was done. He made and used the first churn power used in this section, it being the tread wheel, similar to that used at the present time. He was also at one time engaged in lumbering. He reared seven children, viz.: Samuel R., Simeon W., of Candor, Josephus, of Newark Valley, Amial W., Betsey, Phœbe, wife of Nathaniel Sherwood, of Apalachin, and Marilla, wife of George Thomas.

John E. Robbins purchased and made the first clearing on the farm where he now lives, in 1847.

William L. Fessenden, son of Henry, was born at Montrose, Pa., September 10, 1816, and at an early age learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. After living in various places, he located at Peruville, where he carried on the furniture and undertaking business for twenty-one years. While here he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and became a local preacher. Later he joined the Wesleyan Methodist society, and was ordained as a minister in April, 1858. He married Adaline, daughter of David George, and has six children, viz.: Mary A., wife of George T. Brooks, Harvey G., of Waverly, Charles H., of New York City, Geograpy, David S., and William N., of New York city.

John M. VanKleeck, son of Laurence, and grandson of John L., was born in Clinton, February 9, 1805. His father and grandfather moved to Danby, in 1806. John M. married Amy, daughter of William Brock, and came to Candor in 1834, locating on the farm where he now resides. He has had born to him three children—Phebe A., deceased, Charles H., and John J., of Owego.

William Richardson moved to Newark Valley, from Attleboro, in 1818, and located on West Owego creek, on the farm now owned by Munroe Barrett. He married Millie Capron, and reared eight children, as follows: William, deceased, Elias, of McGrawville, Millie, deceased, Horace, of Candor, Fanny, Hannah, wife of George Waldo, of Waverly, Jane, widow of Timothy Reed, and Nancy.

Samuel Miller moved to Newark Valley, from Sennett, about 1836, purchased 500 acres of land in the western part of the town, and built the first saw-mill on the place now owned by William Custard. He married Eunice, daughter of Daniel Storke, of Sennett, and reared thirteen children, viz: Emeline, wife of Peter Sitzer, of Auburn, Julia, Cyrus, who resides in Tunkhannock, and is president of the bank there, Nancy, Daniel, a

physician in this town, John, of Horseheads, William, also of Horseheads, Lucinda, wife of Alanson White, of Sennett, Augustine, of Candor, Ellen A., wife of Walter Herrick, of this town, Frank G., of Iowa, Peter, of Tunkhannock, Pa., and Emmett, of Horseheads. The children were all living when the youngest was thirty years of age, yet the father and mother had never seen all their children at one time. Augustine married Charlotte A., daughter of Collins Maine, of DeRuyter, N. Y., and has one child, Fred. The latter resides at home, and is engaged in stock dealing. He married Mary F., daughter of Edwin and Polly Webster, and has two children, Burt W. and Edwin A. Dr. Daniel S. Miller was born in Sennett, N. Y., June 1, 1823. He studied in the public schools and at the Berkshire Medical College, of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1847. He began practice at Martville, N. Y., and came to Candor in 1851, and has practiced here since. He married Helen J. Caruth, in 1848, and has had one child, Ada, who became the wife of William R. Wardwell and died in 1876. Mr. Miller has held the office of supervisor.

Dr. John C. Dixon was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego county, November 12, 1831, and in 1839 went to Owego to reside with an uncle, his parents having died. In 1845 his uncle, Rev. John Bayley, located in Candor, and Dr. Dixon came with him. He studied with Dr. L. Sullivan, and graduated at the Albany Medical College in December, 1854, began practice here, but shortly removed to Minnesota, where he resided until after the war broke out, when he entered the service and remained two years, or till the close of the war. After this he returned to Candor and has been in practice here since. Dr. Dixon married Sarah Frances, daughter of Daniel Hart, in December, 1856.

Dr. William E. Roper was born in Danby, N. Y., February 18, 1853, studied in the common schools, at the Ithaca Academy, and graduated at the Homeopathic Hospital College, of Cleveland, Ohio, in March, 1881, and immediately began practice in Candor, where he has since resided. He married Eliza Holmes, December 29, 1880, and has one child, a son.

William J. Cole was born in New Jersey, October 5, 1815, and came to Tioga county in 1850, locating on a farm in the town of Tioga. In 1868 he was appointed steward of the county house in Owego, where he remained four years, and in 1872 came to Candor village, where he has resided since. He married Susan Elston, who bore him five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Chauncey A., Sarah E., (Mrs. Frank Finch, of Alfred Center),

Kate (Mrs. C. J. Dodge, of Binghamton), and Arminda (Mrs. Eugene Hollenbeck). Mrs. Cole died in May, 1886, and in November, 1886, he married Mrs. Maggie S. Clowes, of Watkins, N. Y.

Elbert O. Scott was born in Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., March 6, 1839, studied in the public schools of his native town, studied law with Hon. W. C. Lamont, of Richmondville, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1860, and has been in practice here since 1866.

Dr. Algernon J. Harris was born in Candor, July 31, 1859, a son of Dr. James J. Harris, who died here in 1863, after several years practice in the village. Dr. Harris studied in the public schools of Candor, graduated at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1876, studied medicine with Dr. L. D. Farnham, now of Binghamton, N. Y., and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, in May, 1882, practiced in Wayne county, Pa., one year, and then came to Candor village, where he has since resided. He married Miss Josie C. Williams, June 25, 1884, and has one child, a son.

Henry Hull came from Vermont and located on Anderson Hill very early in the history of the county. He married Nancy, daughter of Clark Delano, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Susan, Oren and Oscar, deceased, Leonard, of Candor, Mary A., widow of the late Leonard White, Alfred, of Owego, and Calvin, of Phelps, N. Y. Leonard, who was a member of Co. K, 179th N. Y. Vols., married Adeline, daughter of William White, of Candor, by whom he has three children, viz.: Mina, wife of Alonzo Harding, of Catatonk, who has one child, Eugene; Frederick E. and William Franklin. Alfred married Permelia, daughter of Augustus Clark, September 17, 1862, by whom he has two children, Byron O., born April 2, 1867, and Rosetta, born May 21, 1870.

Augustus Holmes came from Albany county, N. Y., to this town in 1821, where he engaged in farming. He married Waty Tanner, of Dutchess county, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Susan, Ebenezer, deceased, Samuel, of Candor, Cinderella, wife of William Doolittle, deceased, Caroline, the present wife of William Doolittle, John T., Job, deceased, and Rufus, of Newark Valley.

Osgood Ward came from New Hampshire to Canada where he remained about one year, and then removed to Montrose, Pa., and thence to Candor, where he located on the farm now owned

in part by Mr. Seaman, about the year 1813. He married Hannah Huckins, of Portsmouth, N. H., by whom he had twelve children, viz: Sarah, wife of Jared Smith, deceased, Hiram, of Candor, Eliza, wife of Ansel Hubbard, Mary A., wife of Almon Woodruff, of Dakota, J. Nelson, deceased, Cynthia, widow of J. B. Bacon, of Candor, Charles, deceased, Warren A., who died at the age of seventeen years, Harvey H., of Candor, Adeline C., wife of A. A. McGill, of Missouri, and two who died in infancy. Harvey H. married Phoebe B., daughter of Nathaniel Spaulding, of Ithaca, by whom he has had two children, Alla, who died in Manistee, Mich., in October, 1882, leaving a widow and one child, Harold; and Luella Spaulding Ward, wife of W. J. Terry, of Ithaca, N. Y., and who has one child, Jerome Ward Terry.

William White came from Vermont many years ago, and located in Spencer. He married Phoebe Rundle, by whom he had twelve children, eleven of whom arrived at maturity. Their names are John, Lucinda, wife of Charles Frisbie, of Halsey Valley, Maria, wife of William Ross, of Wisconsin, Azubah, wife of William Brown, of Iowa, Elnathan, Lavinna, wife of Peter Cinnamon, of Hudson, N. Y., Eveline, wife of George Campbell, of New Albany, Pa., Lewis, deceased, Sewell, who died in the army, Leonard and Adeline, wife of Leonard Hull, of Candor. Leonard married Mary A., daughter of Henry Hull, by whom he had two children, Alice Isabel, wife of Jerome Van Zile, and Emily O., wife of Frederick Hover, of Candor. Leonard White was a member of Co. H., 137th N. Y. Vols., and was killed in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 28, 1863.

Aaron Lovejoy, son of Nathan, was born March 17, 1817, and came to Candor in December, 1834. On December 25, 1839, he married Mary Curtiss, by whom he had four children, born as follows: Horace A., October 5, 1840; Mary E., December 14, 1841; Lyman B., February 26, 1843; and Emeline, December 13, 1844. Mrs. Lovejoy died December 27, 1844, and on June 8, 1845, Mr. Lovejoy married Sarah J. Bundy, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Elam, born July 27, 1846; Caroline, March 3, 1847; Lucy A., October 9, 1849; Willard A., July 27, 1851; Orpha, March 16, 1853; Silas, April 14, 1855; Sarah, January 30, 1858; and Frank, April 12, 1861. The second Mrs. Lovejoy died April 9, 1881, and Mr. Lovejoy, January 30, 1885. Lyman B. married Phoebe A. Jordan, of Candor, June 21, 1875. Their children are Aaron L., born August 15, 1866, Frank S. and Fred W. (twins), born January 30, 1868, Thomas S., June 8, 1870. Mrs. Lovejoy

died November 14, 1874, aged twenty-eight years. His second wife is Mandana A. Gillivaray, whom he married June 30, 1875, and their children are Nettie M., born July 10, 1876, Almond B., February 18, 1879, and Mary E., March 26, 1882. Fred W. died January 1, 1868. Willard A. married Nellie, daughter of William H. Decker, of Candor, October 24, 1874, by whom he has had five children, born as follows: Evalenia, March 17, 1876, Minnie M., May 21, 1878, Myrtie May, October 3, 1880, Freddie Leroy, December 23, 1882, died June 28, 1883, Bessie, born May 8, 1884, and Clyde L., March 20, 1887.

Richard Field came from Swaford, Oxfordshire, England, in November, 1854, and located in Spencer, where he engaged in farming and in which occupation he continued for five years. He then engaged in mason-work, and in 1868 came to Candor, where he built the first house on Mountain avenue. He married first, Sarah Smith, by whom he had eight children. His present wife is Malvina (Jackson) Hooper, by whom he has one child.

Cyrenus Elmendorf was born in Hopewell, Orange county, N. Y., in February, 1826. At the age of ten or twelve years he obtained work at Homowack, Sullivan county, N. Y., and afterward learned the carpenter and joiner trade in that place. He removed from there to Candor village in 1855, where he engaged in building operations, principally that of bridges. In partnership with John J. Sackett he built the Hulmboldt Tannery, in 1859, and carried on the business of tanning in connection with others under the firm name of C. Elmendorf & Co., until 1865. He then disposed of his interest to Hoyt Brothers, of New York. In 1858 he bought the foundry here and in the name of S. Horton & Co. conducted the manufacture of stoves and agricultural machinery. He married, first, Hannah, daughter of William Lewis, of Ulsterville, Ulster county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, viz.: Perthena A., wife of L. D. Willard, of Candor, William C., of New Jersey, Esther, wife of John Cogan, of Candor, Charles, who died at the age of eight years, Lucas, of Candor, Eloise, wife of Edward Blynn, of McLean, N. Y., and Clarence, who is engaged with his father. During the greater part of Mr. Elmendorf's residence in Candor he has been actively and prominently identified with its business interests. His present wife is Nancy (Wells) Leet.

J. W. Henderson was born in Starrucca, Pa., in 1834, and came to Candor in 1859, where he was employed in the Hulmboldt Tannery for about eight months. He then went to Berkshire,

where he entered the employ of Davidge & Horton, where he remained for seven years. He then returned to Candor, and from there went to Etna, N. Y., where he managed a large dairy farm for E. S. Estey, until 1871, when he returned to Candor a second time, and took charge of the Hulmboldt Tannery, as superintendent. Mr. Henderson married Caroline, daughter of Isaac Baker, of this town, by whom he has two children, Nellie E., and Fred D.

Frederick Parmele was born in Guilford, Conn., March 28, 1814, and in 1840 came to Owego, where he lived until 1855, when he went to Kentucky, and remained about five years. He then returned to this county, and located in Candor, where he engaged in the wheel-wright business, which he conducted here for twenty years. He married Harriet, daughter of Stephen Dexter, in 1841. Their children are C. Frederick, of Hastings, Neb., Stephen R., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Ella, who died at the age of five years, and George D., of Rochester, Minn.

William L. Carpenter, son of Eli and Sarah (Van Renselaer) Carpenter, was born in Greenbush, N. Y., August 16, 1799. In 1813 he went to Salina, now a part of the city of Syracuse, where he remained more or less for five years, assisting in the work of boring for salt water. At that time there was nothing where the city of Syracuse now stands, but a tavern, a small store, and a few houses, all surrounded by a dense alder swamp. In the fall of 1819 he went to Watertown, N. Y., where he remained about four years, engaged as a machinist with William Smith, who owned a large machine shop on an island in the Black river, and which was within the corporate limits of the village. Here he married Sarah, daughter of William Smith, by whom he had two children, Matthew, late of Wisconsin, and Sarah, wife of William Pell, of New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Carpenter lost his wife in 1831. He then went to New Orleans, and after eight years returned to Binghamton, N. Y., where he married Lauretta Towsley, January 9, 1839, and by whom he has had six children, viz.: Mary J., wife of William Hunt, Lewis S., deceased, William J., of Binghamton, Lucy, wife of Burton Sherwood, of Varna, N. Y., Sarah L., wife of Fred Hoag, of Binghamton, and Orly V., of Candor. About 1867 Mr. Carpenter came to Candor, where he has been conducting the business of machinist and wagon worker. He joined the order of Free Masons in Chittenango Lodge, No. 128, Chittenango, N. Y., January 14, 1821, and is probably one of the oldest living masons in the state.

Anthony M. Tyler, a soldier of 1812, was one of the early settlers in the town of Newark Valley, and was an early and earnest supporter of Methodism in this section. He married Harriet W., daughter of William S. Packer, of Albany county, N. Y., and sister of William S., Jr., who instituted and endowed the Parker Institute of Brooklyn. Their children were Harriet, who married Silas Tappan, Nancy A., who married Ezekiel Noble, of Newark Valley, William S., who died in the army, Joseph A., who married Morgiana Forsyth, Eunice A., wife of Eldredge Forsyth, of Owego, Oscar, who removed to Illinois, where he died, John J. and Sanford A., now of DeKalb, Ill.

Reuben Allen came with his father, when quite young, to Newark Valley, and settled three miles from the village between East creek and West creek. He married Myrinda, daughter of John Watkins, of Newark Valley. There were eleven children born to them, namely: Lucy, George, Lydia, M. Sarah, Charles, P. Maria, Grace A., John R., Amasa, Mary and Martha. P. Maria married Louis F. Durussel, of Owego, July 4, 1857. They have three children, Mary Ella, born August 27, 1854; George Alfred, born December 11, 1856, and Anna Martha, born March 29, 1858.

Augustus Clark, son of Austin, came with his parents from Massachusetts when he was about seventeen years of age, and settled on what is known as Anderson hill, in Candor, where they cleared a farm and built a log house. Mr. Clark assisted in the construction of some of the first roads, and having learned the carpenter's trade, aided in erecting some of the earlier houses of this section. He married first, Betsey Darling, by whom he had four children—Polly (Mrs. Charles Farnham), Alvin, Clarissa (Mrs. James Stewart), and Horace. His second wife was Mary Decker, by whom he had two children, James and Mary. His third wife was Sarah Gould, by whom he had six children, namely, Almira (Mrs. Ransom Pultz), Elizabeth, (Mrs. Herman Berry), Jane, Emily (Mrs. John Young), Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Decker), and Permelia (Mrs. Alfred Hall). Mr. Clark was afflicted with blindness for thirty-three years of his life. He died in July, 1862, and Mrs. Clark died in 1868. Jane married William Gould and has two children, Amanda (Mrs. John Bingham), and Ephraim C.

John Kelsey was born in Kensington, Conn., May 2, 1796, the youngest of the six children of William and Dorothy (Goodrich) Kelsey. In 1818 they removed to Candor, John being then

twenty-two years of age. He settled on the farm where he spent the remainder of his days, living in one place nearly sixty-nine years. He married first Rachel Potter, of Candor, with whom he lived seven years. There were no children by this marriage. After her death he married Mary Ann Woodbridge, of Salem, Pa., in 1837, who bore him six children, of whom five still survive, one dying in infancy. Those living are Mary E., who married Norman Hart, September 7, 1865; Laura Ann, unmarried; John Woodbridge, who married Matilda Simms in September, 1864, served in the late civil war nine months; and the other two children are Sarah A., and Dora G., who are at present living in the old home. The mother of these children died January 17, 1875, sixty-four years of age. John Kelsey survived the last wife eleven years, and at his death, March 7, 1886, lacked but eight weeks of ninety years.

The comparative growth of the town may be seen by the following citation from the census reports for the several enumerations since its organization: 1820, 1,655; 1825, 2,021; 1830, 2,656; 1835, 2,710; 1845, 3,422; 1850, 3,433; 1855, 3,894; 1860, 3,840; 1865, 4,103; 1870, 4,250; 1875, 4,208; 1880, 4,323.

Organization.—At a town-meeting of the town of Candor, holden March 5, 1811, at the house of Captain Abel Hart, the meeting proceeded to the choice of town officers. The following persons were chosen: Joel Smith, supervisor; Asa North, town clerk; William Scott, Orange F. Booth, Samuel Smith, assessors; Nathaniel Sackett, Seth Bacon, Charles Taylor, commissioners of highways; Truman Woodford, constable and collector; Abel Hart, Asa North, overseers of the poor; Eldad Picket, Daniel Parks, constables; Joseph Delind, Charles Taylor, Eli Bacon, Job Judd, fence-viewers and damage-prizers; Thomas Parks, James McMaster, Ezra Smith, poundmasters; Jacob Harrington, Seth Bacon, Ozias Woodford, Joseph Kelsey, Daniel Cowles, George Allen, Reuben Hatch, William Taylor, Joseph Schoonover, Thomas Baird, Daniel H. Bacon, Jacob Clark, Alexander Scott, overseers of highways of thirteen districts.

Thomas Gridley, familiarly known as "Squire Hemlock," had delegated to him the privilege of naming the new town. Why the name of Candor was chosen is a matter of conjecture.

BUSINESS CENTERS.

CANDOR VILLAGE.—For many years this place was in two settlements, known as Candor Corners and Candor Centre, but

the gradual growth of both have united them, and they are now known as the village of Candor. It is situated on the Catatonk creek, nearly in the centre of the town, and is a station on the Cayuga and Susquehanna division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The first settlement in the town was made upon this site, and many of the descendants of the early settlers are now living here. It has a population of about 1,100 inhabitants, and is a thriving manufacturing village.

WILLSEYVILLE, a post village, is situated on what was known as the Big Flat or Cantine location, and is on the north branch of the Catatonk creek, in the northwest part of the town. A map of the lands about 1817 shows that Christian Hart had settled fifty acres on the south side, Jack Chambers on one hundred acres next north, Jacobus Shenich two hundred acres, where the depot now is, and on this place he kept tavern as early as 1798. November 1, 1809, he sold to Ezra Smith, who kept the tavern until 1812 or 1813, when it burned down.

WELTONVILLE is a small post village, located on the east line of the town, on West Owego creek. It contains a postoffice, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, and school-house. It was named in honor of Rev. A. J. Welton. Jasper Taylor, Cornelius Cortwright, and others came in here at an early day. They built their first houses at the base of the hill, fearful that the flats would be covered with water.

WEST CANDOR, a post village, was commenced by Israel Mead, in 1796. Selah Gridley and Captain Ira Woodford were early settlers, and their descendants are yet living here. It is a station on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, and contains a depot, post office, hotel, school-house, steam and water-power saw-mill, and is about three and a half miles west of Candor village.

CATATONK, a post village, is situated on Catatonk creek, near the south line of the town, and is a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and contains a depot, post-office, church, blacksmith shop, two saw-mills, and tannery. The latter was built by Sackett & Forman, in 1852, purchased by G. Truman & Co., in 1864, and bought by E. S. Esty & Co., May 24, 1875, and is now known as Catatonk Humboldt Tannery.

The First National Bank of Candor, was incorporated March 3, 1864, with a cash capital of \$50,000.00 and began business right after. The officers were Norman L. Carpenter, president; Jerome Thompson, vice-president; and J. J. Bush, cashier. Mr. Carpenter died in the spring of 1865, and Mr. Booth, the present

incumbent, succeeded him as president. In January, 1865, John W. McCarty succeeded Mr. Thompson as vice-president, and the following month Mr. Bush resigned as cashier and was succeeded by Jerome Thompson. In 1868, the bank was robbed of a large amount of money, the details of which may be seen from the following entry in the bank's books under date of December 18, 1868, viz.:

"Last night this bank was entered by burglars and robbed of about \$13,000.00 in currency and \$5,000.00 in 5 per cent. U. S. bonds, besides about \$1,200.00 in bonds belonging to other parties, left here for safe keeping. The above named property was in a burglar-proof safe, purchased of Herring & Co. in the year 1864. The burglars after tearing down the vault door laid the safe down on the bottom of the vault, door-side up, and sprung the sides with steel wedges sufficiently to admit powder, and blew the door open, abstracted the contents and made their escape."

None of the property was ever recovered, and no trace of the burglars obtained. The bank now has, however, a Herring's six-step, burglar-proof safe, with an additional burglar-proof chest inside.

Candor Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized June 18, 1856, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, by the following members, who were its first officers, viz.: Jonathan B. Hart, worshipful master; Samuel Barager, senior warden; Stephen Dyer, junior warden; James L. Thomas, secretary; Solomon Mead, treasurer; William Van Vleck, senior deacon; Walter Hunt, junior deacon; and Morris W. Holley, tyler. Only one of these survives, Jonathan B. Hart, who is in his eighty-seventh year, and although unable to participate in the active duties of the lodge, his interest in and his zeal for the institution is as great as ever. Brother Hart was initiated in Federal Lodge, No. 17, Watertown, Conn., in 1822, and is therefore one of the oldest masons now living, having been a mason sixty-five years. The first seeker after masonic light under the dispensation was M. B. Weaver, who was initiated July 16, and made a master mason September 13, 1856. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, held in June, 1857, a charter was granted, and at a meeting of the lodge held July 22, Candor Lodge, No. 411, Free and Accepted Masons was duly instituted, and the following named brethren installed as its officers, by representatives of the grand officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, viz.: Jonathan B. Hart, worshipful master; Morris W. Holley, senior

warden; Edward C. Coryell, junior warden; James L. Thomas, secretary; Jerome Thompson, treasurer; John W. McCarty, senior deacon; M. B. Weaver, junior deacon; and Solomon Mead, tyler. The first application for membership under the charter was H. Frank Booth, under date of August 5, 1857, who was raised to the sublime degree of master mason, September 16, 1857. Since the organization of the lodge to the present time, July 1, 1887, 199 members have been received by initiation, and thirty-six by affiliation, of whom forty-seven have withdrawn, thirty-nine have died, and fifty-eight have allowed themselves to be dropped from the roll. The following named brethren have served the lodge as worshipful master for one or more terms, viz.: Jonathan B. Hart, four terms; Jerome Thompson, three terms; Thomas B. Little, five terms; Thomas Eighmey, five terms; H. Frank Booth, seven terms; George H. Hart, three terms; W. L. Little, one term; and Charles F. Baylor, two terms. Lodge meetings from its organization until January 1, 1875, were held in a room located in the attic of what was then known as the Candor Center Hotel, which was fitted up and furnished by Brothers James L. Thomas and Jonathan B. Hart, whose zeal for the institution induced them to advance several hundred dollars for that purpose. In January, 1875, large and commodious rooms more centrally located were secured, in the Youngs block, and fitted up and furnished by the fraternity in modern style, and with all the paraphernalia usual to the order. Ten members of the lodge have been exalted to the Royal Arch degree, and became members of New Jerusalem Chapter, No. 47, of Royal Arch Masons, Owego, N. Y., one of whom, H. F. Booth, was elected and served as High Priest of the Chapter for one term. Six have received the degree of Knighthood, and became members of St. Augustine Commandary, No. 38, Ithaca, N. Y., and two, H. F. Booth and J. F. Booth, are thirty-second degree members of Corning Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Corning, N. Y. The lodge also enjoys the distinction given it by the appointment of one of its members, H. F. Booth, to the position of District Deputy Grand Master of the Twentieth Masonic District. Candor lodge is in a prosperous condition, and is said to be one of the best posted and most correct working lodges in the state.

Candor Woolen Mills, owned by Hon. Charles F. Barager, have already been mentioned. Mr. Barager began the manufacture of horse-blankets here in 1879. He employs fifty hands and turns out 50,000 blankets per year.

The Humboldt tannery was built by Cyrenus Elmendorf and John J. Sackett, in 1859, and the business was conducted by them and by Mr. Elmendorf and others for several years. In 1865, the establishment passed into the hands of Messrs. E. S. Estey & Sons, who are the present proprietors. It is built on Catatonk creek, and has a capacity for tanning 40,000 sides, and employs twenty-five men. It is under the supervision of J. W. Henderson, who has been in charge since October, 1871. The buildings were destroyed by fire in June, 1868, and immediately rebuilt by the Messrs. Estey.

The Candor grist-mill, Abram Beebe, prop., was built at an early date in the history of the town, by Jesse and Ogden Smith, brothers, who were prominent in the early enterprises of the town. It is operated by both steam and water-power, has four runs of stones, and the usual equipment of modern machinery, grinding about 400 bushels of grain per week. The property is owned by the Foster Hixon estate, of Ithaca, and leased by Mr. Beebe.

Lewis R. Hoff's grist-mill, on Main street, was purchased of the Sackett estate by his father, Lewis Hoff, in 1875. Lewis R. became part owner in December, 1886, and has run it alone since the 1st of April. It has four runs of stones, is operated by both steam and water-power, and grinds about 400 bushels of grain per week.

S. E. Gridley's Planing Mill, on Mill street, was built by George H. Hart, about 1879, and has been owned by Mr. Gridley since March, 1885. The mill has a planer and matcher, jig-saw, rip-saw, lathe, moulder, etc., and is operated by both steam and water-power.

White Brothers Chair Factory, located at Willseyville, was established in February, 1886, for the manufacture of White's patent bent chairs and folding tables. They have an extensive factory three stories high, eighty-five feet long, thirty-five feet wide. It is operated by a sixty horse-power engine, and employs thirty hands, and manufactures 30,000 chairs and 10,000 tables annually.

Barrott's Saw-Mill, located on West Owego creek, was built by — Schoonover. It is operated by water-power, has lumber saw, lath saws, planer and matcher, turning lathes, shingle machine, etc. The mill employs four men and cuts 300,000 feet of lumber and a large quantity of lath, shingles, etc. annually. In 1880 Mr. Barrott built a grist-mill to run in connection with

the saw-mill. It was two runs of stones, and grinds annually 10,000 bushels of grain.

William A. and John F. Hubbard's Saw-Mill, on road 96, was originally built by Jesse Smith, about 1818. It was rebuilt by John A. Chidsey, and in 1862 was purchased by the present proprietors, who in 1875 added a custom grist-mill. The mill cuts about 500,000 feet of lumber per year.

George B. Pumpelly's Saw and Feed-Mill, near Gridleyville was built by him in 1884, upon the site of one destroyed by fire. It is operated by steam-power, has a circular-saw, feed-mill and shingle machine, and turns out about 35,000 feet of lumber per week, and 60,000 shingles.

H. and M. Van Deuser's Saw-Mill, located at Catatonk, is operated by water-power. It was built by R. H. Sackett, in 1831, and in 1884 sold it to the present proprietors. It employs four hands and cuts annually 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

CHURCHES.

Congregational Church of Candor.—Religious meetings were held in Candor, then a part of Owego, as early as 1796. These were continued, being held sometimes in the dwelling of Captain Abel Hart, sometimes in his "weave house," and sometimes in a barn belonging to Sylvester Woodford. At a meeting held in the latter place June 29, 1808, having invited Reverends Seth Williston and Jeremiah Osborn to assist in the organization, Ebenezer Sanford, Rhoda Sanford, Asa North, Laura North, Eli Bacon, Sarah Bacon, Job Judd, Ozias Woodford and Theda Woodford agreed to walk together as a church of Christ: thus forming the first church organization in Candor. Following the tradition of the Pilgrim Fathers they organized it after the polity called Congregational, and having emigrated from Farmington, Conn., they incorporated the ecclesiastical society as "The Farmington Society." Rev. Daniel Loring was the first pastor. Previous to 1811 the church was designated as "The Second Congregational Church of Spencer;" as the town of Spencer was formed from Owego in 1806, and the town of Candor from Spencer in 1811. From 1833 to 1850 the church was connected with the Presbytery of Geneva, then, by vote of the church, returning to Congregational usage. In 1852 it became connected with the Susquehanna Conference of Congregational churches, called Susquehanna Association since 1865. The church and society

built a small house of worship in 1818, on ground adjacent to the store now owned by McCarty & Thompson. A second and more commodious house of worship was built in 1825 on the north side of the creek on the site of the house now owned by Spencer McCapes. In 1837 the first parsonage was built, west of the church, and is now owned by Lewis Griffin. The present brick church edifice was dedicated August 25, 1868, without debt or collection. The parsonage adjacent to the church was built in 1870.

St. Marks Protestant Episcopal Church of Candor was organized April 23, 1832, and Rev. Lucius Carter was the first rector. In January, 1835, the society decided to purchase the lot they now occupy, and build a church, which they did, and were occupying the building in December, 1837. The cost was \$5,000.00. The building was generally repaired in 1868.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Candor.—Rev. John Griffin, Geo. Densmore, and others of the circuit preachers, held services several years before the little gathering met in the house of Jared Smith, in 1827, to worship according to their doctrinal views, and to organize a Methodist Episcopal church. They were fifteen in number,—Judge Samuel Barager and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. Hannah Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. George Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hubbard, Mrs. Asaph Colburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Jared Smith forming a class, with Thomas Hewett as leader. The first public services were held at a school-house. The first meeting-house was erected on the site of the present church, at a cost of about \$2,000.00. In 1865 the present church was built, costing about \$10,000.00.

Baptist Church of Candor.—A meeting of members of different Baptist churches met at the house of Hiram Allen, March 11, 1852, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Baptist church to be known as the Candor Village Baptist Church. A council was invited from the sister churches of Owego, Montrose, Tioga Center, Owego Creek, Willseyville, Spencer, West Danby, Caroline, and Barton. Delegates responded to the invitation, and services were held in the school-house. Elder E. Kimball was called to the chair, and H. D. Pinney chosen clerk.

The council, after hearing a statement from the committee of the Candor Baptist brethren, unanimously "*Resolved*, that the council fellowship these brethren, and that public services be held at the Methodist chapel in the afternoon." Hiram Allen was elected deacon, and B. H. Mills, clerk. J. W. Emery was called

to be the first pastor. The house of worship was built in 1855, at a cost of \$5,000.00, and was generally repaired a few years ago.

Baptist Church of West Owego Creek.—This church was the second Baptist church, as the Tioga and Barton Baptist Church was the first one. Fifteen persons met together on the first day of May, 1802, and entered into a covenant, which was signed by Louis Mead, Lovina Mead, Jasper Taylor, Catharine Taylor, John Bunnell, Hannah Bunnell, George Lane, Sarah Lane, Peter Gorbet, Sarah Gorbet, Abram Everett, Deborah Everett, Samuel Steward, Alvin Steward, and Elizabeth Jacobs. Services were held in dwelling-houses and school-houses for some years. Rev. Levi Baldwin was the first pastor. A church edifice was built in 1844.

Fairfield Baptist Church was built in 1871, its members withdrawing from the mother-church, on Owego Creek.

Willseyville Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1839, with fifteen members, among whom were Jacob Willsey and wife, William and Martin Willsey, and Warren Willsey and wife. The first pastor was Elder E. Kimball. The meeting-house was built in 1840.

The Baptist Church of Pipe Creek was organized in 1842, with thirty-eight members. Their first pastor was Rev. Mark Dearborn.

The Methodist Church at Anderson Hill was organized in 1860, with twenty members. Rev. Thomas Burgess was first pastor.

Union Church at East Candor was organized in 1858, with eighty members, composed mostly of Methodists, under the charge of the Caroline Church, Rev. —Van Valkenburg, first pastor.

Union Church at Catatonk was organized 1861.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Pipe Creek was organized in 1830. Rev. Gaylord Judd was the first pastor.

A Free-Will Baptist Church was organized about 1816. Their meetings were held in the school-house near Jared Smith's, and the one near Daniel Bacon's. Rev. John Gould was the first pastor, and about 1830 went West and joined the Mormons. This church was disorganized about 1831. A Free-Will Baptist church was organized on West Owego creek about 1820, but soon disbanded.

NEWARK VALLEY* lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded north by Berkshire, east by the county line, south by Owego and a small part of the county line, and west by Candor.

The territory within this town has changed its name so often as to perplex the person who attempts to write its history. From 16 Feb., 1791, till 14 March, 1800, a part of the town of Union, in the county of Tioga, and bearing the local name of Brown's Settlement during that time. From 14 March, 1800, till 12 Feb., 1808, a part of the town of Tioga, at first in the county of Tioga, but after 28 March, 1806, a part of the county of Broome, taking also, during that time, as its ecclesiastical name, "the Society of Western." From 12 Feb., 1808, till 12 April, 1823, a part of the town of Berkshire, remaining in Broome county till 21 March, 1822, then restored to Tioga county. Separately organized, as Westville, 12 April, 1823; becoming Newark by change of name, 24 March, 1824; and again Newark Valley, 17 April, 1862; but retaining till 5 July, 1833, an ecclesiastical connection with Berkshire.

Always a quiet farming community, remote from the bustle and enterprise of cities, with little chance for acquiring mental culture from great schools and libraries; with no great manufacturing interests in her borders, her history has little of interest beyond the personal history of those who have dwelt in the town; and that for the first third of the time since the settlement was made, is also a part of the history of other towns.

Brown's Settlement was begun on the first day of April, 1791, by five men who left Stockbridge, Mass., on the twenty-third day of February, and spent thirty-seven days on the way, bringing their tools and provisions on two sleds, drawn by ox-teams. These pioneers were Isaac Brown and Abraham Brown, brothers, Daniel Ball, Elisha Wilson, and John Carpenter, who came as the hired man of the Browns. Two other men, — Dean, and — Norton, came in their company as far as Choconut, now Union, where they remained.

The valley of the East Owego creek, with its natural beauty, and its advantages for the immediate support of human life, made it seem an earthly paradise in the estimation of the natives of the rocky hills of New England; and as the venerable and honorable David Williams, of Berkshire, feelingly said, on the ninetieth

*Prepared by D. Williams Patterson.

anniversary of his birth: "Every blow that has been struck by man in the valley has diminished its beauty, and every farm in the town, if restored to its primitive state, would be worth more to-day than with all the improvements that man has made here." Through the valley, from the south line of Newark Valley to the north line of Berkshire, the timber was mostly hard wood, as beech, birch and maple, with white pines of great size scattered singly and in groups, with so little undergrowth that very little preparation was needed to enable a team and sled or cart to pass from one end to the other, with a moderate load.

Pioneer Items.—The very first work done by Elisha Wilson, while his pioneer comrades went back to bring on the remainder of their goods, was to make a stock of maple sugar for their use during the summer; and though he had to cut his wood, make his troughs, tap the trees, and gather the sap by hand and boil it down without help, he had made one hundred and fifty pounds during their absence of eleven days.

Every pioneer was a hunter, and deer were so plenty that no one felt a lack of meat, while the streams were so full of trout and other fish that enough could be taken for a meal in a few minutes. Even shad were abundant in the Susquehanna river in May and June, till about 1830 (when the dams built by the State of Pennsylvania, at Shamokin and Nanticoke, barred their further passage and destroyed the fisheries), the only drawback to taking them being the clearness of the water, which enabled the fish to see and avoid the nets, unless the fishing were done in the night. Often a bear would be found and killed, so that the settlers could enjoy a change in their bill of fare.

Almost every early settler understood and practiced the art of tanning deer-skins, from which they made their own gloves, mittens and leather breeches, and for more than sixty year the manufacture was continued in a small way for export to other towns, and every woman became expert in the art of sewing leather goods.

Wolves were the great enemy of the settlers, who had hard work to protect their sheep and lambs, and a lady who has but lately died, incidentally mentioned the fact that she remembered when the wolves came into the barn-yard of Enoch Slosson, on the present village green, and killed his lambs, and persons are yet living who remember seeing wolves brought into the valley by hunters who had shot them on the hills.

Many of the early settlers here had been the neighbors and

friends of the Stockbridge Indians, some of whom, as well as the Oneidas and Onondagas, occasionally visited the settlement, but no trouble ever arose between them, as the settlers knew the character and feelings of the Indians, and having in good faith bought and paid for their lands, and made with them a treaty of friendship; they knew that they could implicitly trust them, and confide in them, unless the whites should first break the compact; and they never hesitated to admit the roving natives to the hospitalities of their log houses whenever they passed the settlement. One instance is remembered and told, where two Indians called at the house of Asa Bement, and asked for a meal which Mrs. Bement provided for them. One being satisfied, rose from the table saying: "Me tank you," while the other said: "Me no tank yet," meaning that he had not yet finished his meal.

Every house was a work shop, or domestic manufactory; every chimney corner held a blue dye tub; a delightful generator of ammonia, which did not prevent its use as a warm seat for one of the younger children, whose position was often admirably adapted for star-gazing through the top of the broad chimney. In this tub was dyed the wool or woollen yarn to be used for the winter stockings of the family, and for the filling of the linsey woolsey cloth, the favorite material for the every day gowns, petticoats, and aprons of the wives and daughters of that day, and the linen yarn to be used in making the striped or checked linen cloth for handkerchiefs and aprons. Every girl was taught to spin wool and tow on the great wheel during the warm weather of summer; and linen on the little wheel, in the winter; and nearly every woman knew how to weave plain cloth; while the fine linen goods for table cloths, and the woollen blankets or coverlets for beds, which were to be nicely figured, had to go into the hands of the professional weaver. Some very nice articles of this domestic spinning and weaving are yet to be seen in the valley.

The tow cloth was used for working-clothes for the men, as trousers, shirts, and frocks, and the linen for finer wear for men and women, and for summer sheets, as well as towels, strainers, etc. When the fulling mills were built so that every girl could have a nice pressed flannel dress every winter, she had little more to ask in the way of dress; and when the women could have the wool carded by machines, and avoid the task of carding by hand, it was considered a great help in the labor of the summer.

When cotton cloth began to be brought in from the eastern factories, it was not known, as now, by its various grades or uses,

as sheeting, shirting, etc., but by the name "factory," which distinguished it from the domestic, or home-made cloth. The women were careful not to wear out their good gowns, with their long, narrow, gored skirts, when about their domestic work, but thought a good petticoat and short gown sufficient to meet all the requirements of fashion and good taste.

Among the household industries which flourished in Berkshire and Newark Valley for many years, was the braiding and sewing of grass bonnets, commonly called Leghorn bonnets. This began soon after the war of 1812 ended, but whether it grew out of the economy which was then necessary, or was the result of the new meeting-house, which was dedicated 4 July, 1817, would be hard to decide. Some families became so noted for this work that young women came to them from other towns to learn the art. Miss Ruby Leach, of Corbettsville, in Conklin, N. Y., and Miss Roxania Trowbridge, daughter of Noble Trowbridge, of Great Bend, Pa., came about 1825 to the family of Joseph Belcher, on Berkshire Hill, and spent several months, during which Miss Leach made a quantity of braid of such unusual fineness and beauty that Miss Betsey Belcher made from it a bonnet for exhibition at a fair in Albany, and received the first premium, a set of silver spoons, and the bonnet was sold for sixty dollars. This industry declined with the change of fashions, but as late as 1850, many mens' fine hats were made in the two towns.

Early Settlers.—Elisha Wilson, eldest child of Elijah and Mary (Curtis) Wilson, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., 13 Aug., 1767, went over the Boston Purchase with the surveying party in 1790, selected lot 184 for his future home, and bought it of Elisha Blin, on his return to Mass. Starting again from Stockbridge, 23 Feb., 1791, with several companions, they reached their destination 1 April, 1791, and he spent the summer in preparing his land for culture, and raising a crop of corn and vegetables. He built a log house, with a single roof of bark, near the bank of the creek, west of the road and nearly opposite the site of his home in after years, where Levi B. Hammond now lives; and this house, which some years later had a better roof, was standing, and sometimes occupied as a dwelling till 1830. After spending two winters at his old home in Stockbridge, this became his permanent home. He married 9 Dec., 1799, with Electa Slosson, who died 19 Nov., 1862, aged more than ninety years. He died 11 Nov., 1857, aged over ninety years. Their children were:

I. Elijah, b 11 Oct., 1800, died at Detroit, Mich.

II. Mary, b 17 Jan., 1802; d 21 April, 1819.

III. Susan Maria, b 16 July, 1807; m with Chestér Leonard, who died 25 Nov., 1841.

IV. Charles Frederick, b 10 Sept., 1810; m 22 Sept., 1833, with Elnora Woodford, daughter of Giles and Eunice (Wilcox) Woodford, of Burlington, Conn., where she was born 13 June, 1815. He died at Prescott, Wis., 17 Feb., 1881, in his 71st year, without children, and she returned to Newark Valley, where she still resides.

Abraham Brown, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 28 June, 1768, was a farmer and surveyor. He visited the Boston Purchase in 1790, with a party of surveyors, and had probably been with them as an assistant in the previous year of their labor, and it is said that on one occasion he was detached from the party to verify some work, lost his way, and was out four days before he found his comrades. He came in the pioneer party, in 1791, and began his settlement on lot 257, which had fallen to his mother, in the division, about on the same spot where the Congregational meeting-house was built a few years later, and where John Harmon, after buying the south half of the lot, built his brick house, which still stands there. After his mother came to Brown's Settlement he lived with her, where Rodney Ball now lives, on the north half of the lot, and died there, 19 September, 1828, unmarried.

John Carpenter, born at Stockbridge, Mass., 24 Oct., 1772, eldest child of Abner and Lydia (Brown) Carpenter, was employed as an assistant to Isaac and Abraham Brown, and was one of the pioneers in Brown's Settlement, in 1791. He was probably here every year till his marriage, at Stockbridge, about the first of January, 1797. He had bought land on lot 302, in Berkshire (where his brother Daniel Carpenter afterward lived) and intended to settle upon it. Six weeks after his marriage he started again for Brown's Settlement to prepare a home for his wife, and the first news which she had from him was of his death and burial. He was the second adult person who died in the colony, and the first in the limits of Newark Valley. He was boarding with Ezbon Slosson's family in the log house where the lecture room of the Congregational church now stands, and was apparently, in as good health as ever, when he heard of the death of Isaac Brown, 10 April, 1797, and said: "Now I will go and take Brown's farm to work," but three days later, 13 April, 1797, he died, and was ready to join his neighbor Brown in the new cemetery.

Ezbon Slosson, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 28 Jan., 1769, (son of Enoch Slosson) married there 26 Aug., 1790, with Electa Williams, daughter of Azariah and Beulah (Brown) Williams of Stockbridge, where she was born 20 Sept., 1772. He came to Brown's Settlement early in 1792, with the returning pioneers, and began his new home on lot 138, building a cabin of logs with a bark roof, about where the mill-house stands, in which Philander M. Moses now lives. In Feb. 1793, he again left Stockbridge, bringing with him his wife and daughter, and his parents with some of the younger members of their family, arriving at their new home 4 March, 1793. In the fall of 1795, a heavy storm raised the water so as to float the puncheon floor of their house, and the bark roof slid off, compelling them to go in the night, through the water to his father's log house, where they dwelt till he could build a new one on the spot where the lecture-room of the Congregational church now stands. In 1806 he built the first framed house in Newark Valley, which, as the south end of the old hotel, was torn down in April 1887. Later, he built a house on the spot where Mrs. John Davidge now lives. He died 2 June, 1838. She died at the house of Otis Lincoln, 12 Feb., 1853. Those who followed them to the settlement were made welcome to a part of their log house, while getting their own ready for use, and it sometimes sheltered two families at once, besides their own. After building this framed house he kept an inn, a small store, and also built a distillery about where Mr. Caldwell now lives. Their children were:

I. Caroline, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 23 Feb., 1791; married in 1812, with Ezekiel Rich.

II. Sarah, b 2 Aug., 1796; m with Otis Lincoln.

III. William, b 3 July, 1800; m 1 July, 1824, with Maria Benjamin, and two of their children, George W. Slosson, and Mrs. Phebe Elizabeth Todd still live in Newark Valley.

IV. Franklin, b 20 Feb., 1805; m 19 Jan., 1832, with Nancy Rich, and settled in Owego.

V. Semantha, b 20 Sept., 1808; m with Simeon Rich Griffin.

Enoch Slosson, b at Wilton, Conn., 13 Aug., 1733, son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Belden) Slosson, married at Sharon, Conn., 9 Aug., 1757, with Sarah St. John, daughter of Mark and Hannah St. John, of Wilton, where she was born in 1738. They settled at Kent, Conn., where they joined the church; she, 4 June, 1759, by letter from Sharon; he, by profession, 29 March, 1761;

but soon moved to Stockbridge, Mass., where they joined the church, 7 Nov., 1762, by letter from Kent.

In February, 1793, they left Stockbridge with part of their children, in company with their son, Ezbon Slosson, and his family, and came to Brown's settlement, arriving 4 March, 1793, and dwelt in the house with their son till 1794, then built a log house where Dr. R. B. Root afterward lived and died. She and her daughter-in-law saw no other woman till September, when Dr. Tinkham's wife came from Owego, on horseback, to visit them. She was dismissed from the church at Stockbridge, 2 Oct., 1803, and became a member of the new church, 20 Nov., 1803, the first Sunday after its organization, her name standing first on the list of admissions. She died 10 March, 1819, in her 81st year. There is no record of his admission to the church of Newark Valley, but tradition says that he became a member in 1820. He died 21 Feb., 1827, in his 94th year. Many years of his life were clouded by mental derangement. Their children were:

I. Mabel, b at Kent, Conn., 5 Oct., 1758; married with Abraham W. Johnson.

II. Lucinda, b at Kent, Conn., 8 Jan., 1761; m 26 Nov., 1778, at Stockbridge, Mass., with Abijah Williams, son of Joshua Williams. She died at Stockbridge about June, 1782, leaving an only child, Enoch Slosson Williams, who was born at Stockbridge, 13 Dec., 1781, who was brought up by his grandparents, and came with them to Brown's settlement in 1793.

III. Sarah, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 4 March, 1764; m there 4 April, 1782, with William Holley, and died there about 1783, without children.

IV. Electa, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 7 Sept., 1766; died young.

V. Ezbon, b 28 Jan., 1769; see under 1791.

VI. Electa, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 3 March, 1772; came to Brown's Settlement in 1794, and married with Elisha Wilson, the pioneer settler.

VII. Jerusha, b at Stockbridge, Mass., in Nov., 1774; came to Brown's Settlement in 1794, and m with Samuel Ball.

VIII. Ruth, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 24 Aug., 1777; came to Brown's Settlement in 1794, and married with Joel Farnham.

IX. Enos, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 24 May, 1780, came to Brown's Settlement with his parents in 1793; m 8 Aug., 1803, with Rebecca Culver, and moved, about 1816, to Lawrenceville, Penn.

Asa Bement, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 10 June, 1764, son of Asa and Ruth (Neal) Bement, was a blacksmith and farmer. He married 19 Jan., 1786. with Abigail Brown, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Burr) Brown, of Stockbridge, where she was born 31 July, 1762. He was one of the sixty associates who bought the ten townships, and in the grand division he drew lot 177. In the summer of 1792 he began to fit it up for a home, by clearing some land, building a log house, and sowing some wheat. John Brown, of Stockbridge, charged him, 5 Sept., 1792, with "six bushels of seed wheat delivered at Union, at 4s. 6d.—£1. 7s." This wheat, without doubt, was part of the first crop raised in the valley by Brown's brothers, Isaac and Abraham, yet it was sold to him at the very low price of seventy-five cents a bushel, or just what it was then worth in Stockbridge. Having sown his wheat, he went back to Stockbridge to spend the winter with his family. He bought boards for a sled-box at Stockbridge, 12 Feb., 1793, and started a day or two later, in company with Enoch and Ezbon Slosson, and their families, to come again to the land of promise, and arrived 4 March, 1793. John Brown again charged him with "Sundries paid by Isaac at Owego, viz.:

" 1793, March 13.	To one bushel of ears of corn,	1s. 0d.
	To two bushels & ½ of ears of corn,	2s. 6d.
April 13.	To eight bushels of wheat, a 4s. 6d.	36s. 0d.
May 10.	To five bushels of oats,	9s. 4½d.
	To three bushels of potatoes,	4s. 6d.
	To keeping a swine ten weeks,	3s. 9d.

£2. 17s. 1½d.

At the end of this second summer he returned to Stockbridge, feeling that his new home was ready for his family, so after spending most of the winter enjoying the privileges of settled society, he bought of John Brown another lot of "boards for a Sleigh box, 2s.," 4 Feb., 1794. He soon started with his wife and four children for this sylvan paradise. The place on which he settled had natural beauties and advantages equal to any in the valley, and two of its beautiful maple groves yet grace the landscape. His wife died 14 Nov., 1814. He married (2d), 18 Oct., 1815, with Lucy Bishop, widow of Noah Lyman, and daughter of Judge Nathaniel and Ruth (Bartlett) Bishop, of Richmond, Mass., previously of Guilford, Conn., where she was born 4 Sept., 1774. He died 21 April, 1847. She died 19 July, 1852. He had by his first wife, eight children, and by the second, one.

I. Parthenia, b at Stockbridge, 9 Feb., 1787, m with Abraham Hotchkin.

II. Betsey, b at Stockbridge, 28 Nov., 1788, m with Jonathan Belcher.

III. Frances, b at Stockbridge, 18 Dec., 1790, m with Zina Bushnell.

IV. Abigail, b at Stockbridge, 18 June, 1793, m with Henry S. Granger.

V. William Brown, b at Newark Valley, 29 May, 1796, a very enterprising, capable man, long a deacon of the church at Newark Valley, where he died 21 March, 1870.

VI. Emily, b 23 Sept., 1798, m with Deodatus Royce.

VII. Mary, b 8 March, 1801, m with George Williams.

VIII. Frederick Burr, b 14 Nov., 1804, m with Mary Ann Armstrong, and m (2d) with Mary Elizabeth Williams.

IX. Jane, b 14 Aug., 1816, m with Major Frederick Theodore Wells, and still lives in Newark Valley.

Peter Wilson, (a brother of Elisha Wilson) was born at Stockbridge, Mass., 29 Nov., 1770; came to Brown's Settlement in the spring of 1793, and made his home on lot 217, west of the creek where Daniel Chamberlain now lives. He married 28 Feb., 1802, Lydia Saltmarsh, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Patterson) Saltmarsh, formerly of Watertown, afterwards of Richmond, Mass., where she was born 26 Nov., 1775. At the first town meeting of Berkshire, 1 March 1808, he was elected collector and poundmaster. He and his wife joined the church 7 Jan. 1816, he receiving baptism the same day; and he was elected one of its deacons, 16 Oct., 1817, serving till his death, 23 April, 1845, "universally respected and beloved, and his death as generally and deeply lamented." She died 9 March 1846. Their children were:

I. Phebe b 3 Feb., 1803, m with Joseph Westfall, and had three children, of whom the eldest, Dea. Joseph Frederick Westfall now lives on her part of her father's homestead.

II. Eliza Abby, b 5 Oct., 1805; d 3 March 1807.

III. Eliza Abby, b 22 Oct., 1807; m with Derick Ralyea.

IV. Laura, b. 11 May, 1810.

V. William, b 30 July, 1812; m with Clarissa Cook Corsaw, and both are dead.

VI. Mary Elizabeth b 31 March, 1816; died 24 April 1839.

Abraham W. Johnson, a laborer said to have come from Cheshire, Mass., married with Mabel Slosson, and came to Brown's Settlement in 1794. His name first appeared on the account book of

John Brown, Esq., 3 April 1798, and it was on the highway tax-list for that year. He probably worked for Mr. Brown, who charged him with a cow, at sixteen dollars, 13 Nov., 1798; and "Feb. 26, 1799, to the use of a house 15 months, 16s." They dwelt at one time on the bank of Spring brook, not far from the head of Waring's trout pond, and down to a late date, their old tansy bed could still be found there. At one time they owned a house and some land, but her mental infirmity, a heritage from her father, increased, perhaps by the opium habit, and his unfortunate appetite confirmed by many years of labor in a distillery, brought them to poverty, and their last home in Newark Valley was in a log house built by the poor-master for them, in the hollow north of the road, between the house of Hiram Griffing, and the brook that comes down from Glen Echo. Later one or both of them were taken to the poor-house, and probably died there, but the dates have not been ascertained. They had two children Lyman Johnson and Luciuda Johnson.

Levi Bailey, a hatter, was here in 1795; went back to Stockbridge, Mass., where, as of Union, N. Y., he married 19 Nov., 1795, with Pamela Brown, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Warren) Brown, of Stockbridge. He brought his wife to Brown's Settlement early in 1796, and in the winter of 1796-97 he lived in the log house which stood on the west side of the way, between Bement & Wilson's mill house and Wilson creek, and just below where Beriah Wells afterward built his house and chair factory. Possibly he dwelt, in 1798, near the home of John Brown, Esq., and it is said that he once lived on the West Owego creek. Afterward he owned and lived on the place now occupied by Egbert Bement, living at one time, according to Judge Williams, on the east side of Whig street. He was one of the constituent members of the church, 17 Nov., 1803. She joined it in August, 1804, having been dismissed from the church at Stockbridge, 5 June, 1803, "to the church about to be formed at Tioga." They were dismissed, in Feb., 1816, and moved to Greene, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Their children were:

I. Isaac Brown. II. Lewis. III. Eliza, m in Ohio.

IV. Pamela, m in Ohio. V. Edwin, bap. in Aug., 1804.

VI. —, an infant, d between 14 May and 29 June, 1807; name not recorded.

VII. Orin Martin, b 24 Sept., 1808; bap. 27 Nov., 1808.

VIII. Abby, b 18 June, 1810.

Beulah Brown, widow, one of the sixty associates in the pur-

chase of the ten townships, came to Brown's Settlement, in February, 1796, with her sons, John, Joseph and Lemuel, and settled on lot 257, where Rodney Ball now lives. She was born at Watertown, Mass., 20 Jan., 1741 or 1742, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Marean) Patterson, and married about 1764, with her cousin, Abraham Brown, who was born at Watertown, in 1740, youngest child of Dea. Samuel and Mercy (Patterson) Brown, afterward of Stockbridge. He served in the early part of the revolutionary war as a captain of militia, and died 8 Jan., 1777, of small-pox, which was communicated to him by a letter. She was dismissed from the church at Stockbridge, 5 June, 1803, and became one of the constituent members of the first church in Tioga, (now Newark Valley) 17 Nov., 1803, her name being fifth on the list. She was a woman of good mental powers, with a kind heart and benevolent disposition. She died 6 July, 1820, and a trustworthy tradition says that in the last year of her life she had made eighty cheeses and taken care of them with her own hands. Her children were:

- I. John, b at Stockbridge, 18 July, 1765; settled in Berkshire.
- II. Isaac, b at Stockbridge, 25 Oct., 1766; settled in Berkshire.
- III. Abraham, b at Stockbridge, 28 June, 1768; settled in Newark Valley.
- IV. Joseph, b at Stockbridge, 16 March, 1771; settled in Newark Valley.

V. Lemuel, b at Stockbridge, 1 Feb., 1775; settled in Owego.

Joseph Brown came to Brown's Settlement with his mother, Beulah Brown, in February, 1796. He married early in 1797, with Experience Stafford, who was born in Vermont. 8 Feb., 1778, daughter of Abel and Rebecca (Short) Stafford, afterward of the town of Owego, now Tioga, N. Y. His name is not on the highway tax-list of 1798, which seems to indicate that he was not then a separate householder. He owned the north half of lot 98, and built his house on the gravelly knoll, just north of Hope Cemetery, and between that and the residence of David W. Noble. His blacksmith shop was on the opposite side of the way, in the corner of the old orchard, a few feet south of William T. Noble's old store. He died 20 Jan., 1808, and was buried in the Brown cemetery, at Berkshire. His widow married with Daniel Churchill, and died 26 June, 1864, though her gravestone erroneously says 6 June. Their children were:

- I. Laurinda, b 23 Oct., 1797; m with Nathan Slosson.
- II. Rebecca Short, b 4 April, 1799; m with Frederick Belcher.

III. Beulah Patterson, b 22 Jan., 1801; m with Lester H. Fuller.

IV. Experience, b 26 Sept., 1803; m with Ephraim Munson Clark.

V. Joseph Patterson, b 15 June, 1805; m with Lura Matilda Russell, and his descendants live at Little Rock, Ark.

VI. Amos Patterson, b 8 April, 1808; died on his father's homestead, 10 Sept., 1865, and his widow and daughter still live in Newark Valley.

William Solomon Lawrence, b at Canaan, Conn., about 1757, son of Jonas and Tryphena (Lawrence) Lawrence, married 12 Oct., 1780, with Esther Dutton, and they dwelt in Canaan till 1796, and in the early part of that year came to Brown's Settlement, and settled in a log house on the east side of the way, on the south half of lot 63, where Hart Newell built the framed house that was burned in November, 1856, while owned by Lyman Barber, whose daughter, Mrs. W. T. Loring, has more recently occupied the same spot with her new dwelling. In the latter part of the summer of 1797, he went to buy wheat at She-
shequin, Penn., and on his way home, at Tioga Center, his horses, frightened by the violent barking of a dog, became unmanageable, overturned the wagon and threw him out, crushing his head against some heavy drags of wood that had been drawn together by the roadside, and killed him at once. His widow married 20 Sept., 1801, with Abel Stafford, and afterward moved to Canada, where she drowned herself in a trough of water. Their children, all born in Canaan, were:

I. Experience, b 28 July, 1781; m with Joel Gaylord.

II. Jonas, b 25 Nov., 1782, d in 1785.

III. Rebecca, m with David Hammond.

IV. Erastus, d unmarried at Natchez, Miss.

V. Cyrus, m with Olive Dewey.

VI. Sophia Lawrence, m with Russell Fowler.

VII. Charlotte, m with John P. House.

VIII. Betsey, m with Austin Fowler.

IX. Orange, b 23 Feb., 1796; m with Sarah House, and settled at Orangeville, Canada West (now Ontario), which was named for him.

Three of these children, Cyrus, Betsey and Orange, took their own lives.

Abel Lawrence, b at Canaan, Conn., 22 Sept., 1763; son of Jonas and Tryphena (Lawrence) Lawrence; married 6 Oct., 1783, with Abigail Rockwell. He married (2d) in 1790, with

Lucina Granger, daughter of Joel Granger, who was born 19 Dec., 1770. They came to Brown's Settlement in April, 1796, soon after his brother, William Solomon Lawrence, and settled on the east side of the way, on lot 58, next north of that piece on which John Freeman settled. The two pieces had been owned together, and in the division it is said that an advantage of five acres had been given to that which Freeman had, because of the broken land along the little stream which came down through it. Their log house sheltered them here till the winter or spring of 1822, when they moved into the framed house, still standing (between that of Lucius W. Spaulding and that of William Floyd Monell), which was raised 12 Oct., 1821. He died 26 July, 1835. She died 8 Feb., 1837. His children were (by first wife):

I. Jonas, b at Canaan, Conn., died young.

II. Tryphena, b at Canaan, Conn., died young.

III. Abigail, b at Canaan, Conn.

(By second wife).

IV. Tryphena, b at Canaan, Conn., 22 April, 1793; died 31 July, 1871, unmarried.

V. Jonas, b at Canaan, Conn., 14 Sept., 1794; married with Ann Thomas.

VI. and VII. Twins, b in the spring of 1796, soon after the family came to Brown's Settlement; died very young.

VIII. William Solomon, b 19 Oct., 1797.

IX. Bersheba Lucina, b 16 Jan., 1800; married with Anson Miner Howard. She d 3 June, 1887.

X. Joel Granger, b 2 Jan., 1801.

XI. Charlotte, b 26 Dec., 1804; married with Pomeroy Gorsline.

XII. Susan, b 26 Aug., 1806; married with James L. Gorsline.

XIII. Wealthy L., b 30 Sept., 1808; married with Elisha Forsyth, of Owego.

XIV. Abigail Salome, b 7 Feb., 1810; died at Mrs. Forsyth's, in Owego, Feb., 1876.

Solomon Williams, b at Stockbridge Mass., 21 or 23 July, 1763, son of Azariah and Beulah (Brown) Williams; married there, 24 Nov., 1794, with Hephzibah Hart, who was born 28 March, 1772, youngest daughter of Job and Eunice (Beckley) Hart. They came to Brown's Settlement in February, 1796, and lived in the log house with his brother-in-law, Ezbon Slosson, till their own plank house was ready for use. This was built on the Knoll, or hillside, directly east of the first bark-covered cabin. A few

years later he built a house on Whig street, (where Fred W. Richardson now lives) in which they died; she, 17 Aug., 1831; he, 10 or 12 June, 1838. They both joined the church, 3 April, 1831, and he was then baptized. Their children were.

I. Elisha Williams, b in 1798; died when eight years old.

II. George, b 2 May, 1801; a printer, author, bookseller, and later, a lumber merchant; m with Mary Bement; dwelt in Hamilton, N. Y., till 1839, at Owego, till May 1844, then at Belvidere, Ill., where he d 9 Jan., 1856.

III. James, b 23 June, 1803; moved to Belvidere, Ill., in 1844; m in June 1852, with Emily Royce, and died in Belvidere.

IV. Nancy, b 11 April, 1807; died at Hamilton, N. Y., 13 Feb., 1845, unmarried.

V. Sabrina, b 3 Sept., 1809.

VI. William Hart, b 10 or 11 Dec., 1811; a jeweler; resides now in Albany, N. Y.

VII. Robert, b 8 Oct., 1813; m 9 May 1844, with Jane Elizabeth Royce, and settled at Belvidere, Ill.

VIII. Sarah, b 28 Feb., 1816; m with Warren Pierce.

IX. Mary Elizabeth, b 2 Dec., 1818; m with Frederick B. Bement.

Joseph Hosford, son of Joseph, was a soldier in the war of the revolution. The date and place of his birth have not been found. He married at Stockbridge, Mass., 1 Aug., 1793, with Mary Williams, (often called Polly) daughter of Azariah and Beulah (Brown) Williams, and grand-daughter of Dea. Samuel and Mercy (Patterson) Brown, of Stockbridge, where she was born about 1772, baptized 1 Aug., 1773, and joined the church in 1783. They came to Brown's Settlement in the spring of 1796, arriving before Solomon Williams had his house ready for use, and for some weeks they also lived in the log house with Ezbon Slosson's family while he was building one for himself. Probably the name recorded "Joseph Hufford," in the highway tax list of 1798, for three days of work, was intended for his name. The clerk may have mistaken the long s, then in common use for an f. The Hon. Amos Patterson of Union, who then owned lot 103, gave him twenty-two acres of the southwest corner of the lot, lying west of the creek, as a token of regard for his fellow-soldier. On this land he settled. His log house stood west of Spring brook, and a few rods southwest of the wheel factory, or turning shop, successively occupied by Enoch S. Williams, Jesse Truesdell, Samuel Moses, and at present by Aaron C. Stevens. The street

which lies about twenty rods south of his little farm was named Hosford street, as a memorial of him. This land he sold to Enoch S. Williams. His wife was dismissed with several others, 5 June, 1803, from the church at Stockbridge, to that about to be formed at Tioga, now Newark Valley, which she joined 20 Nov., 1803, the first Sunday after its organization, her name being the eighth on the list of members. She was dismissed in 1809, remained here till after the middle of Feb. 1810, and then with her husband and children went to Hunts Hollow, Livingston County, N. Y., where she died in 1841. He died there in 1843, of apoplexy. There children were :

I. Electa, bap at Stockbridge, Mass., 18 Oct., 1795.

II. Charles, bap at Newark Valley, 14 Feb., 1810.

III. Eunice Williams, bap at Newark Valley, 14 Feb., 1810, died at Bloomfield, N. Y.

IV. Mary, bap at Newark Valley, 14 Feb., 1810; m with — Parker, and settled in Hebron, Ill.

V. Abigail, bap at Newark Valley, 14 Feb., 1810.

VI. —, an infant, died at Newark Valley, 14 May, 1807.

VII. Franklin, b at Newark Valley, 22 Feb., 1809, bap there 14 Feb., 1810; dwelt at Hunts Hollow, N. Y., on his father's homestead.

Joseph Hosford, aged 84 years, died in Newark Valley, 1 May, 1806. He was the father of the preceding, and probably lived with him. There is no evidence that he had a separate household, after he came here, nor is the time of his coming known.

Michael Jenks was taxed in 1798 to work four and a half days on the highway. He came to the Boston Purchase, 12 Aug., 1796, in company with Jonas Muzzy and two others from Spencer, Mass., and settled on lot 261, now the N. W. corner lot in the town of Newark Valley. Perhaps Laban Jenks and Elisha Jenks mentioned below were those two companions. The postoffice and hamlet of Jenksville were named for him. He was born 16 Aug., 1773, eldest son of Isaac and Ruth Jenks, of Spencer, Mass., and married there 2 March, 1797, with Sarah Hunt, who was born in Spencer, Mass., 31 Oct., 1774, daughter of Aaron and Lavina Hunt, of Spencer, and previous to 1770, of Paxton, Mass. The father of Mr. Jenks was one of the sixty associates in the purchase of the ten townships.

In connection with the name of Michael Jenks Judge Avery gave the names of Laban Jenks, Elisha Jenks, Captain Scott, and Thomas Baird, as "early pioneers, well known and much re-

spected," but their names do not appear in the early tax list. Michael Jenks built the first saw-mill at Jenksville, and a few years later went down the Susquehanna river, sold his lumber, received his pay for it, and since that day no tidings of him have ever reached his family and friends. They had two sons:

I. Otis, b at Jenksville, in the latter part of the year 1797; lived to be over fifty years old, and died unmarried.

II. Michael.

Jonas Muzzy, b at Spencer, Mass., 2 April, 1775, at noon, son of Jonas and Sarah (Draper) Muzzy, came to the Boston Purchase 12 Aug., 1796; stopping first on the West Owego creek, with his old acquaintance, Michael Jenks. Afterwards he came over to Brown's Settlement and worked for Elisha Wilson, as a farm hand and miller. As he was not a householder, nor an owner of land, his name does not appear in the highway tax-list of 1798. He married 27 Aug., 1801, with Thersey Moore, daughter of Henry and Lucy (Churchill) Moore, and began housekeeping the next winter on a farm of fifty-five acres on the south part of lot 58, which he bought of John Freeman, 5 Dec., 1801, for four hundred dollars. From the spring of 1806 till the spring of 1810, they dwelt in a small house just north of her father's house, then returned to his farm, which they finally left 10 Sept., 1812. He then dwelt for some years on the place with her father, after which he bought a farm on the north part of lot 218, on which he lived till the spring of 1824. He then lived in Wilson's mill-house, and attended the grist-mill till April, 1826, when he moved again to the farm on which her father had died, remaining there till 20 April, 1830, when he settled on the farm on Muzzy brook, on the south half of lot 183, where they died, she, 31 Aug., 1861; he, 17 Dec., 1864. He never forgot the fact that he was born at noon, for his father required his service till noon of the day on which he attained his majority; and he often told of that last half day, spent in building rail fence in a snow storm, without mittens. Their children were:

I. Lucy, b 17 July, 1802; m with Frederick Bean.

II. Sarah, b 13 May, 1804; m with Giles Slosson.

III. Henry Moore, b 20 Dec., 1805; m 25 Feb., 1829, with Mary Ann Farrand, who died 14 May, 1843. He died 22 Sept., 1886.

IV. Gilbert, b 11 or 12 May, 1808.

V. Sabrina Leonard, b 2 Jan., 1810; m with Henry B. Slosson, and died 6 Jan., 1867.

VI. Mary Edwards, b 30 July, 1812; married with Marshal Hotchkin, and still lives in Newark Valley.

VII. William Henry, b 28 Feb., 1814.

VIII. Alvah, died 18 March, 1816, aged four weeks.

IX. John, b 20 May, 1817; died 5 Dec., 1817.

X. Emily, b 5 Nov., 1818; resides in Newark Valley.

XI. Charles, b 25 Nov., 1820; m 30 Dec., 1860, with Helen T. North, and now lives on the homestead of his father. Two other children died when a few days old.

Uriah Simons, (or Simonds as the name was sometimes written), was the son of Francis and Zipporah (Cleveland) Simons, of Brooklyn, Conn., where he was b 2 April, 1768, according to his family record. He married 1 Aug., 1793, with Olive Tucker, daughter of John and Thankful (Eggleston) Tucker, of Stockbridge, Mass., where she was born 10 Feb., 1770. They dwelt in Stockbridge till the early months of 1797, then came to Brown's Settlement and dwelt, for a few years, on the west bank of the creek, on lot 224 (now called the Branch lot), then moved to lot 218, on the Muzzy brook, (now owned by Riley Tappan), where they died; he 26 Sept., 1844; she, 26 Jan., 1860. Their children were:

I. Ebenezer Francis, b 21 March, 1794, settled in Cortlandville, N. Y.

II. John Tucker, b 15 Jan., 1796; d 22 Sept., 1796.

III. Thankful Eggleston, b 30 Sept., 1797; went to Stockbridge and dwelt with her grandparents.

IV. Joseph, b 25 June, 1799; d 13 Jan., 1800.

V. Emeline, b 11 Oct., 1800; d 6 Oct., 1847, unmarried.

VI. Catharine Huff, b 10 April, 1802; m with Alfred Belcher Prentice.

VII. Frederick, b 16 Sept., 1804; a genial, pleasant, happy man; captain of a military company; d 23 Jan., 1863, unmarried.

VIII. Lucy Newell, b 20 Oct., 1806; d 2 April, 1839, unmarried.

IX. Mary, b 16 Jan., 1808; d 19 Oct., 1880, unmarried.

Thomas Thayer is not remembered in the local traditions, and probably soon left Brown's Settlement. His name is in the first highway tax-list, 1798, between the Wilsons and Asa Bement, which position leads to the supposition that he lived in their mill-house, on the west side of the road, and that he came here about 1797, as a millwright, to assist in building their grist-mill, in that year, yet there is a possibility that he dwelt on lot 185,

where John Hedges afterward settled, as his tax was as large as many of those who owned farms.

John Freeman, whose origin has not been learned, was living, in 1797, on the east side of the way, in a log house on a long narrow farm of fifty-five and a half acres, on the south side of lot 58, and was taxed in that year to work three and a half days on the highway. In 1800 he was one of the nine postmasters in the new town of Tioga, and was elected one of the commissioners of highways, 1 April, 1801, and on the sixteenth of that month, he and Henry Moore laid the highway now known as Whig street. He sold his farm for \$400 to Jonas Muzzy, 5 Dec., 1801, his wife, Ame Freeman, signing the deed, which was witnessed by Peter Wilson and John Freeman, Jr., who was probably their son. He moved to Spencer (now Caroline, in Tompkins Co.), and settled on the north half of lot 11, in the northwest quarter of township number 11, of Watkin's and Flint's "Twelve Townships," which he mortgaged 24 April, 1806, to Oliver Huntington, to secure him from any claims for dower which might be made by Freeman's daughter, Sally Steward, the widow of Henry Steward, upon certain land which Steward had sold to Huntington. The farm which he sold in Newark Valley has since been occupied by Jonas Muzzy, Samuel Addis, Samuel Johnson, Mrs. Nancy (Johnson) Rich, George E. Rich, and lastly by William Floyd Monell.

John and Amy Freeman had children:

I. John. II. Barney. III. Sally, m Henry Steward.

IV. Amy, m with Aaron Legg.

Barney Freeman, a son of John and Ame Freeman, lived with his parents or near them, probably on the same lot, in 1797, and was taxed to work three days on the highway in 1798. He was baptized and joined the "First Church in Tioga," now Newark Valley, 20 Nov., 1803, on the first Sunday after its organization; he being its tenth member, and the first to join it "on profession of faith." He died in November, 1808, according to the church record, perhaps at his father's house, in Caroline. He was long remembered as having unusual ability in vocal music, and as being "quite a singing-master." No record of wife or children has been found.

"About this time (1797) a Mr. Fellows, of Spencer, Mass., came here with his son to locate a lot for him. They selected the lot Jonas Muzzy afterwards purchased, now owned by George Rich, of Owego, and in the town of Newark Valley. After completing his arrangements, Mr. Fellows started for Massachusetts, and the son commenced chopping, feeling that now he was commenc-

ing life in good earnest, and that every stroke was for his own future good. Some time during the day a limb fell from a tree he was chopping, by which he was killed. That night Jonas Muzzy, who worked for Elisha Wilson, taking one of his horses, started to overtake Mr. Fellows. After a long and terrible ride he arrived, about daybreak, at a tavern where Colesville now is, just as Mr. Fellows was preparing for breakfast. After getting some refreshment and rest, they returned to the settlement, and the son was buried in the Brown Cemetery."

The foregoing account, quoted from page 126, of the history of four counties, is based wholly on the memories of the children of Jonás Muzzy, who often recited the particulars to them. There is reason to doubt its truth, as to the names of the persons, for on that point their memories differed, some calling the name Fellows, while others thought another was the true name.

Mrs. Daniel James Borthwick, a granddaughter of Abel Lawrence who lived on the next farm, has many times heard the tradition as handed down in that family; which says that John Freeman lived on the farm at the time the accident occurred; that the young man was about seventeen years old and was the son of Mrs Freeman's brother, who had just made her a visit, and left the lad there hoping that a few weeks of life in the woods would benefit his health which was not good. He was not at work, but feeling homesick, had gone out to see Mr. Freeman at this work, and, when as a tree was about to fall, and he was told where to go, took a contrary course and was caught by the tree which crushed him to death. She thinks the name was Lavett or Leavett. Perhaps the real name may never be fully decided.

The year 1797 must have been one of peculiar sadness to the early settlers; Isaac Brown and John Carpenter having died suddenly, in April, and William Solomon Lawrence and this young man having been accidentally killed in the summer.

David Sherman Farrand, b at Canaan, Conn., 9 Jan., 1769; son of the Rev. Daniel and Jerusha (Boardman) Farrand, and grand son of Rev. Daniel and Jerusha (Sherman) Boardman of New Milford, Conn., married at Stockbridge, Mass., 5 May, 1796, with Mary Bacon, daughter of the Hon. John and Gertrude (Rousby) Bacon, who was born on her mother's plantation on the Pacomoke river, in Somerset county, Md., 11 Dec. 1769. Her father, at her marriage, lived in Stockbridge, and gave her lot 263, on which they settled, as early as the spring of 1798, (see first highway district) though the family chronicle makes it two years later, and possibly Mr. Farrand did not bring his wife and children till

the later date. She died 25 Feb. 1844. He died 1 April, 1849. Their children were:

I. Lucia, b at Stockbridge, in Jan., 1798; changed her name to Jerusha, and married with William Pierson, who still lives on the homestead. She died 15 June 1880, without children.

II. Elizabeth Bacon, b at Newark Valley, 1 Sept., 1800, and died there, unmarried, 17 April, 1856.

III. Esther, b at Newark Valley, 18 Jan., 1803; and still resides there with her husband Daniel Chamberlain.

IV. Mary Ann, b at Newark Valley, 15 April 1805, married with Henry Moore Muzzy.

V. Francis Henry, b at Newark Valley, 12 Dec., 1809; d 25 Jan., 1835, unmarried.

Benjamin Sparrow was born at East Haddam, Conn., 9 Nov., 1762, was baptized at Millington, Conn., 9 Jan., 1763, son of John and Anna Sparrow, from Eastham, Mass. He was in Brown's Settlement as early as 1798, (see first highway district,) and in 1804 lived in the north part of Owego, where George Southwick afterward lived, and it was at his house that Dr. Tinkham, of Owego, died, while on his way home from a professional visit to Dea. Peter Wilson. Nothing is known of his family, except from Dr. Waldo's accounts for attendance on some of them. His place of residence in Brown's Settlement has not been identified.

William Stow was taxed in 1802. He died 14 Sept., 1808, aged sixty years. He lived where Philander M. Moses built the house in which Henry Sprague now lives, on the east side of Owego street. He choked to death at table, if tradition says truly.

In 1798, according to the town records of Union, vol. I, p. 5, Abraham Brown was pathmaster of the "16th District from S. W. cor. of Lot 432 to North line of J^s McMasters half township." This included the whole of the present towns of Berkshire and Newark Valley, and the list which follows probably includes the name of every man who was settled in the two towns in the spring of 1798. A few of the names can not now be located, and some of them do not otherwise appear. In Newark Valley, all of the settlers, at that time were probably in the valley, while in Berkshire some dwelt on the West hill, and some on the West Owego creek. The number opposite each name represents the number of days which each man was to work:

Joseph Gleason, Jr.....	3	*Thomas Thayer.....	3
Josiah How.....	3½	Josiah Ball.....	8½
Ephraim Cook.....	3½	Stephen Ball.....	3
Jesse Gleason.....	5	William Ball.....	3
Daniel Gleason.....	4	Daniel Ball.....	4½
Josiah Seeley.....	3	Josiah Harris.....	3
Caleb Gleason.....	5½	Benjamin Oney.....	3
Azel Hovey.....	5½	Zelotes Oney.....	3
Asa Leonard.....	4½	*Abraham Brown.....	4½
Ebenezer Cook.....	3½	Jeremiah Cammel.....	3
Consider Lawrence.....	3	*Asa Bement.....	6½
Abraham Johnson.....	3	*Enoch Slosson.....	6½
John Brown.....	5	*Ezbon Slosson.....	3½
*Levi Bailey.....	3	*Solomon Williams.....	4
Benjamin Sparrow.....	3	*Joseph Hufford.....	3
*David Sherman Farrand....	5½	*John Freeman.....	3½
*Uriah Simons.....	3	*Barney Freeman.....	3
*Elijah Wilson.....	4½	*Abel Lawrence.....	3½
*Peter Wilson.....	3½	*Michael Jenks.....	4½

These names which have the * before them were probably all in what is now Newark Valley, and possibly one or two more. There is evidence that two of the names are incorrect: Josiah Harris should be Elisha Harris, and Joseph Hufford should be Joseph Hosford.

Henry Moore, b at Simsbury, Conn., 30 Jan., 1755, son of Henry and Elizabeth (—) Moore, settled in Stockbridge, Mass., where he married 21 Nov., 1782, with Lucy Churchill, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Curtis) Churchill of Stockbridge, where she was born, 22 Nov., 1762. In the begining of 1799, they came to the Boston Purchase and settled on lot 178, in a log house which stood a little south of where Mr. Loveland now lives. Afterwards he built a small framed house, and later a larger one, which, after being remodeled is now owned by Mr. Loveland. In the later years of their lives they lived on the corner, named from him, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Asher C. Tappan, and there they died; he, 5 July, 1824; she, 22 June, 1846. Their children were:

I. Thersey, b at Stockbridge, 14 Oct., 1783; taught school in Asa Bement's barn in the summer of 1799; m with Jonas Muzzy.

II. William Henry, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 23 May, 1785; m 8 Dec., 1814, with Caroline Ford. He built the house now

occupied by George Dohs, on the east side of Whig street, and moved in 1816, to Berkshire, where he died 11 Dec., 1845.

III. Sarah Judd, b at Stockbridge, 22 March, 1787; m with Henry Ball, of Berkshire.

IV. Peter, b at West Stockbridge, 15 Jan., 1789; m 1 Jan., 1824, with Eliza Harper Hyde, who was born in Virginia, 13 Jan., 1798, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Harper) Hyde. They settled on the east side of Whig street in the first house above Moore's corner. She died 3 May, 1858. He m (2d) 27 Sept., 1860, with Mary Almira (Smith) Copley, who is still living. He died 23 May, 1861.

V. Alvah Churchill, b at West Stockbridge, 2 Feb., 1791; died 10 Oct., 1813.

VI. Olive Leonard, b at Stockbridge, 21 March, 1794; died 6 Aug., 1862.

VII. Daniel, b at Stockbridge, 18 Nov., 1796; a farmer and teacher; m at Lenox, Mass., 7 Oct., 1821, with Electa Porter, who was born at Colebrook, Conn., 18 Sept., 1797, daughter of James and Jerusha (Lucas) Porter. They settled on the north side of the road at Moore's Corner. He died 6 July, 1859. She died at Williamsburgh, L. I., (Brooklyn, E. D.) 23 April, 1868.

VIII. Elizabeth, b at Newark Valley, 20 Oct., 1801; died.

IX. Sophronia, b at Newark Valley, 14 June, 1808; died.

Timothy Williams, son of Stephen Williams, came to Brown's Settlement, as the pioneer of his father's family, in the early part of 1800, bringing with him his younger brother, Stephen Williams, Jr., and settled on lot 103, which his father had bought of Hon. Amos Patterson. They boarded with Ezbon Slosson, in the log house where the Congregational lecture-room now stands, while building their own log house, which stood on the site of the first house south of the Methodist parsonage. He married 12 Dec., 1803, with Phebe Hedges, and settled in the original log house, with his father. In 1809, they moved to Victor, N. Y., where she died about 1815; or 1816. He married (2d) with a widow Keyes of Royalton, N. Y. He died at Grass Lake, Mich., about 1860, aged nearly eighty years. His children were:

I. Prudence, b in 1804; died at Victor, N. Y., about 1810, from an accidental injury to the head. She was commonly called "Dency."

II. Nathan, b 9 Sept., 1806; settled at Grimsby, Canada West, where he m 15 Jan., 1827, with Rachel Wilcox, and died there, 29 Oct., 1881.

III. Elisha, b 3 Aug., 1808; was brought up by Ezekiel Rich. He was at New Berlin, N. Y., about 1835, and his friends have never heard from him since that time.

IV. Nancy, b at Victor, N. Y.; a very energetic and useful teacher, spent most of her active life in Newark Valley, and now lives at Ontario. She was brought up by her grand-father, Jonathan Hedges.

V. Lydia Selina, b at Victor, N. Y.; was brought up by Dea. William B. Bement. She m with John McGregor, of Grimsby, Canada West, where she d about 1860.

VI. Emeline, b at Victor, N. Y., m with Henry Robinson, of Grimsby, C. W., and died there about 1865.

VII. Maria, b at Victor, N. Y., m with John Raynor, and m (2d) with Ezra Parney, and is still living at Townsend, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Children by second wife.

VIII. Sally, b at Grass Lake, Mich., m with Jackson Simpson.

IX. Eunice, b at Grass Lake, Mich., married, and she and her husband died in Iowa.

Lyman Rawson was in Newark Valley as early as 1800, and was taxed there in 1802. He lived on the farm, since owned for many years by Dea. Elijah Curtis, and his brother-in-law Lemuel Blackman, dwelt there with him. He owned a distillery, in the hollow, west of Whig street, just below the place where Jules Fivaz now lives, and the well at that place was dug to supply it with water, and was referred to in the survey of Whig street, 16 April, 1801, as "Lyman Rawson's well." He married with Deborah Keith, daughter of Eleazer Keith.* After leaving Newark Valley, they settled in the valley of the West Owego creek, in Caroline, and the place is now known as Rawson Hollow. He died 25 July, 1826, aged 51 years. She died 16 March, 1851, aged 75 years and 11 days.

Isaac Rawson, was also an early settler of Newark Valley, living at the place where Egbert Bement now lives, and was taxed in 1802. He sold the place, probably to Levi Bailey, about 1807.

Nathaniel Blackman and wife, Sarah, lived and died in Peru, Mass. They had ten children:

*Eleazer Keith, m with Mary Green; they dwelt in Marlborough, Conn., where he died during the revolution. She died at Lyman Rawson's, aged 69 years. Children:

I. Eleazer, settled in Peru, Mass. II. Deborah, b 5 March, 1776; m with Lyman Rawson, see text. III. Eunice, m with Lemuel Blackman. IV. Rhoda, m with Abraham Blackman. V. Luther, m with Mary Hooker, of Geneseo, N. Y., and settled at Rawson Hollow, in Caroline, where he died 11 April, 1812, aged 36 years.

I. Eleazer, remained in Peru.

II. Nathaniel, remained in Peru.

III. Abraham, b about 8 Oct., 1766; married with Rhoda Keith, and settled in Caroline, where his grandson, Henry Blackman, has since lived. She died 9 July, 1839, aged 67 years. He died 19 July, 1853, aged 86 years, 9 months and 11 days.

IV. Martha, married with James Tracy.

V. Leonard, married at Peru, Mass., with Eunice Keith; they came early to Lisle, and thence, soon after, to Newark Valley, and settled on the north half of lot 143, in company with his brother-in-law, Lyman Rawson. They sold the farm to Edward Edwards, and moved to Caroline. In 1812 they returned to Newark Valley and dwelt till 1824, on the southwest quarter of lot 261, about forty rods east of the West creek road, and on the south side of the hill road. In 1820, he managed the saw-mill there, which was rated at thirty thousand feet per year. In 1824, he moved to a place on Berkshire hill, which he afterward sold to Marble Cushman.

VI. Sarah, m Ezekiel Jewett, of Caroline.

VII. Lydia, m with — Blanchard, of Marathon, and died at the house of her sister, Mrs. Tracy, about a year after her marriage, without children.

VIII. Levi, lived with Eli, and died unmarried.

IX. Esther.

X. Eli, m with Susan Jenks, daughter of Elisha Jenks, of Jenksville.

The children of Lemuel and Eunice (Keith) Blackman were:

I. Russell, b before 1800. II. Horace. III. Mary.

IV. Silence, m with — Durand, and lives at Jackson, Mich., a widow.

V. Julia Ann, b 10 Jan., 1808; m with Elizur B. Chapman, and in May, 1830, removed to Jackson, Mich.

VI. —, b 20 July, 1810, a daughter.

Stephen Williams, b at Hartford, Conn., about 1743; married with Rachel Halliday, and settled in Stockbridge, Mass., where he made wooden plows, wagons, carts, and did some carpenter's work. In the beginning of 1801, in the very early days of the present century, they came to the "promised land," and settled in the log house which their sons had prepared for them in the preceding year. After a few years he built a small framed house, which has been rebuilt, and has been for fifteen years the home of the Rev. Jay Clizbe. She joined the church at Stockbridge,

in 1792; was dismissed 5 June, 1803; became a member of the new church in Tioga, now Newark Valley, 20 Nov., 1803, the first Sunday after it was organized, and died 20 June, 1826. He died 15 Oct., 1823, aged eighty years. Their children were:

I. Nathan, b at Stockbridge, Mass., and died there when sixteen years old.

II. Roxa, b at Stockbridge, 7 July, 1776; m 4 July, 1804, with Pynchon Dwight. See Dwight genealogy, p. 726.

III. Timothy, b about 1778.

IV. Lydia, b about 1782; died in 1811, aged 29 years.

V. Stephen, b at West Stockbridge, Mass., 19 Aug., 1783.

VI. Henry, b at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1786.

VII. Oliver, b at West Stockbridge, Mass., 12 Oct, 1788.

VIII. Eliza, b at West Stockbridge, Mass., about 1792; she was commonly called Betsey, and perhaps her full name was Elizabeth. She taught school in 1818, opposite the east end of Silk street, the first school in that district. She married with Leander Hooper, and settled in Royalton, N. Y.

Jonathan Hedges was born about 1749, probably at East Hampton, Long Island. It is probable that he moved first to New Jersey, where he married with a Miss — Russell, who may have died before he left New Jersey. He settled on lot 183, as early as 1801. He was a weaver. The road from Berkshire street to his house, two hundred and twenty-eight rods long, was laid in 1805. He m (2d) with Catharine Bowen. She was born at Newport, R. I., and dwelt there till after the war of the revolution, and died at Newark Valley, 18 Jan. 1833, aged 72 years. He died 10 April, 1835, aged 86 years. His children were:

I. Jason, a mason, no records of him have been found, except the birth of one of his children, 9 Dec., 1808, and another, 24 July, 1810. He seems, in 1820, to have lived on the farm with his father, and to have had four children. In 1827 he lived in a small framed house that stood till 1840, where Philander P. Moses built the house in which Henry Sprague now lives; and not long after that he moved to Flamborough, Wentworth Co., Canada West, where he died.

II. Phebe, m with Timothy Williams.

The following were by the second wife:

III. Daniel, settled in Candor, N. Y., and had several children, one of whom was Daniel Miller Hedges. He bought for \$519, 23 Nov., 1805, 173 acres of lot 380, of Pierpont Edwards, of New York city, and probably lived for a time on that in Berkshire.

IV. John, b about 1790; m with Scressa Maria Snow, and settled on the homestead of his father, where she died 16 Aug., 1847, aged 37 years. He died 22 Sept., 1859, aged 69 years, and leaving a widow, Angeline, who died at Candor, N. Y., 24 Jan., 1886. She was born about April, 1805.

V. Esther, m with Isaac Miller, of Caroline, N. Y.

VI Catharine, m with Harvey Wilkinson, and went west.

Joseph Waldo, b at Coventry, Conn., 7 April, 1780, fourth son of John and Lucy (Lyman) Waldo, came to Brown's Settlement about 1801, soon after his uncle Dr. Joseph Waldo came, and to distinguish them he was called Joseph Waldo, 2d. He bought some land on the north part of lot 217, and in March, 1802, began to trade there, in a small building. According to his account-book, nails were then one shilling and six pence per pound; 7x9 glass, ten cents per pane; and six yards of purple calico, at 6s. 6d. per yard, or \$4.88 for the whole, was enough to make a dress for Josiah Balls's wife; while Elisha Wilson bought seven and a half yards of chintz, at 6s. 6d. per yard; but whiskey was one dollar per gallon, and lump sugar thirty-nine cents per pound. He married in Jan., 1808, with Mary Waldo, daughter of Dr. Joseph Waldo, and about that time built his house, which has since been occupied by the Rev. Marcus Ford, Lewis Smith, Harvey B. Smith, and owned in 1887 by Mrs. Ann Eliza Lawrence. He and his wife joined the church 3 Oct., 1819, and were dismissed 2 July, 1824. She died 8 Oct., 1830. Their children were:

I. Margaret, b 17 Sept., 1810, bap 3 Oct., 1819, joined the church on the same day, and was dismissed 8 May, 1831.

II. Martin Bliss, b 9 Aug., 1811; bap 3 Oct., 1819.

Mial Dean, b at Adams, Mass., 14 Feb., 1768, son of Perez and Sibyl (Pearce) Dean, m Sarah Stafford, who was born 23 Nov., 1771, daughter of Abel and Rebecca (Short) Stafford. They came to Owego, in 1793, (with her father's family), and settled first at the head of the Narrows, where Joel Talcott afterward dwelt. After the death of William Solomon Lawrence, Mr. Dean bought his place on the north part of lot 63. Here he built a saw-mill, where the Knapp family now live, and that is said to be the first dam which was built across the creek in this town, as the dam to the Wilson mill only crossed a branch of it. He was named in the tax-list of 1802. She died 7 March, 1822. He married (2d) with Philotha Rude, widow of — Hefford,

and she died 26 Aug., 1849. He died 22 June, 1849. Their children were:

I. Alanson, b 28 Dec., 1789; m with Laura Dewey. He died, without children, 8 Feb., 1851; she died 23 Aug., 1866.

II. Perez Dean, b 17 Dec., 1791; m with Betsey Sterling, of Candor, N. Y., and went to Oxford, Upper Canada.

III. Sibyl Dean, b at Owego, 15 Aug., 1794; m with Richard Perkins.

IV. Stafford Abel, b at Owego, 16 Jan., 1797; m 14 Sept., 1820, with Abigail Warren, who died 16 Feb., 1859. He m (2d) with Harriet (Tiffany) Udell, and died 21 April, 1868.

V. Mial, b at Newark Valley, 20 Sept., 1799; m 11 May, 1819, with Bethia Lane. He died in Michigan.

VI. Frederick S., b 20 Feb., 1802; Married with Caroline Jayne, who died 13 April, 1827. He m (2d) with Harriet Clark, of Owego, and moved to Michigan.

VII. Lyman, b 20, March, 1804; m with Esther Scott.

VIII. Sarah, b 15 Sept., 1807, m with Joseph E. Russell.

IX. Deidamia, b 28 Feb., 1810; m with Alonzo Brundage.

X. Leroy, b 17 or 20 May, 1812; m with Betsey Tapper.

XI. Clarissa, b 20 June, 1814; m with ——— Wood.

Joel Gaylord, a shoemaker, came from Connecticut as early as 1801, and in July of that year he was living in a log house just where stands the piggery at the south end of the wing of Scott Smith's house. His name was on the tax-list of 1802. He m with Experience Lawrence. He bought of John Rewey the farm now owned by Dea. Eben Griswold, on lot 23, and dwelt there till 23 May, 1822, then moved to Oak Hill, in Union, N. Y., having sold his place to Phineas Spaulding. A few years later he moved to Springville, Erie Co., N. Y. It has been impossible to get a full record of his children, all of whom were born in Newark Valley.

I. William, b about 1803; m 8 Jan., 1829, with Eliza Ann Williams. They moved to Union, N. Y., and near where the school-house now stands, in the hamlet of Hooper, he had a shop in which he made wagons and fanning-mills.

II. Alvena, b about 1805, and died before Dec., 1820.

III. Horace, b 17 March, 1806; went to Union, in 1822, and there married with Rebecca Ann Powers, daughter of James Powers, of Union. He moved to Springville, N. Y., and his son George Hamilton Gaylord was living there a few years ago.

IV. Joel was probably the one who was born 26 May, 1808. He became blind, and went to Pennsylvania, where he died.

V. Joseph, b about 1815, was only seven years old when his father left town, since which no account of him has been found. Several people have remembered him as the youngest of four boys.

VI. ———, name not found, b 3 March, 1822, probably died young.

Linus Gaylord, a brother of Horace Gaylord, and probably several years younger, had a wife Sarah, and they settled on the west side of the creek, on lot 59; in a log house which stood just northwest of the bridge which crosses the race of Sidney Belcher's saw mill. The new road up the west side of the creek covers the ground on which it stood, and a very handsome elm tree, which grew up in the southeast corner of the house still marks the spot. On the twenty-ninth day of June 1820, he went out after supper to cut a few more trees, to make his work for the day look a little better; after a while his wife failed to hear his ax, and on going out to look for him found him senseless and bleeding with his skull broken by a falling limb. She made an alarm, and soon the neighbors came and carried him into the house. Dr. Waldo was called, and trepanned the skull but he did not rally from the shock, and died the next morning. Mrs. Gaylord returned to Connecticut after a few years, with her children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom were less than ten years old at the father's death, and the youngest was born 6 Jan., 1820. Their children were:

I. Eson. II. Araminta. III. Cephas. IV. Polly. V. Linus, b 6 Jan. 1820.

Enoch Slosson Williams, lived where his grandson Royal Root Williams now lives, a little north of Hosford street, on the northwest corner of lot 98. He was a wheelwright and cabinet-maker. He was born at Stockbridge, Mass., 13 Dec., 1781, son of Abijah and Lucinda (Slosson) Williams, and, as his mother died when he was only six months old, was brought up in the family of his grandfather, Enoch Slosson, and came with them to Newark Valley. He learned his trade with Joel Farnham, of Tioga, N. Y. He m 26 Dec. 1802, with Rachel Wood, of Owego, who was born 19 May 1787; died 22 Aug., 1820, and was the first person buried in Hope Cemetery, on Thursday, 24 August, 1820, except two who were removed from other graves, on the same day. He m (2d) 1 March, 1821, with Betsey Hull, daughter of Silas and Eunice Hull of Berkshire. She was born 19 Aug., 1793, and died 17 Dec., 1853. He died at Reynoldsville, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1855,

and was buried near his wives in Hope Cemetery. He built the first saw-mill where Hunt's old mill now stands, on the east side of the creek; and afterward built on the brook which comes out of Glen Echo, a few rods above where Charles Baldwin now lives, and near the place where Stephen Williams's sons, Stephen, Henry and Oliver Williams had formerly built one. Children:

I. Emeline, b 22 Feb., 1804; m with Charles Farnham.

II. Eliza Ann, b 13 April, 1806; m with William Gaylord.

III. Almerin, b 30 Aug., 1808; m with Margaret Van Wormer.

IV. Juliet, b 8 Sept., 1811; m with Marshal Hotchkin.

V. William Thomas, b 11 Aug., 1814; m with Lucia Ann Legg, and m (2d) with Mrs. Doney. He resides in Newark Valley.

VI. Marquis de la Fayette, b 14 March, 1817; m with Almira Allen, and (2d) with Margaret Eugenia Farley, and now lives at Trumansburgh, N. Y.

VII. Horatio Nelson, b 8 Feb., 1820; m with Emily Brown, and m (2d) with Anna S. Naramore; settled at Painted Post, N. Y.

VIII. Franklin, b 4 Nov., 1821; resides at Palmyra, N. Y.

IX. Theodore, b 12 March, 1824; resides at Newark Valley.

X. Elizabeth Rachel, b 23 Oct., 1826.

XI. Sarah Jane, b 15 Jan. 1829; m with Washington A. Noble.

XII. Enoch Slosson, b 16 Jan., 1831; resides in Candor, N. Y.

XIII. Eunice Augusta, b 3 Aug., 1835; m with Riley T. Dean.

Pyncheon Dwight was born in Lenox, Mass., 24 June, 1780, son of Joseph and Lydia (Dewey) Dwight. "In 1795 he went to Cooperstown, and from there in 1801, to Cincinnati, and thence in 1802, to Berkshire, N. Y., where he spent the next fifteen years. He then removed to Royalton, N. Y., where he spent the next twenty-three years of his life, and in 1840 went to Jackson, Mich., to live, where he d Aug. 3, 1855, aged 75." See the Dwight Genealogy, p 726. He married 4 July, 1804, with Roxa Williams, daughter of Stephen Williams. She died at Royalton, 9 Jan., 1832. He m (2d) 10 July, 1836, with Mrs. Betsey Bascom. His home in Newark Valley was the south part of the north half of lot 58. He built his first log house about where Ephraim Nixon now lives, supposing it to be on his land, but it proved to be north of the line, on that of his brother, Adolphus Dwight. He sold this farm, about 1816, to Moses Spaulding, whose son, Lucius Wells Spaulding, still lives on it. "He is said to have been a man of noble parts, pleasing and intelligent, and commanding in his personal appearance. He was in early life a teacher, but his chief employment in life was that of farming. He was never

rich, but always honest and upright in all his dealings, and was a kind father and benevolent friend." His children were:

I. Henry, b 25 June, 1805, died 24 March, 1806.

II. Henry Williams, b 30 June, 1807; m with Eliza Columbia Chaplin, of Hartland, N. Y., and settled at Royalton, N. Y., where he died in 1843.

III. Harriet Eliza, b 12 Jan., 1809; m with Warren Green

IV. Lydia Williams, b 2 Nov., 1811; m with John H. Bennett.

V. Emily, b 4 Jan., 1814, d 3 Sept., 1837; "an accomplished young lady, and of a very lovely character."

VI. Roxa Semantha, b 23 Sept., 1820; m with Hiram Stevens, and died 19 Aug., 1854.

Adolphus Dwight, b at Lenox, Mass., 15 July, 1782, son of Joseph and Lydia (Dewey) Dwight, came to Newark Valley about the same time that his brother, Pyncheon Dwight, came. He settled on the north part of lot 58, in a small framed house about where William T. Loring built his brick house, on the west side of the road. He married 26 Nov., 1807, with Mercy Dean, who was born 22 Oct. 1787, daughter of Perez and Sibyl (Pearce) Dean. He sold his place about 1817, to Spencer Spaulding, and moved to Cincinnati, N. Y., and, after 1838, to Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he died 31 Dec., 1858, aged 77. His children were:

I. Titus Harrison, b 14 Aug., 1808; settled at Pike, N. Y.

II. Lydia Dewey, b 11 Feb., 1810; m with Alvah Gregory.

III. Laura, b 6 Oct., 1812; m with Noyes Wheeler Brown.

IV. Amanda, b 28 Jan., 1815; m with George L. Bosworth.

V. Chauncey, b 23 March, 1817; m with Charlotte Morrison, and settled at Milan, Ohio.

VI. Nancy, b 24 Dec., 1819; m with Rufus Wilkinson.

VII. Polly, b 23 March, 1822; m with John Wilkinson.

VIII. Adeline, b 23 July, 1824; m with Calvin Cone.

IX. Jane Louisa, b 17 Feb., 1827; m with Curtis L. Barnes. See the Dwight Genealogy, pp. 729, 730.

Parley Simons, born at Brooklyn, Conn., son of Francis and Zipporah (Cleveland) Simons, married with Hopeful Bement, who was born at Stockbridge, Mass., 22 June, 1774, daughter of Asa and Ruth (Neal) Bement. Her father gave her the south half of lot No. 19, next to the south line of the town, and about 1803 they settled on the east end of it, building their house east of the road. It has been said that they dwelt there as early as 1801, but November, 1803, is the earliest date for which there is positive evi-

dence of his residence here. She died 1 May, 1837. He went, about 1849, with his son, to Wisconsin, and died there. Their children were:

I. Francis Bement, b about 1804; married with Sarah Rewey, who was born at Stockbridge, Mass., in September, 1801, daughter of John and Lucy (Taylor) Rewey, and settled in the house with his parents. She died 23 Jan., 1847, aged 45 years and 4 months. He married (2d), 10 Nov., 1847, with his cousin, Abby Lavinia Hotchkin.

II. Nancy, b about 6 May, 1806; married with Lewis Rewey, and after his death, with Mr. Heath, of Speedsville, N. Y.

III. Hopeful Maria, b 13 July, 1808; and died 28 Feb., 1828.

Richard Ely Colt, whose birthplace and parentage have not been ascertained, was in Brown's Settlement as early as September, 1803. He settled on lot 224, and built on the north border of it, the small framed house in which Capt. Levi Branch and his son-in-law, Ansel H. Hammond, lived so long, and which was finally moved by Daniel H. Miller, to make room for his present house. His wife, Elizabeth, died 22 Nov., 1809. He sold his farm about 1814, to Capt. Branch, and returned to Pittsfield, Mass. Of his children: Laura P. Colt, b about 6 Jan., 1804, died 21 July, 1805, aged 18 months and 15 days; and another was born 20 Aug., 1808. There are indications that the maiden name of Mrs. Colt was Parsons.

John Harmon, b in New Marlborough, Mass., 17 Sept., 1778, son of David and Jerusha (Wilcox) Harmon, came to Brown's Settlement as early as November 1803. He married about 1805, with Jemima Hovey, and settled on the northeast quarter of lot 258, where his house was burned in April 1821, and in that fire his family record was burned. In 1831 he moved to the south half of lot 257, where he built a brick house on the site of the first and second meeting-houses, and some people thought he showed some extravagance in going to Stockbridge, Mass., for marble caps for the doors and windows. His wife died 28 March, 1838. He married (2d) with Mrs. Phebe (Spaulding) Dix. He died 17 Feb., 1853. His children were:

I. Abigail, b 15 Sept., 1806; married with Levi Branch, and after his death, with Marshal Hotchkin.

II. Jerusha, b 18 July, 1808; married with Samuel Smith Watson.

III. —, b 23 Sept., 1811; died on the same day.

Gaylord Harmon, b at New Marlborough, Mass., 4 Feb., 1785,

came to Brown's Settlement not long after the arrival of his brother, John Harmon, and lived in the same part of the town for several years. In 1820 he dwelt in a log house on the west side of Owego street, where Edward Joslin has lately built a house, just north of Dea. Eben Griswolds' house. A few years later he lived on the north side of the Wilson creek, west of Berkshire street, in the log house which Elisha Wilson first built. He married with Anice Warren, who died at Hector, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1831. He died at Mansfield, Penn., 28 Sept., 1850. It has been impossible to find a full list of their children. Some of their names follow: Frederick, b 10 Oct., 1807. Anna, b 13 Aug., 1809. Wealthy, b 26 Jan., 1816; died at Corning, N. Y., 13 Jan., 1879. Washington, b 9 April, 1818. George, b 2 April, 1820. —, b about 1822; died aged one day. Gabriella, b 27 Oct., 1824. —, b in Jan., 1831, and was buried with the mother.

David Hovey, b in Connecticut, about 1781, youngest child of Azel and Jemima (Phelps) Hovey; m about 1806 with Lucinda Harmon, whom he first met about a year before at the marriage of his sister, Jemima, with John Harmon, the brother of Lucinda. They settled on the farm now owned by Stephen W. Ames, on lot 223, and on selling that to Dea. Ebenezer Pierce, in 1817, removed to the house now owned by George Dohs, on the east side of Whig street, and thence in the spring of 1822, to the house which he had just built, on the south part of lot 183, which is now occupied by Charles Muzzy. He had cut away just enough of the woods to make room for the house. In this house she died on Saturday, 30 July (though the church record says 29) 1823, aged about 42 years. He became ill the next week with typhoid fever, and died 19 Sept., 1823, aged about 44 years. Their children were:

I. Nathan, b in Nov. 1807; was brought up by Peter Moore, m with Euretta Townsend of Great Barrington, Mass.; traded for several years in Newark Valley, and moved to Clyde, N. Y.

II. David, b 15 Jan., 1810; a teacher, settled in Texas. He was brought up by Beriah Wells.

III. Charlotte, b 3 May, 1812; was brought up by Elijah Belcher of Berkshire; and died 5 July, 1869, unmarried.

IV. Chester, b 9 Feb., 1814; was brought up by Dea. Nathaniel Ford of Berkshire, and died 9 Feb., 1847, unmarried.

V. Henry, b 2 June, 1817; was brought up by Ezbon Slosson; settled in Jackson, Mich. He was wounded in the eye at the battle of the Wilderness, and typhoid fever supervened, causing

his death 19 June, 1864. He was buried at Arlington Heights.

VI. Mary, b 25 Jan., 1820; was brought up by John Harmon.

VII. John, b 25 Jan., 1823; was brought up by John Harmon; m 1 Jan., 1845, with Sarah Ann Dix, and was killed by the cars at Union, N. Y., 19 Feb., 1863.

Samuel Addis, married with Submit Bartlett, who was born at Durham, Conn., 10 April, 1764, and baptized there, 15 April, 1764, daughter of Abraham and Submit Bartlett. After living at West Stockbridge, Mass., they moved in the spring of 1806, in company with Samuel Johnson, and settled on the south part of lot 58, previously owned by John Freeman and Jonas Muzzy, and built thereon a small framed house. In 1810 they went to live in the family of Hart Newell (whose wife was a younger sister of Mrs. Addis) and moved with them in 1824 to Sempronius, now Moravia, N. Y., where she died, without children, 19 Sept., 1825, having been wholly blind for thirteen years. He went to Canada, and died there, date and place not known.

Daniel Churchill, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 16 Dec., 1777; son of Jacob and Lyllis (Reed) Churchill; a mason; came to Brown's Settlement in 1800, with the two sons of Stephen Williams. He may not have bought land here at once, as he was not taxed in 1802; but soon after that he bought the farm now occupied by Mrs. Wells and her children, on the south part of lot 103, and built thereon the south front part of the house now in use there. About 1806 he married with Achsah Gaston, who was then visiting with her sister, William Gardner's wife. She died 30 Aug., 1808, leaving him with three children, the eldest only seventeen months old. He then moved into the house with Mrs. Experience (Staford) Brown, widow of Joseph Brown, and a few months later married with her. Their home was east of Owego street, on the gravelly knoll just north of Hope cemetery. He died 2 March, 1847. She died on Sunday, 25 June, 1854, though her headstone gives the date 6 June. His children were:

I. Emeline, b 15 March, 1807; m with James W. Hammond.

II. Achsah, twin, b 15 Aug., 1808; m with Peter Rutherford, of Union, N. Y.

III. Annis, twin, b 15 Aug., 1808; m with Sylvester Howard.

IV. Seymour, b 22 Dec., 1810; a physician; m 4 July, 1830, with Catharine Day, and died 9 July, 1864.

V. George, b 25 Feb., 1813.

VI. Amanda, b 18 May, 1816; died in July, 1837.

VII. Mary Belinda, b 2 April, 1820; m with Dr. Carlton Monroe Noble, and now lives at Waverly, N. Y., a widow.

Alanson Dewey, son of Abner Dewey, and brother of John Bement's wife, was born about 1780. He married at Stockbridge, Mass., 29 Nov., 1802, with Annis Churchill, daughter of Jacob and Lyllis (Reed) Churchill, of Stockbridge, where she was born 20 Sept., 1782. In March, 1806, they moved from Stockbridge to Newark Valley, and were living here as lately as the latter part of 1810. John Bement brought his family and goods, and his charge was made 31 March, 1806.

"To Journey to Chenango, seven days 8s. per day...\$ 9.34

"Six days coming home, at \$1..... 6.00

"Expenses on the road..... 10.00"

and the account was settled 13 Aug., 1810. No one has been found who could tell where Mr. Dewey dwelt, when he left town, to what place he went, nor the number or names of his children, of whom it is only known that one received medical treatment 8 June, 1808, and died 10 June, 1808; one was born 13 Jan., 1810, and probably died very early, and another was born 22 Oct., 1810; since which nothing has been learned of any member of the family.

John Waldo, b at Scotland, Conn., 27 Jan., 1776, second son of John and Lucy (Lyman) Waldo, married 18 March, 1798, with Polly Rich, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., who was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1781, daughter of Luther and ——— (Jones) Rich; she died 6 Feb., 1799. He married (2d) 17 Sept., 1800, with Betsey Clark, daughter of Pharez and Olive (Jewett) Clark, of Preston, now Jewett City, Conn. They came to Brown's Settlement in 1806, and he built and settled in a small framed house near that of his brother, Joseph Waldo, 2nd. He afterward moved this house to the farm of David S. Farrand, which he worked for several years. About 1810 they went over the east hill and began the settlement on the Wilson creek, where Dea. William B. Bushnell has since lived. She died 29 Jan., according to the grave-stone in Hope cemetery, or 30 Jan., 1836, aged 67 years, according to the family record. He died 18 March, 1867, and was buried in the little cemetery which he set apart for the public to use as a burial-place, on the west bank of the Wilson creek, on his farm, at what should have been called Waldo, instead of New Connecticut, or Connecticut, as the postoffice there was named. His children were:

I. Rensselaer John, b at Cherry Valley, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1799,

m 13 June, 1822, with Eunice Parsons Branch and settled in Berkshire, where they died; he, 28 March, 1870; she, 24 Jan., 1875.

II. Orson, b 17 March, 1802, m in Sept., 1825, with Lydia Waldo, daughter of Lyman Waldo, and died at Moravia, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1871.

III. Polly, b 2 Jan., 1804, m with Elijah Belcher.

IV. Emma, b 6 Feb., 1806, m with Julius Hopkins Spaulding.

V. Lucy, b 29 Feb., 1808, died 19 Feb., 1831.

VI. Clark, b 19 May, 1810, m 1 Dec., 1831, with Harriet Belcher, and died 18 May, 1853.

VII. Lyman Llewellyn, b 6 Feb., 1812, m in June, 1836, with Grace Ann Andrews.

VIII. Joseph, b 31 July, 1814, died 7 Aug., 1814.

IX. Albert Gallatin, b 2 Aug., 1815, married in June, 1846, with Sarah Kennedy.

X. Betsey Clark, b 23 Jan., 1818, resides in Newark Valley.

XI. Charles, b 16 Dec., 1819, married 20 Jan., 1848, with Antoinette Phelps.

XII. Milton, b 28 Aug., 1822, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, graduated at Hamilton College, in first division, 1848; A.M., 1851; D.D., 1868; and at the Auburn Theological Seminary in 1852. He has been a very active, useful man as a teacher and as pastor of several churches. He married in Auburn, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1855, with Maria Leonard Hardenbergh, daughter of John Haring and Hester Vander Heyden (Allen) Hardenbergh, of Auburn, where she was born 29 Dec., 1829. They reside at Amherst, Mass., but on account of his health he spends most of his time in Florida.

John Bement, b at Stockbridge, Mass., 3 Sept., 1776, son of Asa and Ruth (Neal) Bement; married with Amy Dewey, who was born 23 March, 1778, daughter of Abner Dewey. They dwelt in Stockbridge till April, 1807, then moved to Newark Valley, and settled on the north half of lot 19, which was given to him by his father. This place he sold to William Jayne, and moved, in March 1820, to Victor, N. Y., where they died; she, 30 March, 1826; he, 31 March, 1843. Their children were:

I. Phebe, b 26 March, 1798; m with John C. Lincoln.

II. Heman Dewey, b 18 March, 1799.

III. Sewell, died when two years old.

IV. Esther, b 19 Sept., 1802.

V. John Sewell, b 9 June, 1804; d 13 Nov., 1813.

VI. Mary Amy, b 13 Nov., 1806; m with Silas Boughton, and after his death, with De Forest Boughton, sons of Abraham Boughton, and dwelt in Victor, N. Y.

VII. Asa Marshall, b 8 Oct., 1809.

VIII. John Charles, b 31 Aug., 1811; settled at Waverly, Bremer Co., Iowa.

IX. Hopeful, b 21 Nov., 1813; d 4 April, 1814.

X. —, a son, b in 1814; died aged six weeks, between 14 Nov. and 9 Dec., 1814.

XI. Hopeful, b 24 Oct., 1817.

XII. Jane, b at Victor, 22 Feb., 1823.

Hart Newell, b at Farmington, Conn., 25 June, 1776, son of John and Ruth (Merriam) Newell; married with Mindwell Bartlett, who was born at Durham, Conn., 6 July, 1770, and baptized there 8 July, 1770, daughter of Abraham and Submit Bartlett. They dwelt for a time in West Stockbridge, Mass., then moved to Union, N. Y., and thence, about 1807 or 1808, to Newark Valley, and settled in a log house which had been built by William Solomon Lawrence, on the south half of lot 63. Here he built the framed house which was afterward burned. Oliver Williams was married at his house in 1809. In 1824, having sold his farm to Lyman Barber, he moved to Sempronius, now Moravia, N. Y., and after some years, to Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., where they died. The date of her death was 28 Jan., 1849; that of his death has not been learned. Their children were:

I. Dennis, b at West Stockbridge, Mass., 12 Dec., 1801, by family record, while the town record says 1802; married 16 Dec., 1824, with Catharine M. Curtis, who was born 9 March, 1806, and died 20 Feb., 1851. They settled in Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., where he was living as late as 1870.

II. Mindwell, b at Union, N. Y., 16 Nov., 1804; married 9 April, 1830, with Joseph Munsell Merrow, who died 9 Dec., 1859, at Moravia, N. Y., where she still resides.

John Rewey, born at Stockbridge, Mass., 28 Feb., 1778, son of John and Hannah (Neal) Rewey, was apprenticed to his cousin Asa Bement, to learn the trade of blacksmith, and came with him, in 1794, to Brown's Settlement. When of full age he returned to Stockbridge, where he married with Lucy Taylor, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Dewey) Taylor, of Stockbridge, where she was born 12 June, 1779. In October, 1807, they came from Stockbridge to Newark Valley, and built a log house where Edward Joslin has lately built a house; and near this place he killed a

bear. They moved 23 March, 1808, to a log house which stood where Dr. W. J. Burr now lives, and thence to a small framed house which now forms a part of the house occupied by Mrs. Polly Smith and her sister. He built a framed shop in 1812, with a tenement in the south end of it, where Samuel Markram afterward built his house. In 1818 he built where A. C. Chapman now lives, a small framed house, which was afterward moved and became the beginning of John Butler's house. In this house he dwelt till about 1821 or 1822, when he moved to the farm on the north half of lot 144, and lived at first in a small house which stood near Bement's mill, and his new house was built a year or two later. She died 22 Sept., 1831. He married (2d) with her sister, Ann Taylor, widow of Adam Waters, of Stockbridge. He died 26 May, 1845. His children were:

I. Lewis, b at Stockbridge, 25 Jan., 1800; m 15 Oct., 1823, with Nancy Simons. They settled at Speedsville, where he and his brother, Henry Rewey, had a wool-carding and cloth-dressing shop. He died there 2 March, 1841.

II. Sarah, b at Stockbridge, in Sept., 1801; married with Francis B. Simons.

III. Oliver, b at Stockbridge, 16 July, 1804; married 1 Jan., 1826, with Mary Ann Sears, who died 18 March, 1839, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Hotchkin. He married (2d) 8 Nov., 1839, with Emeline Allen, who still lives in Newark Valley. He died 19 Jan., 1883.

IV. Henry, b at Stockbridge, 9 July, 1806; married with Mary Wiltse, daughter of James and Nancy Wiltse, of Caroline, N.Y. They dwelt in Speedsville till the latter part of May, 1844, when they moved to one of the western states, and he was still living at Plattsville, Grant Co., Wis., as lately as 1884.

V. Eunice, born at Newark Valley, 1 Sept., 1808; married with Alfred Hyde Ford, of Berkshire.

VI. Elbridge Gerry, b 4 Dec., 1809, according to Dr. Waldo's account-book, or 8 Sept., 1810, according to the guess-work on his head-stone; dwelt on the homestead of his father, unmarried, and was cruelly murdered on the evening of 25 June, 1879.

VII. Hannah, b 4 March, 1812; died 30 April, 1840.

VIII. Emily, b about 1814; married with Charles Cook Cor-saw.

IX. Phebe, b 6 Oct., 1816; died 24 Sept., 1877.

Edward Edwards, b at Elizabeth, N. J., 20 Jan., 1763, second child of the Hon. Timothy and Rhoda (Ogden) Edwards, bought

of Lemuel Blackman and Lyman Rawson, a farm on the north half of lot 143, on which he dwelt for several years, beginning perhaps about 1807 or 1808. He then moved to Union, and settled near the mouth of the Nanticoke creek. He joined the church 14 June, 1812, and was dismissed to Ithaca 12 Jan., 1823. He left Newark Valley in April, 1817. His wife was Mary. Edward Edwards had children as follows:

I. John K., a merchant, lived at Union, N. Y., became demented, and was tenderly cared for at his own cost, in the Broome County Home, until his death.

II. Robert Ogden, m with Caroline Keeler, and lived and died at Chenango Forks, N. Y.

III. Mary, bap 2 Aug., 1812; married when about forty years old with John McKinney, of Binghamton, N. Y., and after his death with Rev. Mr. Ercambrough.

IV. Timothy Edward, bap 2 Aug., 1812; married and had one daughter.

V. Edwin, bap 2 Aug., 1812.

VI. Henry, bap 2 Aug., 1812; settled at Warrensburgh, N. Y.

VII. Alexander Hamilton, bap 2 Aug., 1812; died at Ithaca, N. Y., when about twenty or twenty-one years old.

VIII. Charles, bap 2 Aug., 1812; a merchant, lived in Union, N. Y., and married with Jane Morse, daughter of Elias Morse, of Vestal, N. Y.

Jonathan Edwards, b at Elizabeth, N. J., 16 Oct., 1764, third child of the Hon. Timothy and Rhoda (Ogden) Edwards, married at Stockbridge, Mass., with his cousin, Lucy Woodbridge, daughter of Jahleel and Lucy (Edwards) Woodbridge, of Stockbridge, where she was born 14 April, 1769. They came to Brown's Settlement about the same time that his brother, Edward Edwards came. They dwelt in a log house at what is now called Moore's Corners, where Daniel Moore afterwards lived, and where Martin Mead now lives. They went from there to Binghamton, N. Y. He joined the church 23 Dec., 1810, and had nine infant children baptized 19 May, 1811, to wit.: Matthias Ogden, Lucy, Cornelia, Jonathan, Timothy, Richard, Rhoda Ogden, Sarah Elizabeth, and Joseph Woodbridge.

Jesse Truesdell, wheelwright, lived on lot 103, a few rods south of where Ransom Gleazen now lives. The house stood just south of the old well which is still in use on that place. He was a witty and companionable little man, fond of the good things of this life, and would work industriously in his little shop on Spring brook

(which is now owned by Aaron C. Stevens) till he had a wagon load of spinning wheels, reels, etc., and then enjoy the pleasures of travel, till they were sold. He was born at North Salem, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1787, son of Jabish and Bethia (Paddock) Truesdell; married 5 March, 1812, Dolly Talcott, who was born in Marlborough, Conn., 23 April, 1789, daughter of Elizur and Dorothy (Lord) Talcott. She died 17 April, 1856. He died 9 March, 1865. Their children were:

I. Eunice Bethia, b at Owego, 9 Nov., 1812, her mother being there on a visit; m with — Platt.

II. Charles Augustus, b 21 April, 1815; died at Kingsbury, Laporte Co., Ind., 5 Sept., 1838, unmarried.

III. Lucy Ann, b 23 March, 1818; d 10 April, 1818.

IV. Abial, b 17 March, 1819; died 29 March, 1819.

V. Lucy Ann, b 24 April, 1820; m with Lyman F. Chapman, and still lives in Newark Valley.

VI. Mary Elizabeth, b 17 Aug., 1824; died 30 Oct., 1876, unmarried.

VII. Sarah Sophia, b 13 July, 1827; m 29 Jan., 1860, with Loring Hewen. She m(2d) with Joseph Simmons, and lives in Newark Valley.

VIII. George Lord, b 9 March, 1830; died at Candor, N. Y., 18 Feb., 1881.

IX. Lucius Ambrose, b 13 or 14 Feb., 1833, died.

The Rev. Jeremiah Osborn, first pastor of the first church in Berkshire and Newark Valley, was born in Lenox, Mass., 29 Aug., 1778, son of Josiah and Hephzibah Osborn. The church and society voted to call him, 24 Dec., 1805; he accepted the call, 11 Jan., 1806; the council called to assist, met 18 Feb., 1806, at the house of widow Dudley, (now in Berkshire) and examined him. They then adjourned to the meeting-house, (now in Newark Valley) 19 Feb., 1806, and he was then ordained. He was dismissed at his own request, 27 Jan., 1819. He removed to Candor, N. Y., where he was installed 15 Sept., 1819, and dismissed 21 Sept., 1831. He afterward preached in Ohio, till 1839, when he started to visit his mother, at Lenox, and on the way, he fell dead, 20 July, 1839, at the house of his brother, in Fabius, N. Y., and was buried there. His wife was Susanna S. Woodruff, daughter of the Rev. Hezekiah North Woodruff, of Scipio, N. Y. She died, at Girard, Erie Co., Penn., 24 March, 1863, aged seventy-five years. Their children were:

I. Hezekiah Woodruff, b 8 Oct., 1808; m 30 May, 1839, with

Evelina Lydia Smith; was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Mesopotamia, Ohio, in Jan., 1840, and died 29 Oct., 1854, leaving three children.

II. Chauncey, b 1 Aug., 1811; m in 1840, with Susanna Nutting; was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Farmington, Ohio, in 1842, and died at Dearborn, Mich., 30 Nov., 1856, without children.

III. Susanna, b 30 May, 1813; m in 1832 with the Rev. J. Alden Woodruff, and died in Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio, 11 April, 1845. She has eight children.

IV. Sarah Alden, b 27 Jan., 1816; m in Monroe, Ohio, 16 Sept., 1834, with Jedediah Chapman, and now resides at South Bend, Indiana. She has three children.

V. Maria Elizabeth, b 12 Sept., 1818; was a teacher for many years m 15 Oct., 1873, with Deacon Gervase Spring, and now resides at Claridon, Ohio.

VI. Clarinda, b at Candor, N. Y., 17 June, 1821; m 8 June, 1859, with Orson Warren, of Claridon, Ohio, where she now lives.

VII. Josiah Olmstead, b at Candor N. Y., 17 Oct., 1823; m in April 1846, with Mary Ann Hanchet, and has three children. He has been a preacher in the Methodist church from 1853, till the fall of 1885, when his voice failed. He resides at McKean, Erie Co., Penn.

Notes to Census Table.—The names in the following table which are marked by a star, have already been noticed or located; the others are referred to in the following notes by corresponding numbers. We would also add that, there were no unnaturalized foreigners in the town, nor any blacks. The total population was 655, living within the *present* limits of the town.

James Wheeler, and Thankful, his wife, joined the church by letter 6 July, 1817, and were dismissed 5 July, 1833, to the new church at Berkshire. It is remembered that they were the first settlers at Ketchumville. The name does not appear in the census, and possibly their residence was east of the town line.

1. George Sykes, a native of Suffield, Conn., lived on the east side of the road, on the west bank of the creek, on the south half of lot 264. He died 26 Oct., 1825, in his 38th year.

2. Moses Spaulding dwelt on the east side of the way, on the north half of lot 58, where his son Lucius Wells Spaulding now lives.

CENSUS OF NEWARK VALLEY, DECEMBER, 1820.

NAMES.	NO. MALES AND AGES					NO. FEMALES AND AGES.					Agriculturists.	Manufacturers.	
	Under 10 years.	10 to 16 years.	16 to 18 years.	16 to 26 years.	26 to 45 years.	45 and upwards.	Under 10 years.	10 to 16 years.	16 to 26 years.	26 to 45 years.			45 and upwards.
1. George Sykes.....	3				1			1		1		1	
2. Moses Spaulding.....	1				2		1		1			1	
3. *Abel Lawrence.....	1		1	3		1	1	2	3	1	1	4	
4. Samuel Johnson.....				1		1			1		1	2	
5. *Gaylord Harmon.....	2	1			1		2	1	1	1		1	
6. Elijah Johnson.....					1		1						1
7. *Joel Gaylord.....	1	2	1	1	1				1	1		2	
8. *Sarah Gaylord.....	3						2		1	1			
9. Jonathan Belcher.....	1	1			1		3		1	1		1	
10. David Bebee.....	1				1		4			1		1	
11. Jacob Conklin.....	1			1	1		1		1				1
12. William James.....	3	1			1		1	1	1	1		1	
13. *Parley Simons.....				1		1	1	1	1		1	2	
14. Alexander McDaniel.....	1		1			1	1					2	
15. Elihu McDaniel.....	3	1			1		1			1		1	
16. Simeon Galpin.....	2	1			1					1		1	
17. George Lane.....	2				1		2		1	1		1	
18. Nathan A. Gates.....		1		2	1		1			1		3	
19. Daniel Mead.....	3					1	1	1				1	
20. Jabez Stevens.....	1			1		1			2		1	2	
21. Seth Stevens.....	1			1					1			1	
22. John Belden.....	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	1			1	
23. Jacob Remele.....	2						3			1			
24. *Jesse Truesdell.....	1			1	1		2			1		2	
25. *Enoch S. Williams.....	3	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	1		3	
26. Charles Brown.....	1	2			1		1		1			1	
27. Elijah Walter.....				1		1		2	2		1	2	
28. Benjamin Walter.....	1			1				1	1			1	
29. Ethan Brown.....	2				1		1		1	1		1	
30. John Brown.....		3				1			1		1	1	
31. Luke McMaster.....					1				1	1		1	2
32. Teunis Decker.....	1	1			1	1					1	1	
33. Alexander F. Wilmarth.....					1				1			1	
34. William Richardson.....	1	1			1		3	1	1	1		3	
35. John Millen.....						1	1		1		1	1	
36. William Milden.....					1		1		1			1	
37. John Bunnell.....	1		1	2		1			1	1		3	
38. John Bunnell, Jr.....				1					1			1	
39. *Lemuel Blackman.....	1	1		2		1		3	1	1		4	
40. Zelotes Robinson.....	1					1	1	1	1	1			1
41. Lyman Legg.....	3				1				1	1		1	
42. Ebenezer Robbins.....	1	2		1		1	3				1	2	
43. Loring Ferguson.....	2				1	1	1			2		1	
44. *John Harmon.....		2			2			2			1	2	
45. Joseph Freeman.....	1	2			1		3		1	1		1	
46. *John Waldo.....	3	1		1	1		1	2	1	1		2	
47. Lyman Waldo.....	2	3	1	1		1	2		2	1	1	3	
48. Ebenezer Pierce.....	2		1	2		1	1			1		2	
49. *Abraham Brown.....		1			1	1			2		1		
50. *David S. Farrand.....		1				1		1	2			1	
51. Lyman Barber.....	1				1				1			1	
52. Levi Branch.....	2	1				1	2	2	2		1	2	
53. Bill Torry.....						1		2	2	2	1	1	
54. *Joseph Waldo, 2nd.....	1				1		1		1				
55. *Peter Wilson.....	1		1			2	1	2		1		2	
56. Roswell Livermore.....	1				1								1
57. *Elisha Wilson.....	1			3		1		1	1	1	1	4	
58. Marcus Ford.....					1					1			
59. Stephen Wells.....						1					1		

CENSUS OF NEWARK VALLEY, DECEMBER, 1820.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	NO. MALES AND AGES.						NO. FEMALES AND AGES.						Agriculturists.	Manufacturers.
	Under 10 years.	10 to 16 years.	16 to 18 years.	16 to 26 years.	26 to 45 years.	45 and upwards.	Under 10 years.	10 to 16 years.	16 to 26 years.	26 to 45 years.	45 and upwards.			
60. Lucius Wells.....		1			1		2			1		1		1
61. *Asa Bement.....	2	1		2		1	1		2	1	1	3		
62. *Jason Hedges.....	2				1	1		2	1	1		1		
63. *Jonathan Hedges.....					1	1	1				1	2		
64. Absalom Baird.....						1					1	1		
65. Joseph Prentice.....	2				1				2		1	1		
66. *Uriah Simons.....		1			1	1		2	2		1	2		
67. Duick Whipple.....				1			1	1	1	1	1	1		
68. Joseph Allen.....		1				1		1	1	1	1	1		
69. John Watkins.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1		2		
70. Mial Dean, Jr.....	1			1	1				1			1		
71. Luke Baird.....	1	2		1	1	1			2		1	2		
72. Silas Allen.....				1					1			1		
73. Adolphus Pierce.....	1				1					1		1		
74. William Baird.....					1				1			1		
75. John Allen.....	3				1		1			1		1		
76. Harvey Marshall.....				1					1			1		
77. *Jonas Muzzy.....	1	2				1	3	1	2	1		1		
78. *Henry Moore.....		1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	3		
79. Elijah Curtis.....	2				1		1		1			1		
80. *David Hovey.....	2	2			1		2			1	1	1		
81. Elijah Higbe.....					1	1		1	1		1	1		
82. *Solomon Williams.....	2		1	2		1	2	2			1	3		
83. *Ezbon Slosson.....		1		1		2		1	1	1	1	3		
84. Otis Lincoln.....	1	1		4	1		2	1	2	1	1	2	2	
85. *Abraham Johnson.....				1		1		1	1		1			
86. *John Rewey.....		1	1	2	1		3	1	1	1	1		3	
87. Horace Jones.....	1	1		1				1	1				3	
88. Oliver Williams.....	2				1	1		1	1	1	1	1		
89. John Gould.....	1	2			1		2			1				
90. Stephen Williams, Jr.....	3	1			1		2			1	1	1		
91. Henry Williams.....		1			1		4			1		1		
92. Ezekiel Rich.....	2	1		2	1		2		2	1	1		4	
93. William Gardner.....				1			1		1				1	
94. John Steedman.....		1			1		4	1	1	1		1		
95. Dexter Parmenter.....	4	1			1	1		1	1	1		1		
96. Daniel Churchill.....	2	1			1		1	1	1	1		1		
97. Chester Goodale.....	1				1			1		1		1		
98. Spencer Spaulding.....					2					1		1		1
99. Hart Newell.....				1	1		1	1		1	1	2		
100. William Wilbur.....						1					1			
101. Richard Perkins.....	2				1				1					
102. *Mial Dean.....	1		1	2		1	1	2			1	3		
103. Alanson Dean.....					1					1				1
104. Anson Higbe.....	1			1			2		1			2		
105. Hosea Eldredge.....	1	1			1		1			1		1		
Totals.....	110	57	14	57	67	43	96	48	80	59	38	131	25	

4. Samuel Johnson, dwelt on the east side of the way, on the south half of lot 58, in the second house below that of Moses Spaulding. [See Early Households of Berkshire, for an account of his household.]

6. Elijah Johnson, son of Samuel Johnson, lived in a log house, in the same yard with his father. [See Early Households of Berkshire.]

9. Jonathan Belcher, son of Joseph Belcher, dwelt on the west end of lot 23, where Hiram Holden now lives. [See Early Households of Berkshire.]

10. David Beebe, had lately sold his farm to Jonathan Belcher, and was temporarily staying in a small house, which stood west of the road near the north line of the Wade farm.

11. Jacob Conklin, had lately come from Orange county, and lived on the hill-side east of the road, on the south part of lot 23, where no house remains. In 1822 he built the house now occupied by William Wade.

12. William T. Jayne. [See later families of Richford.]

14. Alexander McDaniel, lived on the west end of lot 20, the S. W. corner of Newark Valley, and had built a saw-mill there on the West Owego creek; which then cut about seventy thousand feet of lumber each year. Soon after that time he moved to Candor, settling on lot 19, where Henry Richardson now lives; where he died 6 Jan., 1840, aged 70 years, 8 months, and 21 days, according to his grave stone at West Newark, which has his name as "McDonel."

15. Elihu McDaniel lived also on lot 20.

16. Simeon Galpin, lived on the N. W. quarter of lot 60, east side of the creek road, just north of that road which crosses the creek to Weltonville, where Henry Blewer now lives. He owned no land, but had abundance of pine timber. He crossed the creek on a foot bridge, near the site of Blewer's mill. In 1812 a Mr. Sullivan, also a squatter, lived in the next house below him.

17. George Lane, lived north of Simeon Galpin, probably on lot 61.

18. Nathan A. Gates, lived east of the road, on the S. W. quarter of lot 60, where Charles Blewer now lives. He was son of Nathan Gates who settled in Candor. He probably settled here in 1817, "the year after the cold summer." He afterwards moved to Penn Yan, N. Y., where he died about Feb., 1860. His only child is the wife of Cornelius Hover.

19. Daniel Mead, lived on the east side of the road, on lot 100.

20. Jabez Stevens and wife, each over forty-five years old, were living on the southeast quarter of lot 65, where Henry Zimmer afterward dwelt for many years. He probably came from Knox, N. Y., in 1819, with his son, Seth Stevens. He was not of sound mind, and after the death of his son Seth, he went west with his wife and other children. His son Elisha married with Lucretia Higbe, youngest child of Elijah Higbe.

21. Seth Stevens, son of Jabez Stevens, above, was the first one of the settlers from Albany and Schoharie counties to come into the "east settlement" in Newark Valley. He left Knox, N. Y., in a sleigh, 19 March, 1819, the day on which Van Alstine was hung at Schoharie, and settled in the house at the corner of the roads on lot 56, which was built and occupied by Capt. Elisha Hooper, and was afterward kept as a public house for many years, by Joseph Cookson. His land was the south part of lot 65, and on this, at the top of the hill, he had cleared a few acres, had a cellar dug and partly stoned, and timber for the frame of a house, when, about the first of October, 1820, he became ill, and died about the 15th of October, 1821. His wife and two young children went back to live with her parents, and his clearing was covered with a thick growth of thrifty young white pine trees, which were not cleared off till after 1840. Stevens and his father were the only householders living, in 1820, on the road that leads east from G. B. Sutton's, within the present town of Newark Valley.

22. John Belden lived in a log house on the southeast corner of lot 102, very near the remains of a small house in which Joel Shaw once lived. He left town in a few years, and little is known of his family. One of his children was born 28 April, 1820.

23. Jacob Remele, a shoemaker, lived on the east bank of the creek, south of Silk street, in the plank house which Solomon Williams built, east of the site of the grist-mill, and which was burned 5 Jan., 1871, then the home of Sarah Jones and her sister, Susanna Jones. He was son of Jacob Remele, of Stockbridge, Mass., where he was baptized 6 July, 1785. It is not known when he left town, nor to what place he went. One of his children was born 25 Jan., 1814; one was drowned 10 May, 1815, (a young girl having tried to cross the creek on a single pole with the child on her back); two were pupils, in the summer of 1818, in the school at the head of Silk street; another was born 10 Nov., 1820; while the census seems to show two sons and three daughters, all under ten years of age, in Dec., 1820, yet no one has yet been found to remember any name of wife or child.

26. Charles Brown lived on the west side of the road, on the northwest quarter of lot 140, a little north of the end of the hill road. He died there, 23 July, 1827, aged 46 years. His wife, Sally S. Brown, died there 22 May, 1826, aged 43 years. It is said that he was not akin to the Browns who dwelt further up

the creek. They had two sons and a daughter, who went west after their parents died.

27. Elijah Walter lived on the east side of the road, on lot 140, northwest quarter, where Elton Cortright now dwells. He had formerly lived in Norfolk, Conn. He married with Mary Scranton Field. He was a deacon of the Congregational church of West Newark. He died 10 Nov., 1836, aged 79. She died 29 Dec., 1841, aged 78 years.

28. Benjamin Walter lived on the west side of the road, a little above his father, Elijah Walter, on the same lot. He married with Almira Brown, daughter of John Brown. She died 4 Jan., 1844, in her 47th year. He married (2d) with Repina Rich, daughter of David Rich, of Caroline. She died 22 March, 1849, aged 54 years. He married (3d) 17 July, 1851, with Nancy Seymour, who was born at Whitney's Point, N. Y., 7 April, 1803, daughter of John and Sarah (Stoddard) Seymour. Previous to his third marriage he removed to the village of Newark Valley; and in 1866, went to Pulkton, Ottawa Co., Mich., where he died 22 Feb., 1868, in his 73d year. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, with piety of such a high order that no church could be found sufficiently sound on the questions of slavery and temperance, to warrant him in becoming one of its members. He had by his first wife one daughter, Mary.

29. Ethan Brown lived on lot 141, on the west side of the road, where Joshua Carpenter now lives. He was born about 1791, son of John Brown. He married with Nancy M. Wilmarth, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna (Capron) Wilmarth. She died 1 May, 1868, aged 79 years; he died 30 May, 1873, aged 82 years. Their children were: John, George, Maria, Susan, Caroline.

30. John Brown lived on the west side of the road a little above his son John Brown, and on the same lot. He came there from Stockbridge about 1818, with his wife Esther and a few of his fourteen children. His wife died on that place. He was a stone-cutter, and in the latter part of his life, not always quite sound mentally, spent much of his time away from home. He is said to have died at Palmyra, N. Y., where he was cutting stone to be used in building locks on the Erie canal, and was buried there by the Free Masons, of which order he was an enthusiastic member; and it is further said that they protected his grave by an iron railing. Several of his children died in New England: some married and remained there; among others were:

Ethan, mentioned above, No. 29. John.

Almira, m with Benjamin Walter, No. 28.

Henrietta, the youngest, b 25 June, 1806, m with Horace Richardson, and died in Candor, 22 May, 1881.

31. Luke McMaster, a laborer, married with Lucinda Williams, a half-sister of Enoch Slosson Williams, and had several children. There is no evidence yet found that he ever owned a home; and his house at this time has not been identified, though he probably worked for one of the Browns, and lived in one of their log houses. A few years later he lived in the old house of Enoch S. Williams, on top of the hill, south of the present home of Franklin G. Dean. Some of his children were born, —, 8 Aug., 1820, which probably died young; —, 15 Sept., 1821, and this may have been Miriam, who is said to have died of whooping-cough, about 1828 or 1829.

32. Teunis Decker lived on the east side of the road, on lot 180, about twenty rods north of where William Watkins now lives. He was a blacksmith, and probably came there about 1818. He married with Susanna (Capron) Wilmarth, widow of Benjamin Wilmarth, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Foster) Capron, of Attleborough, Mass., where she was born 29 June, 1765. He died 18 Dec., 1839, in his 74th year. She died 6 Oct., 1852.

33. Alexander Foster Wilmarth lived in the same framed house with his mother and step-father, Teunis Decker, on lot 180. They had built this house since they settled on the lot in 1816, which had then no building except a log cabin which had been built for a shop for "shingle-weaving." He was born at Stockbridge, Mass., 4 Sept., 1793, son of Benjamin and Susanna (Capron) Wilmarth, and married with Electa Tracy. He died 5 May, 1822. His children were:

I. James Otis, b 2 Nov., 1820, died 1 July, 1821.

II. Nancy M., b 31 Dec., 1821, m with William Watkins, and still lives on her father's homestead. Mr. Wilmarth had two sisters, Susanna, who m with Charles DeLand, a clergyman of the Baptist church, and settled at Lodi, N. Y., and Nancy M., who married with Ethan Brown, and his elder half-brother, Benjamin, afterward lived in Newark Valley.

34. William Richardson lived on the west side of the road, on lot 181, where Monroe Barrett now lives. He was born in Attleborough, Mass., 6 April, 1770, son of Vinton and Abigail (White) Richardson; not as stated in the Richardson memorial, p. 294.

He married 23 March, 1797, with Milla Capron, who was born in Attleborough, 23 April, 1779; daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Foster) Capron. See the Capron Genealogy, p. 135. Her name was, perhaps, a contraction of Melicent. She died 1 Nov., 1848, in her 70th year. He died 17 Sept., 1861, aged 91 years and 5 months. Their children were all born in Attleborough, except the youngest.

I. William, b 4 June, 1798; died 13 July, 1854.

II. Milla Capron, b 29 Nov., 1799, m with William Solomon Lawrence, and died 25 Jan., 1835. One of her daughters, Mrs. D. J. Borthwick, still resides in West Newark.

III. Elias, b 3 March, 1802; is still living.

IV. Horace. b 22 Nov., 1803; m with Henrietta Brown, daughter of John Brown, and still lives in the east border of Candor, in sight of his father's homestead. His wife died 22 May, 1881.

V. Fanny, b 22 May, 1807.

VI. Herbert, b 20 March, 1811; m 13 Feb., 1838, with Esther Waldo. He died 28 Dec., 1882. His son, Fred Waldo Richardson, now lives in the village of Newark Valley.

VII. Hannah Maria, b 13 Sept., 1813; m with George Frederick Waldo, of Waverly, N. Y.

VIII. Sarah Jane, b 8 June, 1817.

IX. Nancy Capron, b 6 Oct., 1820; m with Theodore Jenks, and died 8 Oct., 1865.

35. John Millen lived on the east side of the road, on the northwest quarter of lot 221, about ten rods south of where Elisha Millen now lives. It is said that he came from Stockbridge, Mass. He died 11 March, 1830, aged 77 years. He married with Sarah —, who died 30 Dec., 1838, aged 72 years. They had children:

I. William, b about 1791. See below. II. James.

III. Cynthia, m with Levi Cortright.

IV. Rachel, m with Lodawick Hover.

36. William Millen lived on the east side of the road, on lot 221, where Elisha Millen now lives. He was a son of John Millen, above. He died 28 Aug., 1862, aged 71 years. His wife died 25 July, 1865, aged 66 years.

40. Zelotes Robinson, attended the grist-mill, and lived east of it, on the north side of the road which led to the mill. His only child was a daughter who married and went west.

41. Lyman Legg lived on the west side of the road, on lot 261,

very near the northwest corner of the lot and of the town. The water for the mill was taken out of the creek on his land. His house was very near the bank of the creek. He was a son of Reuben Legg, and a grandson of David Legg. He m with Betsey Osborn, daughter of Samuel Osborn. He died there and was buried in the cemetery on the next farm above. One of his children, probably the third son was born 3 July, 1820.

37. John Bunnell lived on the west side of the way, on the southwest quarter of lot 260, where Cornelius Ackerman now lives. He had first settled in the Park Settlement, in the southeast corner of Candor, and remained there till after the birth of his oldest son. He and his wife, Hannah, were constituent members of the "Baptist church of West Owego Creek," 1 May 1802, now in Candor, and he was elected its first deacon. He was a shoemaker, farmer, and a very successful hunter and trapper of wolves and bears. He caught one bear and several wolves after 1820. He died 15 Jan., 1840, in his 68th year. She died 7 Nov., 1837, in her 60th year. The following list of their children may not be complete.

I. Isaac, b at Park Settlement, in Candor, N. Y. See census of Berkshire, note 18.

II. John. See below, note 38.

III. Henry, still living in Berkshire.

IV. Anna, had medicine from Dr. Waldo, 5 Aug., 1812.

V. James, b 11 Sept. 1808; died 22 May 1809.

VI. Gershom, b 9 May, 1810; died, date not stated.

VII. Jesse, b 17 Feb., 1811; died 17 April, 1811.

VIII. David, may have been born 4 Aug., 1812.

IX. Cornelia, b 22 March, 1817; died 1 July, 1817.

X. William, b about 1818.

XI. Benajah, b about 1820.

38. John Bunnell, Jr., lived on the same lot with his father, on the hill-side about eighty rods east of the road where no house stands now. One of his children was born 21, March, 1821.

42. Ebenezer Robins, came from Peru, Mass., in Nov., 1812, and, in Dec., 1812, settled on lot 182, where his son Harlow Robins succeeded him, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Hinsdale now lives.

43. Loring Ferguson, came from Peru, Mass., as early as the spring of 1812, and began to work for John Bement, 6 March, 1812. He settled in a log house which he built near the centre of fifty acres on the northeast corner of lot 179. A few years later

he moved to Berkshire, and lived on the west end of Dr. Waldo's farm, on Strong brook, where he dwelt for six years, then moved to the west side of Wilson creek, in the south part of Berkshire. He was born in Blandford, Mass., 15 Feb., 1787, son of John and Sarah (Knox) Ferguson. His parents came with him to Newark Valley, and his mother died here 19 April, 1817. Same year later his father returned to Blandford, and died there. After getting his parents well settled he returned to Peru, and there married 13 Oct., 1813, with Laura Cone, whom he brought to Newark Valley. He died in Berkshire, 20 Nov., 1838. His widow returned to New England in 1840, and died 2 June, 1860, at the house of her youngest daughter, in Columbia, Conn. His children, all born in Newark Valley were:

I. Chauncey Ackley, b 12 June, 1815; moved to Wisconsin, where he enlisted, but taking the measles, he died 20 Jan., 1862, without having left the state for active service.

II. Selden Knox, b 8 May, 1817; died of consumption at Hinsdale, Mass., 14 June, 1857.

III. Olive Melissa, b 1 June, 1820; died of gangrene, at Peru, Mass., 22 May, 1866.

IV. Lansing Spencer, b 3 June, 1822; resides at Middlefield, Mass.

V. Asenath Caroline, b 21 Aug., 1826.

45. Joseph Freeman. His home in Dec., 1820 has not been ascertained. See Berkshire, 1802.

47. Lyman Waldo, brother of John Waldo, lived in the same neighborhood, and built the first house east of the Wilson creek, on the south side of the Ketchumville road. He came from Burlington, N. Y., about 1817, and finally moved to Portage, N. Y., where he died 23 July, 1865, aged 91 years and 15 days.

48. Ebenezer Pierce lived on lot 223, where S. W. Ames now dwells.

51. Lyman Barber lived east of the present road, and west of the old road, in the house which had been lately vacated by the Rev. Jeremiah Osborn, on lot 264, near the north line of the town.

52. Levi Branch lived on lot 224, on the west side of the way, where D. H. Miller now dwells.

53. Bill Torry lived in a small house on the same lot, east of the way, where Capt. E. N. Chapman afterward built his house. [See Early Families of Berkshire.]

56. Roswell Livermore lived in a log house, on lot 217, on the

east bank of the creek, north of the road where it turns to cross the creek.

58. Marcus Ford lived in the house with Elisha Wilson. He was born 29 March, 1793; was ordained 13 Dec, 1820, and on that day a portion of the census of Newark Valley was taken.

59. Stephen Wells lived south of Wilson creek, and west of the road, in the house which his son, Beriah Wells, had built a few years before.

60. Lucius Wells lived in the same house with his father, Stephen Wells.

64. Absalom Baird lived on the north side of the east and west road, at Moore's Corner, where Martin Mead now lives.

65. Joseph Prentice lived on lot 183, east side of the way, where — Henderson now lives.

67. Duick Whipple lived on the south part of lot 223, on the old road, since discontinued, on top of the hill, north of where William Reeves now lives. The old barn still stands near his dwelling-place, but the house was long since moved away.

68. Joseph Allen lived on the first road that leads to the north, above where William Reeves lives, and about a quarter of a mile from the parting of the roads.

69. John Watkins lived on lot 219, within the corner of the road where it bends to the northwest, leading to the West Owego creek.

70. Mial Dean, Jr., lived in the same house with John Watkins, and was improving a place on the southwest side of the road, at or near the place where Lyman Freeland now dwells.

71. Luke Baird lived on the hill, on a private road, north of the place lately owned by Elbridge Barber, and his son, Darius Barber.

72. Silas Allen lived in a log house, a little above the place lately owned by the Barbers, and on the south side of the road.

73. Adolphus Pierce lived in the field, about forty rods northwest from Luke Baird's, and between his place and that of Mial Dean, Jr.

74. William Baird lived on the road above Joseph Allen, and not far from where Jireh Councilman now lives.

75. John Allen lived on the north side of the road where now stands the Barber house, which was built by Elder Snyder.

76. Harvey Marshall lived in a log house on the farm of John Watkins, and northwest of where Watkins lived. He soon

moved to Spencer with his wife and only child, which was not born till after the census was taken.

79. Elijah Curtis lived on the north half of lot 143, on the west side of Whig street.

81. Elijah Higbe lived on the west side of Whig street where Egbert Bement now lives. His grave-stone in Hope cemetery shows the date of his death as 13 Sept., 1820, but the census proves that he was alive in Dec., 1820, and he probably died 13 Sept., 1821.

84. Otis Lincoln lived in the "Old Tavern," which he kept nearly 20 years, where the new brick school-house is now taking form.

87. Horace Jones lived in a small framed house, which stood on the west side of the way, and now, on its original site, forms part of the dwelling house of Mrs. Polly Smith.

88. Oliver Williams, probably lived in the house with his father, where the Rev. Jay Clizbe has since lived, and his parents were counted as of his family.

89. John Gould lived on the west side of the way, about where E. G. Tibbitts now lives. The house was a small one built for a mitten shop by the Williams Brothers.

90. Stephen Williams, Jr., lived on the west side of the way, in the first house north of Silk street.

91. Henry Williams lived on the south side of Silk street, where N. P. Chapman now lives.

92. Ezekiel Rich lived in the south or old part of the house now occupied by Mrs. Jane Wells and her children. See later families of Richford.

93. William Gardner lived on the east side of the road, where P. P. Moses built the house now occupied by Henry Sprague.

94. John Stedman lived on the east side of the road, where W. A. Noble and J. T. Noble now dwell. See later families of Richford.

95. Dexter Parmenter (otherwise written Palmetter) lived in a small house which stood on the west side of the way, about midway between Stedman's house and that of Daniel Churchill.

96. Daniel Churchill lived on the east side of the way, on the gravelly knoll, a few rods north of the cemetery.

97. Chester Goodale lived in a log house where Ephraim Nixon now dwells, on the west side of the way.

98. Spencer Spaulding lived on the west side of the way, where William T. Loring afterwards built his brick house.

99. Hart Newell lived on the east side of the way, on the south half of lot 63, where Lyman Barber afterward lived.

100. William Wilbur lived in a log house with a framed lean-to which stood where the south end of the wing of W. S. Smith's farm house now stands, on the north half of lot 63, east of the way.

101. Richard Perkins lived on the south border of lot 98, west of Owego street, and north of the road that leads to Knapp's.

103. Alanson Dean lived on the east side of the road, just on the line of lots 63 and 98, in the same house with his father.

104. Anson Higbe lived on the west side of the way, opposite the road to Union, on the south half of lot 98, where his grandson, George Byron Sutton, now dwells.

105. Hosea Eldredge lived in a log house, on the north side of the Ketchumville road, east of the Wilson creek road, where George Andrews once lived, and later his brother, Luther Andrews, on lot 266. He was born at Ashford, Conn., 4 June, 1783, son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Whiton) Eldredge; removed when sixteen years old to Salisbury, Conn., where he m 6 Oct., 1805, with Cyrene Collins, who was born there 2 Feb., 1783. They left Salisbury about the beginning of 1811, and dwelt at Edmeston or the adjoining town of Plainfield, N. Y., till early in 1818, when they settled on the place described above. They joined the church by letter, 3 Oct., 1819, and were dismissed to Ithaca, N. Y., 16 Oct. 1835. He died 31 March, 1837. She died 5 May, 1838. They had three children:

I. Edward Hezekiah, b 11 Sept., 1806; a physician; m with Marcia Belinda Orven, and m (2d) 19 Oct., 1857, with Mary Sophia Ball.

II. Mary Abigail, b 9 Oct., 1809.

III. Horace Newton, b in Plainfield, N. Y., 4 June, 1812.

Early Highways.—No record has been found of the formal or official laying out of the first highway through the valley, on the east side of the creek from the place now owned by G. B. Sutton, to the north line of Berkshire, now known as Owego street, south of the Green; and Berkshire street, north of it. For several years this road was used on the east side of the creek, across lots 217, 224, and the south half of 257, between the creek and where the railway now runs, but after good bridges were made across the creek the road on the west side took the whole travel, and the other was discontinued. Another change has been made above the village of Newark Valley, where the road till after 1846 crossed the low swampy land between the hill and the creek.

It was then worked along the base of the hill, by cutting out and throwing down enough of the rock to form the roadbed. This improved road was begun on the first day of June, and finished on the third day of July. The year is not positively remembered, but it was about 1848. It was made by Otis Lincoln. Charles Baldwin, who then worked for him, claims to have been the first man to jump into the water where it was three feet deep, to begin the work, and his courage was sharpened by a silver dollar and an extra drink of whiskey.

Soon after Wilson's mill was built, a road was laid from the place now owned by Edwin Smith, across the creek to "Moore's corner," thence up the Muzzy brook, and over the hill to the Jenks Settlement, so that the people there might have a road to the grist-mill. Of this road no survey has been found. This road went nearly northwest to the top of the hill, at the place now owned by Fred W. Richardson, then down the hill to the west creek.

Of Whig street, the following tells the story :

"1801, April 16th.

The survey of a road ascertained as the following manner, viz.:

Beginning on the road leading from the village of Owego to Brown's Settlement at a stake and stones standing in the west line of said road near Enoch Slosson's barn, from thence north-west 36 rods to a stake and stones on the west bank of the creek, thence north 45' east to a maple staddle near Lyman Rawson's well, thence the same course to a stake and stones, near the house of Henry Moor, thence the same direction until it intersects the road leading to Jenks Settlement. Certified by

JOHN FREEMAN,
HENRY MOOR.

On the seventh of July, 1803, a road measuring 1,138 rods, or eighteen rods more than three miles and a half long, with twenty-four different courses, was laid from "a marked tree south of Daniel Carpenter's house," near the center of lot 302, in Berkshire, "to intersect the road laid from Jenks Settlement to Wilson's Mills." This road ended near the school-house, east of the Hotchkin house, now occupied by Mr. Reeves, but instead of coming down along the brook where the road now runs, by the farm of Stephen W. Ames, it came over the top of the hill far to the west of his house.

"Survey of a road laid by the commissioners, in and for the town of Tioga, Feb. 18th; 1804.

"Beginning on the division line between Joseph Brown and Dan'l Churchill, 3d line being the centre of the road ; thence W.

67 chains; thence N. 22° W., 10 chains; thence N. 65° W., $6\frac{1}{2}$ chains; thence N. 80° W., $16\frac{1}{2}$ chains; thence N. 37° W., 15 chains; thence N. 70° W., 12 chains; thence S. 87° W., $4\frac{1}{2}$ chains; thence— 40° W., 5 chains; thence N. 66° W., 15 chains; thence N. 78° W., 5 chains; thence S. 85° W., 5 chains; thence S. 70° W., 10 chains; thence N. 70° W., 5 chains; thence N. 81° W., 10 chains; thence S. 75° W., $12\frac{1}{2}$ chains to the West Owego Creek.

Certified by

ABRAHAM BROWN,
LEMUEL BROWN."

This road was probably never opened. Its starting point was at the south line of the farm now owned by the family of the late Frederick T. Wells, and passed directly over the hill on which Royal R. Williams lives, on the line between lots 98 and 103. The principal work to be done on it for many years, was in hauling logs and wood, all of which naturally passed twenty rods further south through the woods, and went around the hill on level ground, where the road was afterward laid. The record of the present road, known as Hosford street, went out of existence when the town records of Newark Valley were burned.

"A description of Roads laid by the Commissioners in and for the town of Tioga, 1805.

"Also a road Beginning at a stake and stones standing North of Asa Bement's house, on the east side of the road leading through Brown's Settlement, thence North 88 degrees east 12 chains; thence North 72 degrees east, 29 chains & 75 links; thence North 82 degrees east, 15 chains and twenty links, to a Beach tree marked E. H., standing on the farm of Jonathan Hedges."

Certified by

ASA LEONARD, } Comm'rs
SAMUEL BROWN, } of
Highway."

Many years passed before any settlement was made in that part of the town, east of Mr. Hedges, and not till after 1820 was the road opened from that road north, up the Wilson creek.

In the same certificate with the foregoing, was the survey of a road measuring a trifle over five and six-tenths miles, "beginning at a Birch tree standing in the east line of lot No. 160, in the Nanticoke township," and running "to the Road leading through Brown's Settlement," opposite the place now owned by G. B. Sutton.

"Survey of a road leading from Henry Williams' to Daniel Cortwrect's, on West Owego creek, laid and surveyed April 11, 1814. Beginning on the Creek road, one rod north of Henry Williams' north line, runing west 18 chains in such manner as will take three rods wide on Stephen Williams' land, and one rod wide

on said Henry Williams' land, thence north 69 degrees west, 4 chains and 30 links, thence north 74°, west 7 chains and 75 links," etc. This measurement brings the road upon the west bank of the Spring brook, and the survey continues through twenty-two additional courses, a distance of seven hundred and twenty rods, "to intersect the road on the West Owego." This makes the whole distance, as then measured, a few feet more than two and five-eighths miles. The east end of this road received the name of Silk street, about 1840, from the fact that Sylvanus Merchant, who lived on it, kept silk worms for several years. This road was laid by John Waldo and Abraham Brown, the highway commissioners of the town of Berkshire, and it seems to have been the last road laid before the town of Westville, now Newark Valley, was set off from Berkshire.

Organization.—The town of Westville, authorized by the legislature, 12 April, 1823, was organized by a meeting of the inhabitants at the house of Otis Lincoln, 2 March, 1824, and the election of a full board of town officers, whose names, except the minor officers, have already been printed in the History of Four Counties, p. 147. The name of the town was changed by act of the legislature, 24 March, 1824, to Newark. The destruction of all town records by fire, 16 Oct., 1879, gives a special importance, historically, to anything that may be recovered, in relation to the early history of the town. The early custom was to adjourn the town meeting to the regular day for holding it in the next year, which led the clerk to call it an adjourned meeting, rather than the annual meeting. The following is a copy of the record made by the clerk at the second town meeting, it being the first held after the town took the name of Newark. The spelling of two or three names only has been changed to conform to the family usage:

"At an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Newark, held March 1, 1825, at the house of Otis Lincoln in said town, Anson Higbe in the chair—The following officers were elected to office:

Solomon Williams, Supervisor.

Beriah Wells, Town Clerk.

John Waldo, Francis Armstrong, Peter Moore, Assessors.

Benjamin Wilmarth, Abraham Brown, Jonathan Belcher, Commissioners of Highways.

Ebenezer Pierce, Peter Wilson, Overseers of the Poor.

William Slosson, Collector; William Slosson, Constable.

Francis Armstrong, William Richardson, Lyman Waldo, Commissioners of Common Schools.

George Williams, Elijah Wilson, Benjamin Walter, Inspectors of Common Schools.

Overseers of Highways, District No. 1, Francis Armstrong; No. 2, John Rewey; No. 3, Levi Smith; No. 4, John Harmon; No. 5, Ebenezer Robbins; No. 6, John Waldo; No. 7, James Wheeler; No. 8, Reuben Chittenden; No. 9, Simeon Galpin.

Fence Viewers—Voted that there be six fence viewers, Moses Spaulding, Alanson Dean, Charles Brown, Lyman Legg, Abraham Hotchkiss, Denick Whipple.

Josiah Benjamin, sealer of weights and measures.

Voted that the commissioners and inspectors of common schools for the year 1824, and the present year be allowed the compensation which the law prescribes for their services.

Voted, that the sum of seven dollars and twenty-five cents be paid Anson Higbe out of the funds belonging to the town for money expended on the highways some years past.

Voted, double the sum of school money which we receive from the state, be raised by the town.

Voted, that this town raise twelve dollars for the purpose of procuring the standard weights and measures.

Voted, that this meeting adjourn to the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock A. M., at this place."

The name of the town, changed 17 April, 1862, to Newark Valley, should once more be changed to Arkley, that it might be distinctive, and never again be confounded with Newark, N. J., Newark in Wayne Co., N. Y., or with Cherry Valley, N. Y.

BUSINESS CENTERS

NEWARK VALLEY.—While the population of Brown's Settlement was confined to the valley, the social center was naturally the business center. The church was built on lot 257, near the home of Mrs. Beulah Brown; and the first store was not far away, near the north part of lot 217, little more than the width of a single lot intervening. The first road made to accommodate the early settlers on the Wilson creek, in the New Connecticut district, came down the steep east hill-side, from northeast to southwest, coming out at the east end of the road which crosses the creek in front of the house of Rodney Ball. Another road, almost as hard to travel, came down the west hill, connecting with the valley road near the center of lot 224, and this is still open, but very little used.

When the hills on each side began to be settled, the roads of necessity followed the lateral streams or valleys, and business be-

gan to increase near the points where they entered the valley, and soon separate business centers were formed where the villages of Berkshire and Newark Valley now stand, and began to force social life and interest to form about the same centers, and led to the division of the town; but possibly the conservative powers of Calvinism might have kept the church united at the old center till the present day, if some teachers of a new faith and practice had not begun to occupy the new fields and grow up with the villages, thereby stimulating the "standing order," as they were formerly called in Connecticut, to arouse themselves to meet the new condition of affairs.

Here ends the historical matter for Newark Valley furnished by D. Williams Patterson; and we add the following additional facts:

The village is a neat, thriving, even handsome community of about 800 souls. It has some dozen or more stores of various kinds, a large tannery, two steam saw-mills, grist-mill, and the usual complement of mechanics' shops.

KETCHUMVILLE is a small post-village located in the northeastern corner of the town.

JENKSVILLE is a small post-village located in the northwestern part of the town, on the west branch of Owego creek. This village was settled as early as 1797. Michael Jenks built a saw-mill in 1803, and a grist-mill in 1814.

WEST NEWARK, a small settlement about two miles south of Jenksville, containing a postoffice.

NEW CONNECTICUT is a small settlement in the northern part of the town.

Davidge, Landfield & Co.'s Tannery.—From an early date the site of this firm's building has been used for tanning purposes; first for tanning deerskins, etc., and their manufacture into gloves, mittens and articles of clothing. The property passed through several hands, and the buildings have been twice destroyed by fire. In 1865 George H. Allison, John Davidge and Jerome B. Landfield purchased the property, and commenced business under the firm name of Allison, Davidge & Co. They continued the business till 1867, when Allison became sole owner. In 1868, however, Davidge, Landfield & Co. bought the property, and no change has since been made, except to transfer Mr. Davidge's interest to his heirs after his death. The tannery has 132 vats, and turns out about 50,000 sides of sole leather per year, giving

employment to about forty hands. George F. Sherwood is superintendent.

Lucius E. Williams' Saw-mill was built by Moore, Cargill & Co. in the autumn of 1867, and Mr. Williams became sole owner in August, 1886. The mill is operated by steam-power, is supplied with a circular saw, planer, matcher, etc., and has the capacity for cutting 3,000,000 feet of lumber per year.

The Jenksville Steam Mills were built in 1879, by Daniel L. Jenks, for sawing lumber and threshing grain. In the fall of 1882 the steam grist-mill was built by Jenks & Nixon. In 18 Charles D. Nixon bought of Jenks his interest in the mills and the the farm property connected with them, and remodeled and improved the saw-mill, added a planing-mill, and a hay-press and cider-mill, all of which are run by steam-power. The grist-mill has three runs of stones, and a specialty is made of feed and buckwheat grinding. The saw-mill has a capacity for 10,000 feet in twelve hours. The management of the mills and the supervision of the farm is under the personal direction of Mr. Nixon, who carries on the latter according to the most advanced and scientific methods, and it is known as a model farm for productiveness.

Jenksville Custom Grist-Mill was built in 1814, by Michael Jenks, for James Pumpelly, and was deeded by the latter to Daniel Boughton. The next proprietor was Chester Johnson, who sold to Alfred Smith, in February, 1856. Mr. Smith disposed of the property to Egbert Crans, in the spring of 1860, but in the fall of 1861, Crans deeded the property back to Mr. Smith, who then rebuilt the saw-mill on a larger and more improved plan. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Smith again disposed of the property; this time to Peter S. Dunning, who lost it by mortgage foreclosure. It was bid off by Hiram Payne, who deeded it to the present owner, George W. White. The mills are run by water-power. The grist-mill has three runs of stones, and a capacity of 300 bushels per day. The specialty is feed and buckwheat grinding. The first saw-mill on West creek, was built by Michael Jenks, in 1803, the present one being the third that has been built on this site. Its capacity is about 4,000 feet in twelve hours.

Franklin Davis's Saw-Mill, on road 25, was built by him in the spring of 1870, upon the site of one then destroyed by fire, and which had been in use about 20 years. The mill has a circular saw, bench saw, etc., and turns out about 500,000 feet of lumber per year.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

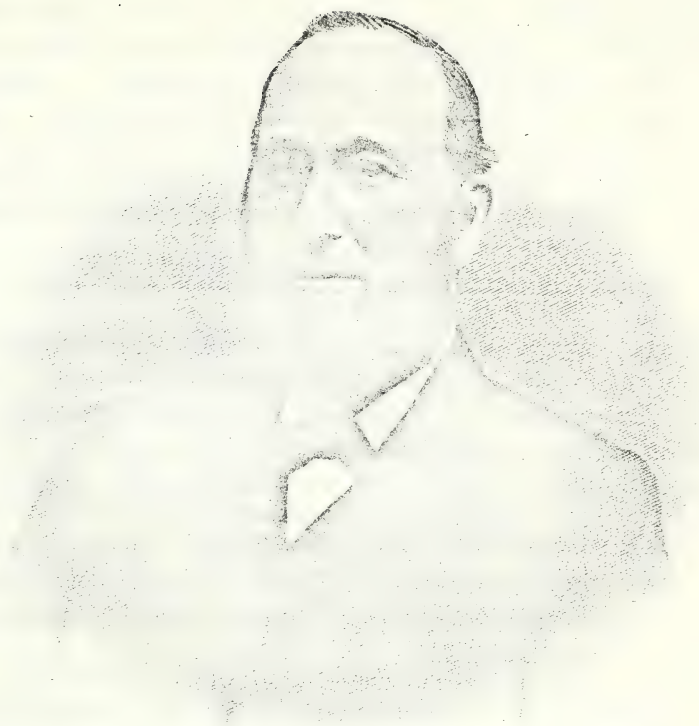
Royal W. Clinton was born in Colebrook, Conn., March 1, 1823, the eldest child of a family of thirteen children. His father, Lyman Clinton, Jr., and his grandfather, Lyman Clinton, Sr., the latter a native of Connecticut, born April 3, 1771, died April 30, 1855, much respected in the community in which he lived. The wife of Lyman Clinton, Jr., and mother of Royal W., was Miranda, daughter of Wells Stone, of Sharon, Conn. In 1831 they removed to Newark Valley, arriving in the month of May, after a tedious journey of two weeks. Lyman Clinton, Sr., had visited this section in 1830, and had selected six hundred acres of land for the purpose of dividing it among his children, reserving a portion thereof for himself. Lyman Clinton, Jr., not being satisfied with the location of his allotment, chose a different one a mile and a half east of the present village of Newark Valley, where he remained until the winter of 1871, when he removed to the village; and three years later, July 4, 1874, he passed away, aged seventy-five years. His widow died January 17, 1882.

Royal W. Clinton received a common-school education, and attended a select school two years. He lived with his father until he was nineteen years of age, and two years later married Anna C., eldest daughter of William and Rosanna Knapp, of Newark Valley. Immediately subsequent to his marriage, he became proprietor of his father-in-law's wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, which business he conducted summers, and during the winter months got out lumber, for about five years. About this time he purchased a lot of timber-land, one and one half miles east of the village, from which he commenced cutting the lumber, erecting a steam saw-mill on the property, which was the first one operated successfully in the town. He cleared a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in the vicinity of the mill, making improvements from time to time, until it became a valuable property.

In 1861 he sold the mill, and in company with his brother-in-law, H. W. Clinton, built another mill, and from that time until the present, has engaged extensively in the lumber trade, purchasing, in addition to what he sawed himself, all that sawed by three or four other mills in the surrounding country. In 1867 he found it necessary, in order to facilitate his rapidly increasing business, to remove to a more central point; hence he erected a

fine residence in the village, where he now resides. In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business with his son-in-law, Morris Elwell and brother, at Newark Valley, which is at present conducted by William Elwell. During the year 1866 he was appointed one of the railroad commissioners for the bonding of the town for the construction of the Southern Central Railroad, and in 1873 he was made one of the directors of the company in recognition of his valuable services in procuring this necessary improvement. He has held various town offices in the gift of his fellow citizens of the Republican party, to which political organization he belongs. At the age of nineteen he experienced religion, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Newark Valley, of which he has ever since been an active and efficient member. He contributed one-fourth of the entire cost of the present beautiful structure of the society, and for nearly forty years consecutively he has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school of Newark Valley, and has been class-leader for forty-two years. In February, 1887, Mr. Clinton proposed to school districts Nos. 2 and 14, that they unite in a union graded school district, and thus afford good school facilities at the village. In event of this proposition being accepted, he promised to build, at his own expense, a fine school building, the districts to purchase a site therefor. This they did, choosing the old Lincoln hotel property, paying therefor \$1,700.00. Plans were made, and the present fine brick school building is the result, erected at a cost of \$10,000.00. The building is 60x68 feet, two stories, slate roof, iron cornices, etc., and forms a lasting monument to its munificent donor. Mr. Clinton is supervisor of the town, which office he has held for three consecutive terms. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton consists of three children, namely: Ella J., born April 20, 1845; Austin W., born March 11, 1850; Arthur G., born March 3, 1856. Austin W. was graduated with honors from Cornell University, in the class of 1872, and he and his brother are now engaged in the mercantile and lumber business at Harford Mills, Cortland Co., N. Y. The daughter, Ella W., is the wife of Morris Elwell, of Newark Valley. Mrs. Clinton died June 13, 1882, and January 3, 1883, he married Mrs. Caroline Burroughs, daughter of Sherwood Sterling, and widow of Stephen Burroughs, of Bridgeport, Conn.

The Rev. Jay Clizbe, fifth pastor of the church in Newark Valley, was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., 16 June, 1836; son of



W. H. & C. S. L. 1884

R. M. Clinton.

Ellis and Ruth (Gillet) Clizbe. He was graduated at Union college, in 1861, and at Andover Theological Seminary, in 1864, taking the valedictory in each. He was ordained 5 April, 1865, at Amherst, Mass., where he was pastor till 5 April, 1867; traveled in Europe from July, 1868, till September, 1869, and was pastor at Marshall, Michigan, for one year. He began his ministry in Newark Valley, 14 January, 1872; was installed as pastor, 25 September, 1872, and so continued till 1 January, 1887, when, on account of illness, the relation was terminated at his own request. During the last years of his pastorate he spent about a year and a half in Europe, for the benefit of his health. He married, at Amherst, 28 Feb., 1866, with Mary Eliza Hills, daughter of Leonard Mariner and Amelia (Gay) Hills, of Amherst.

Rev. Marc Fivas, a resident of Newark Valley, where he died in July, 1876, at the age of eighty-four years, was a noted man in the literary world, and especially so in the world of science. He was born in Vevay, Switzerland, in 1792; was a clergyman in the National church, and professor of natural sciences in the Academy of Lausanne, and one of the first teachers of Prof. Louis Agassiz. By reason of political trouble in his native land, he came with Prof. Matile and others to Newark Valley in 1849. He was a member of historical and scientific societies in Europe, and lectured before the scientific societies of New York and Philadelphia. He was a man of fine culture and ripe scholarship.

Hon. Jerome B. Landfield, of the firm of Davidge, Landfield & Co., has been a resident of Newark Valley since 1865, when his firm succeeded that of Howe & Lincoln in the tanning business. Mr. Landfield was born at Harvard, Delaware Co., N. Y., November 6, 1827, eldest son of Clark and Hannah (Thomas) Landfield, of that place. He began business life in the mercantile trade, and in 1858 commenced the tanning business, becoming associated with John Davidge, when they purchased the tannery at Newark Valley, though he continued in trade here until a comparatively recent date. In 1873 and '74, Mr. Landfield served his district in the legislature, having also been elected from Delaware county to the legislature of 1864. In 1867 he was elected county superintendent of the poor, an office he held till January, 1871. He has also served as supervisor, railroad commissioner, etc., in the Republican ranks. Mr. Landfield married, for his first wife, Elizabeth Canouse, in 1853, who bore him

four children, none of whom are living. Mrs. Landfield died in May, 1865, and in September, 1866, Mr. Landfield married Helen Rogers, of Chenango Forks, Broome Co., who has borne him three children, two of whom are living, Jerome B., Jr., born May 6, 1872, and Grace H., born in 1874.

William Cargill was born in Tyngham, Mass., July 13, 1831, the second son of Heman and Olive (Sears) Cargill. Mr. Cargill came to Tioga county with his brother John, in 1852, locating in Berkshire, to begin the manufacture of hand-rakes, a business he remained in till 1856, when he came to Newark Valley and located upon the so-called Randall farm. After eleven years of farm life he sold this property and in company with L. E. Williams began the manufacture of wagons at Newark Village. Soon after in 1867, the firm name was changed to Moore, Cargill & Co., and they then built the present L. E. Williams's steam-mill. With this institution Mr. Cargill was identified till August, 1886. In the mean time Messrs. Williams and Cargill added the furniture and undertaking business, and at the latter date they divided, Mr. Williams taking the lumber-mill and Mr. Cargill the latter business, which he still continues. Mr. Cargill married Adaline A. Graves, of Southboro, Mass., August 16, 1853, who has borne him seven children; Wilbur G., of Southfield, Mass., Eliza G. (Mrs. William Ryan), Frank H., of Rochester, N. Y., Olive S. (Mrs. Cornelius S. Burroughs), Minnie E., Rennie B. and Nellie.

Dr. William J. Burr, son of Andrew, was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., March 28, 1818. He received his early education in that place and his preparatory professional education there and in Ithaca. He graduated from the medical department of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in the class of '45. He commenced practice in Tompkins county, where he remained for five years and a half, and afterward practiced in Allegany county for eleven years. In the fall of 1861, from patriotic motives, he entered the Union army as private, and was at once made assistant surgeon of the 59th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and afterward promoted to the office of surgeon of the 42d N. Y. Regt., and was again promoted to staff surgeon. For nearly three years he was a member of the operating staff of his division. He continued in the service until the close of the war. He then came to Newark Valley and began the practice of his profession, in which he still continues. In August, 1845 he married Jane C., daughter of Otis Lincoln. They have had born to them four children, viz.: William H., a veterinary surgeon, Sarah, wife of E. H.

Becker, president of the Buffalo fertilizer company, George L., who has recently been appointed instructor in the school of History in Cornell University, and Ella wife of C. O. Upton, of Colorado. Dr. Burr was a member of the Medical associations of this and Allegany counties, and has been presiding officer in each. He was also a member of the American Medical association.

Dr. Cornelius R. Rogers, was born in Windham, Pa., June 20, 1837, a son of Daniel and Huldah (Farmer) Rogers. He came to Owego with his parents when two years of age, and was educated in the common schools, at Owego academy, and at Binghamton academy. From the age of eighteen to twenty-five he was a successful school teacher. In 1861 he married Miss H. H. Tracy, of Newark Valley, and has two children, M. Anna Rogers, the accomplished organist of the Methodist Episcopal church, Owego, and James T. Rogers, assistant postmaster at Owego. In 1862 he was appointed keeper of the Tioga county poor-house, which position he held five years. During this time he studied medicine under the late Dr. H. Arnold, of Owego, and attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1864-5, and Geneva Medical College in 1866-7, where he graduated. He also has a diploma from the medical department of Syracuse University, dated June, 1877. In 1868 he located at Whitney's Point, and became a very successful practitioner. In 1876 he removed to Newark Valley, and from thence to Owego in 1879, and in 1884 returned to Newark Valley. He held the office of coroner of Tioga county from 1877 to 1883. In 1880 he was elected president of the board of school commissioners of Owego, and served very efficiently for three years, during which time the elegant new high school building was erected. He is a member of the Broome and Tioga county medical societies, both of which he has served as president. He is at present health officer of the town of Newark Valley. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an active Sunday school worker.

Dr. Francis M. Bishop, son of Lewis D. and Samatha J. (Livermore) Bishop, was born at Castle Creek, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1839. The doctor studied in the common school of his native town, and graduated at Hahneman Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pa. He began practice at Newark Valley, in 1874, and has been in practice here since. Dr. Bishop married Olive L. Matthews, of LeRaysville, Pa., May 1, 1864, and has one child, an infant daughter, two having died.

Romaine F. Bieber was born in Newark Valley, Oct. 23, 1853,

son of Henry and Catharine (Sebastion) Bieber. He studied in his native town, graduated at the Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston, Pa., in 1879, and commenced the study of law with E. H. Ryan, now of Syracuse, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1882. Mr. Bieber, married Alma Settle, November 2, 1881, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Alfred Smith, son of Ezra, was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 1, 1816. The year following, his father removed to Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., where the family remained a few years and then removed to Richmond—in that part of the town afterward set off and called Canadice—Ontario county, N. Y. In 1840 Mr. Smith removed to the town of Candor where he engaged in farming, and also worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner. In February, 1856, he purchased the mill property at Jenksville, and conducted the business of the mills until the spring of 1860, when he sold to Egbert Crans. In the fall of that year he went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he engaged under contract with William S. Rayburn, of Philadelphia, Pa., to cut and deliver at the steamboat landing, in the winter of 1860-61, four hundred cords of wood for use upon the river steamers. The following summer he engaged in freighting in the Rocky mountains. In the fall of 1861 he returned to Jenksville and Crans deeded the mills back to him. In the winter of 1865-66 he rebuilt the saw-mill upon a more improved plan, with greater facilities. In the fall of 1866 he disposed of the mills and water privilege to Peter S. Dunning, who took possession January 1, 1867, and Mr. Smith engaged in farming. On September 13, 1843, he married Mary, daughter of Harry and Betsey (Cady) Armstrong, by whom he had two children, Charles B., born June 2, 1844, a locomotive engineer, who was killed at his post of duty on the Atlantic and Great Western R. R., September 30, 1867; and a daughter who died in infancy. Mrs. Smith died June 2, 1857. His present wife is Susan A., daughter of the late Calvin and Annis (Brown) Jenks, of Berkshire, by whom he has one daughter, Mary L.

Russell Mead was born on the Minisink river in N. J., and at an early age removed with his father's family to Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y. At the age of twenty-five years he came to Weltonville and located on a farm, a portion of which is now owned by Walter Herrick. He afterwards moved into this town, on the farm now occupied by Willis Hover. He married Sally Ann, daughter of Josephus Barrott, of Putnam county, by whom he

had ten children, the eldest of whom was Rogers D., now residing on road 1, in this town. He married Martha, daughter of Mrs. Jemima Hover, of Candor, and has ten children, viz.: Mil-den, S. Amy, Priscilla, Milton, Russell B., Clyde V., Arletta, Hattie, John A. R., and Maggie J. Mr. Mead has been engaged principally in farming. Was postmaster at West Newark after the death of his father, who was postmaster at that place for many years.

Michael Van Wormer came from Guilderland, Albany county, about 1825, and located in East Newark, on the farm now owned by Ira Shoultes. He married Hannah Sturgess, by whom he had ten children, their oldest being Margaret, who married Almeron Williams, December 12, 1829. Their children were: Adulinda, Juliet, Camilla, Stella, Ada A., Royal R., Wright B., of South Owego, Angeline, Eliza, and Adelma.

George Hoff came from Kinderhook to Albany county when a young man, and from there to Tioga county, where he settled in the town of Tioga. He bought a farm and cleared a place for a home for his family, and during most of his life continued farming in different localities in this county. He married Catherine Dubois, of Columbia county, by whom he had nine children, who arrived at maturity. Next to the youngest of these was Erastus, who came to this town in 1859, where he has since been engaged in farming. Previous to that date he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Mary E. Harlin, of Candor, and has five children, viz.: Stella E., John H., Carrie E., Jennie, and Alice M.

Timothy S., son of Jacob Councilman, of Lisle, N. Y., was born in that town February 19, 1823. He married first Rebecca Braman, of Lisle, December 25, 1845, and by whom he had one son, Jira F. He came to this town in 1856 and located on the farm now occupied by his son on road 19. His second wife was Mary G. Simmonds. Jira F. married Calista J., daughter of Samuel S. Rodman, of Union.

John, son of John Borthwick, was born in Monogan, Monogan Co., Ireland, whither his father had moved from the Highlands of Scotland, and at the age of nine years came with his father's family to this country and settled in the town of Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y. He married Sarah Porter, of Bloomingburgh, N. Y., by whom he had twelve children, viz.: William, a soldier, who died at Fortress Monroe, Joseph, of Berkshire, Mary J., who married Abram Hover, now deceased, D. James, of this town, Edward, who died in Illinois in 1854, Almira, who

died in infancy, George, of Sierra Nevada, Cal., where he has lived since 1851, Alexander, of Candor, Sarah, wife of Charles W. Allen, Dorcas, wife of Charles Guyon, Esther, wife of Lucius Keith, and Delphine. Mr. Borthwick came to this town in 1823, and located on the farm now owned by Charles Hill. D. James married Milla M., daughter of William S. and Milla (Richardson) Lawrence, December 11, 1845, and have had born to them four children, viz.: Lucina J., wife of C. R. Ackerman, Milla, wife of Sheridan Hall, George H., and Edward, who died at the age of six years.

Noyce Chapman, son of Jed, was born August 25, 1820. He married Mary A., daughter of Moses and Bridget (Robinson) Livermore, January 20, 1847, by whom he had two children, Wealthy M. and Frederick H., of this place. Wealthy M. married Wright B. Williams, and has four children, viz.: George A., Emma L., Lyman F. and Bennie C. Frederick H. married Chloe Shaw, and has one child, Ida L.

Abel Merrill was born October 9, 1798, and married Lucinda Bullock, who was born September 3, 1803. Their children are Louisa S., born May 12, 1831, Norman L., born October 28, 1832, Mary B., born July 26, 1840, and Mattie A., born May 1, 1845.

Edwin P. Smith, son of Henry and Meribah (Collins) Smith, was born in Milford, Otsego Co., in 1828. When twelve years of age he came with his father's family to Nanticoke, N. Y., and from there he removed to this town where he has been engaged chiefly in farming. He married Mary, daughter of Consider Howland, of Lisle, N. Y., in 1852, and has two children, viz.: Jabez and Mary. Jabez married Belle Donley, of Newark Valley, and has one child, Thur, aged three years.

Henry B. Guyon, son of James, born December 10, 1807, came from Union, Broome county, in 1841, and located on the farm now owned by his son, Charles S. He married Rebecca M. Thorn, October 8, 1833, by whom he had eight children, born as follows: Charles S., October 28, 1834; Theodore, October 22, 1836; Esther, December 29, 1838; Ruth A., August 9, 1841; Mahala, November 23, 1844; Josiah J., June 14, 1850; Henry T., November 12, 1852; and John W., December 30, 1856. Ruth A. died June 27, 1842; Mahala, April 18, 1846; Theodore, April 9, 1863; Esther, August 25, 1877. Mrs. Guyon was born June 13, 1814, and died February 27, 1869. Mr. Guyon married for his second wife Mary Schoonover, January 20, 1870. His death

occurred March 15, 1876. Charles S. married Dorcas, daughter of John Borthwick, December 8, 1860.

Anthony Tappan came from Middleburg, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and located on the farm now occupied by Henry Loveland. He married Anna Cook, by whom he had seven children, viz.: William, Hellena, wife of David Taylor, Asher, Nancy, Silas, Riley A. and John C. Riley A. married Jane E. Watson, by whom he has two sons, viz.: Watson and Charles A.

CHURCHES.

Congregational Church—Religious services had been held prior to the organization of this church, in barns and dwelling-houses, and conducted by Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary from Connecticut. This church was formed as the first Congregational church in the town of Tioga, Thursday, November 17, 1803. The constituent members were Dr. Joseph Waldo, Nathaniel Ford, Jesse Gleazen, Levi Bailey, Beulah Brown, and Caroline Ford. The church was organized by Rev. Seth Williston and Rev. James Woodward, missionaries from Connecticut. Mrs. Sarah Slosson, wife of Enoch Slosson, Mrs. Mary Hosford, wife of Joseph Hosford, and Mrs. Rachel Williams, wife of Stephen Williams, Sr., joined the church on Sunday, November 20, 1803, three days after its organization. They probably had letters of dismissal from churches in the east, as Barney Truman joined the church on profession of faith the same day and the first Sunday of its existence, making the number of its members at that time ten. It had no officers until April 4, 1805, when Nathaniel Ford was elected deacon, and no preaching except by the Connecticut missionaries.

The society of Western was organized October 23, 1805, and fifty-eight of the inhabitants signed an agreement, November 11, 1805, fixing a rate of from two to eight per cent. which each should annually pay upon his property for the support of the gospel. December 24, 1805, the church and society voted to call Rev. Jeremiah Osborn to settle with them, at a salary of \$275 annually, with an annual increase of \$25 until it reached \$350. This call was accepted January 11, 1806, and the church and pastor elect called a council to assist in his ordination. The council met at the house of Widow Dudley. March 3, 1811, the church applied for a union with the Presbytery of Cayuga, and was admitted as a constituent member, September

11, 1811, and remained in that connection until July 2, 1869. Since that time it has been associated with Congregational churches. Rev. Mr Osborn remained with them until 1818, when he resigned; was succeeded by Rev. Marcus Ford, who was ordained December 3, 1820, filled the position acceptably, and resigned on account of ill health April 27, 1859. Samuel F. Bacon became their pastor in 1866; Samuel Johnson in 1871. Jay Clisbe, January 14, 1872, commenced his labors. At present they have no pastor.

During the winter of 1830-31 a revival occurred, and in the April communion 107 joined the church by profession of faith, and six by letter; in July following twenty-two more, thus more than doubling the membership. January 12, 1823, eight members were dismissed to form the North church, in Berkshire, now the Congregational church of Richford. Three were dismissed, September 14, 1823, to form a church on West Owego creek. In June and July, 1833, seventy-two members were dismissed to be embodied in a church at Berkshire, which was organized July 24, 1833, with sixty eight members, of whom fifty-four were from this church. The first house of worship was built north of the village of Newark Valley, where now stands the brick house owned by Samuel Watson. It was erected as early as 1803 or 1804, and was a plain framed house, twenty-four by thirty-six feet in size, with posts eleven feet high and a steep roof. It was never finished, but was left open from floor to rafter. This is the style of meeting-houses that for fourteen years the ancient worthies of this church worshiped in, without a fire, except the few coals the good old mothers carried in their foot-stoves. This building was moved across the way, a little below its original site, in the corner of the sugar-maple grove, afterwards used by Rev Mr. Ford for a barn.

The second house was built on the old site and dedicated July 4, 1817. It was forty-five by fifty-five feet, with a spacious gallery and the old fashioned high pulpit. For fourteen years more the congregation worshiped here, when the gradual growth of the two centers of business, Berkshire and Newark Valley, each three miles from the meeting-house, made it inconvenient for the people. September 1, 1831, the society instructed the trustees to consult the several individuals belonging to the society relative to a change of place of worship, and report it next meeting. The trustees reported in favor of moving, and the report was accepted, the north part of the society giving their consent.

\$1,944.86 was subscribed for a new church, and the contractor bought the old house, took it down, and used it in the new house, built on the site where the present church stands (Otis Lincoln presenting half an acre for that purpose), and substantially like the old one. In 1849 it was moved back from the street and rebuilt in modern style, dedicated, and used seven years. In 1867 it took its third journey, about 100 feet to the north, to make way for its successor. In 1868 the present building was erected at a cost of \$12,725, and was dedicated January 14, 1869. After the completion of the new church the old "traveling sanctuary" was again removed, and is now used and known as the "Allison Opera House."

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1822, Rev. George W. Densmore, stationed at Chenango, visited and preached through here, by way of Lisle, making a circuit. He was one of the first ministers in Oneida Conference. Admitted on trial in 1810, full communion in 1811, ordained in 1812. In 1826 Rev. Herota P. Barnes and Fitch Reed preached occasionally, there being no Methodist organization here. During the years 1831-32, David A. Shepard, located at Berkshire, preached here, and held quarterly meetings in the old town-house in 1831, and organized the first society, composed of seven members, Minerva Collins, Mary Ann Ruey, Munson and Experience Clark, Miel Dean and wife, and Selecta Williams. In 1833, this place was recognized by the Oneida Conference as Newark Station, and Moses Adams was the first stationed minister, the church being built under his pastorate. The society now has a fine brick edifice, erected in 1883. There is a branch society at East Newark, about three miles east. At this place they erected a fine church in 1859.

A Free-Will Baptist Church was located at this place prior to 1820, with a meeting-house on the corner of Main and Silk streets; Rev. John Gould as pastor. It was in a weak condition, and the most of the members united with the Methodist church after their organization.

The Baptist Church of Newark Valley was organized October 27, 1857, by a council composed of delegates from other churches; among them Revs. L. Ranstead, J. W. Emory, — Smith, of Candor, and W. H. King, of Owego. There were twenty-six constituent members at the formation of the church. The first baptism in the church was Stephen Platt, April 11, 1858. Rev. D. T. Leach preached here as a missionary from the Home Missionary Society, and was settled as a pastor June 9, 1860. Ser-

vices were held for a short time in the Congregational church, and about 1838 a church was erected. In 1869 a large and commodious brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$10,000.

A Congregational Church was organized at West Newark, in 1823, with twelve members. The first services were held in William Richardson's barn. In the winter of 1823-24 they built a school house sufficiently large for church purposes also, and worshiped there until 1848, when the present one was built. Rev. Zenus Riggs was the first pastor.

The Alpha Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Jenksville in 1852, with twenty-five members. The first pastor was Rev. — Salisbury.

A Reformed Methodist Church was organized at Ketchumville, with nine members, in 1837, and a church erected in 1852.

NICHOLS* is that part of the county lying in an angle formed by the western boundary of the town of Owego, and the Pennsylvania line, and is bounded on the north and west by the Susquehanna river. Owing to the peculiar course of the river, the town is of an irregular shape, having a breadth at the eastern end of some five or six miles, which diminishes towards the western part to scarcely more than one mile, the extreme length on the southern line being between ten and eleven miles. This territory was formerly a part of the town of Owego, from which it was separated and added to Tioga, in 1813. In 1824 it was taken from Tioga and organized into a separate township. The western part of the town thus organized was included in a considerable tract of land known as Hooper's Patent, which embraced lands in other parts of the state. The eastern part was known as Coxe's Manor, or Patent, concerning which we have spoken in subsequent pages of this work.

The surface of the town is mostly upland, terminating in steep declivities upon the river, and broken by the narrow valleys of small streams. The summits of the hills are broad, and attain an altitude of from three hundred to five hundred feet above the river. A productive gravelly loam forms the soil of the valleys, and a moderately fertile, gravelly, and clayey loam, underlaid by red sandstone, the hills. The principal stream in the town is the

*Prepared by Miss Mary L. Barstow, of Nichols Village.

Wappasening creek, which enters the town from Bradford county, Pa., at the hamlet of the same name, and flows north into the Susquehanna. That river forms the north and western boundaries of the town. As an agricultural town Nichols has always been prosperous. Every year has seen the area of her cleared land increased, and her general condition improved. Fine farms and good farm houses are to be seen in every part of the town. There is no finer agricultural town in the Susquehanna Valley, nor one which, to the passing traveler, presents a more agreeable succession of hill and valley, woodland, meadow and running stream. It has an area of 19,850 acres, of which 14,200 acres is improved land.

Early Settlement.—The first permanent settler in the town was probably Emanuel Coryell, who came to the Susquehanna Valley as agent for Colonel Hooper, for the sale of his lands. He found there however, several of these irregular settlers that are commonly found on new lands. Among them we find the name of Mills, Ellis, Pierce and Walker. The children of Ellis and Pierce were said to be the first white children born in the town. Only George Walker became a permanent resident. He was the father of Samuel Walker, afterwards well known in the town. Among other early settlers honorable mention should be made of Isaac Sharp, a settler of mixed blood, who was a soldier in the army of General Gates, and was present at the "taking of Burgoyne." He raised a large family of sons, who were afterwards well known among the lumbermen and laborers of the country. There were also two families of the name of Jones, one of whom was said to have raised the first crop of wheat grown in the town.

Emanuel Coryell, a patriot of the revolution, was the son of the proprietor of Coryell's Ferry, on the Delaware, where Washington and his army were ferried over before the battle of Trenton. An accident which happened to him in infancy, prevented him through life, from walking without the aid of a cane. Owing to this circumstance, his father felt it necessary to give him as liberal an education as was to be had at the time, in order to his taking up one of the learned professions. He chose that of medicine, and had become a student in the office of a Dr. Ingham, at Coryell's Ferry, at the beginning of the war, when he at once threw aside his books and entered the army, where, as he was prevented by his infirmity from entering the ranks, he went into the commissary department, where he did good service, ranking as captain, during the entire war. He, with the rest of his

father's family, and the American people generally, came out of the conflict rich in hope and the consciousness of duty well performed, but with very little of the means wherewith to support their families. A year or two before the close of the war he had married a lady of Bucks county, Pa., and at its close, having no profession, he took up his residence on his father's farm. He soon, however, became engaged with Colonel Hooper in exploring and surveying lands of which the latter was patentee, and at length became his agent for the sale of those on the Susquehanna.

These lands, as we are told by the Hon. C. P. Avery, in his *Susquehanna Valley*, to which the writer is indebted for many facts relating to the settlement of the town, were held at reasonable prices, and liberal means were adopted to induce immigration from the Eastern States. Judge Avery adds: "The liberal promptness with which valuable territory in Nichols was placed in the market, caused that portion of the county to fill up more rapidly at an early day, than any other section within its limits." Having, at a visit made to the county during the previous summer, in company with Colonel Hooper, selected a spot whereon to pitch his tent, Mr. Coryell left his home at Coryell's Ferry some time during the summer of 1791, and started for the "Susquehanna Country," a journey much more formidable to the emigrant of that day than one beyond the Mississippi would be at present. They traveled in an emigrant wagon, which carried the family, consisting of himself, his wife and five children, and a young girl living with them, named Isabel Mac Adams. We are told that a cow was driven along with them for the benefit of the children. They must necessarily have had another man with them, as Mr. Coryell, with his infirmity, would scarce have been able to undertake such a journey without assistance. They crossed the country from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, which they reached at Wilksbarre. Here they were detained for a time while making arrangements to ascend the river. At the end of a week a craft was procured which Judge Avery calls a "Durham boat," but which we have heard spoken of simply as a flat boat. It was probably not unlike one of our large ferry-boats, but, of course, must have contained a cabin. This was manned by two boatmen, who propelled it up the river by means of setting-poles. Placing his wife and family on board of this primitive conveyance, together with such articles of furniture and household stuff as they had been able to bring with them, they set out on the remainder of the journey. This, we may

easily believe, it took them two weeks to accomplish, as the river was low and they frequently had to lie by to wait for a rise of water. They finally landed at a place known afterwards as Coryell's Eddy. It was at the foot of a high bank, on the top of which stood the log cottage which was to afford them temporary shelter. This was occupied by an old man named James Cole, who lived there with his wife and daughter and a grandson, Elijah Cole, and cultivated some fields along the river. This man was from Wyoming Valley, and, with his family, was familiar with many of the tragic events connected with its history. In this house Mr. Coryell and his family found a home until another log dwelling in the vicinity could be made ready for their reception. In this they lived for some years, until they were able to procure materials for the erection of a better one. This, too, was built of logs, "weather-boarded," that is, covered with siding to give it the appearance of a framed house. It stood near a fine "Indian clearing" of some ten or twelve acres, about a mile above the first one, and here grew up Mr. Coryell's large family of sons and daughters.

With the exception of the lands lying contiguous to the river, the country at that time was covered with forests, principally of white pine, a tree always indicating a fine soil wherever it grows, but mingled with ash, maple, hickory and beech, and other valuable hard woods. These woods abounded with game and the rivers with fish. The shad, that best of all river fish, came up in immense numbers every spring, and were caught by the settlers in nets, the owners of the land along the river being entitled to a certain quantity for the "land right." These fish, salted down, formed an important and very acceptable addition to the stores of the settlers. The climate was mild, though the winters were cold and invariably snowy, and there were no prevailing diseases except those caused by the malaria commonly found where forests are being cleared up. Mr. Coryell, who, as he was appointed a few years later first Judge of the county court, is commonly spoken of as Judge Coryell, took up for himself a tract of land along the river, which must have comprised an area of nearly a square mile, or 640 acres; extending from what is now the Asbury church lot, on the west, to a point above, where the public road and the river approach each other; besides three or four hundred acres of wild land lying on both sides of the Wap-pasening, a mile above its mouth.

The next settler on the river, in point of time, was General

John Smyth, who wrote his name as it is here spelled. He came to town in the year 1794. He, too, was a soldier of the revolution, from Monroe county, Pa. He was accompanied by his three sons, only one of whom, however, finally made it his home in Nichols. Mr. Nathan Smith inherited his father's farm, which lay between that afterwards owned by Edmund Palmer and the lands purchased soon after by Mr. Shoemaker, who was the next person to settle on that fine tract of land known then and since as the Maughantowano Flats.

Daniel Shoemaker, a revolutionary soldier and pensioner, was of that Shoemaker family whose name occurs with such tragic significance in the history of Wyoming. He emigrated directly from Monroe county, Pa. He must also have taken up nearly or quite a square mile of land. The Maughantowano Flats - since corrupted to Montontowango—comprised some of the choicest lands not only in the county, but in the state. They had been, as Judge Avery tells us, the favorite corn ground of the Indians, who had not yet disappeared from the country, some families living, we are told, at the mouth of the Wappasening creek. The county has afforded some valuable Indian relics.

Edmund Palmer came to Nichols not far from the year 1800. He purchased a farm below, and immediately adjoining the Shoemaker property. In 1804 he married a daughter of Judge Coryell, and built a house on this farm, where he lived many years. He subsequently purchased the farm lying between the property of Judge Coryell and that of the Smiths, of a man named Barnes, who was perhaps the original purchaser. In 1827 he built the house so long the home of the Palmer family. Meantime, settlers came into other parts of the town. Colonel Richard Sacket came from Long Island. The date of arrival is not known. He purchased a square mile of land, the lower line of which must have been just above the present village of Hooper's Valley. He built his house near a stream called the Little Wappasening creek, which divided his land into two nearly equal parts. The Colonel was said to have been, at home, a gentleman of wealth; but the pleasures of the turf, for which Long Island has been famous, together with generous housekeeping, and a general carelessness about business matters, gradually reduced his fortune till at length finding that he had a family growing up about him, while his means for maintaining them were diminishing, he abandoned the race ground and other kindred delights, and turned his thoughts toward emigration. Having been in the county of Tioga before,

where he was hospitably entertained at the house of Judge Coryell, he decided to take up his residence in the same town. His family consisted of a wife and several daughters, and having brought and established them in their new home, he settled down to get his living by farming. But it was late in the day to take up a new business, and the Colonel lacked the energy that had impelled him in the pursuit of pleasure. He was a charming man in society; an excellent man in community; a genial host, an agreeable neighbor; but all this did not prevent his constantly growing poorer, until at the time of his death he was utterly reduced; while in possession of property that ought to have made him one of the wealthy men of the county. He died in 1827. Soon after his death his family received a large property from the death of one of his brothers, who died in Syracuse, to which city they finally removed; and his widow, after having experienced the extremes of fortune, finally died in affluence. The property at Nichols was left encumbered with a law-suit, which was finally decided in favor of his heirs, and it gradually came into the market. The part that was occupied by the family as a home is now owned by Mr. Sherwood.

In 1793 Jonathan Platt and his son, who bore the same name, with their families, came into the county from Westchester county, N. Y. They purchased land up the river, a mile above the village of Nichols, and built a house known as the Platt homestead for many years. Miles Forman, a son-in-law of the elder Platt, came two or three years later, and settled near the same spot, building the house known as the Forman homestead, which remained in the family until the decease of his grandson, the late Stephen Forman, who died in 1884. The elder Platt died within two or three years after his arrival. His son, Major Platt, and his son-in-law, Major Forman, both afterwards filled the office of sheriff of the county, the one for two years and the other for three. The office at that time was an appointive one, and held but for a term of one year at a time. Benjamin Lounsberry another son-in-law of Mr. Platt, settled a few miles farther up the river.

Four brothers named Hunt, three of whom took up farms on the river, must have come into that part of the town not far from the same time. We hear also the names of Laning, Dunham, Smith and Evans, among the earlier settlers on Cox's Patent. Ezra Canfield probably came somewhat later. He built the brick house, the first in the town, standing at the corner of the river and the hill roads; which gave the name of Canfield Corners to

the postoffice afterwards established there. Although this was perhaps a part of the territory of Nichols somewhat harder to reduce and cultivate than the western part, yet its inhabitants formed a community of most prosperous farmers. Their lands have constantly improved from year to year, and there are more names of the original settlers to be found there than in any other part of the town. Mr. Lounsberry raised a family of seven sons, all of whom at one time owned farms which still remain in their families. The house built by Mr. Canfield is at present the property of Samuel Smith.

Caleb Wright came to Nichols at an early day, and took up land a mile in extent along the river, lying on both sides of the Wappasening creek and including that where the village of Nichols now stands. He was a millwright by trade, and must have been possessed of some means. He built a dam across the creek, with a race nearly half a mile in length, and erected above the mouth of the stream the first grist mills and saw-mills in the town. He had a family of sons, who did not, however, inherit his habits of sobriety and industry. Most of them parted with their rights to their father's estate before his death, some went west, which at that time meant the state of Ohio, where their descendants became prosperous and even wealthy. Thomas Wright, one of his sons, settled on a farm on the river, probably deeded to him by his father, where he built a framed house which stood about half way between the road and the river, in the rear of property now owned and occupied by Mr. Ross, in the village of Nichols. His farm was immediately above that of Stephen Dodd, who also built a framed house on the upper edge of his farm, which is still in existence though little more than a heap of ruins. Thomas Wright was for some years a prosperous farmer, but finally fell into difficulties and sold his farm to Jacob Middaugh, a settler from the Delaware, and moved to some distant part of the town. His family all did well and two of his sons were at one time, and perhaps still are, among the wealthy men of Tunkhannock, Pa.

Among the poorer settlers in the town, Stephen Reynolds deserves mention. He came from eastern New York, and settled on the bank of the creek, on land belonging to Judge Coryell, where there was a "sugar bush," that is, a collection of maple trees, from which the maple sugar was made, which is now regarded as such an article of luxury. Mr. Reynolds was a cooper, and worked during the year from place to place at his trade, except a few weeks in the spring, when he and his family made sugar.

He was very poor, and could neither read nor write, the same being true of many of the emigrants, but he brought up his family of sons to be what he himself was, honest and industrious. These all accumulated property, and became the owners of good farms, and their descendants are some of them among the substantial men of the county. The manufacture of sugar was, at that time, an industry of considerable importance in the country, the settlers depending on it almost entirely for their supply of that article. Parties of men would leave their homes, at the proper time in the spring, and go sometimes considerable distances into the woods, till they found a place for a "sugar camp," where they would stay during the sugar season, returning often with some hundreds of pounds of sugar, which they made a profitable article of merchandise.

Judge Coryell, soon after his arrival in the county, was called to fill various public offices. After being supervisor of the town he represented the county in the assembly of the state six different times during the twelve years subsequent to 1796, and was then appointed first judge of the court of common pleas for the then widely extended county of Tioga. This office he held until disqualified by age, according to the old constitution of the state. His death in 1835 was the severing of another of those links already becoming few, which bound together the two great periods of our national history. Until his twenty-third year he was a subject of the King of England. From his thirty-first, he was a citizen of our great republic. He had lived at a historic time. He was familiar with the men and the events of the revolution, and with those of succeeding times, when the republic was on trial, and its success or failure trembled in the balance. He was an ardent politician as he had been an ardent patriot, and he scarcely outlived the feelings engendered by the conflicts of that period. He was a man of fine manners, with that quick sense of honor and courtesy that we are apt to attribute exclusively to gentlemen of the old school. He filled the numerous offices to which he was called in the town and county of Tioga, with credit and ability. His hospitable mansion was ever open to entertain strangers, and to receive the large circle of relatives and friends that delighted to do him honor. He was a generous host, an easy landlord to his many tenants, and a steady friend to the poor. He reached the venerable age of eighty one years. He outlived none of his children, nine of whom, with numerous grandchildren, followed him to his grave in the Coryell cemetery,

where they are now nearly all gathered to his side. His wife, who outlived him several years, was one of the most interesting women of her time. There are some yet living who remember her conversation attractive alike to young and old, and her numerous anecdotes of persons and things, not only in the remote, but in the nearer past, which if they could have been preserved, would have made valuable additions to the chronicles of the county. She was the last among us who had seen Washington. Judge Coryell's large landed estate on the river was divided among three of his five sons. The homestead farm was occupied by his youngest son, Harvey Coryell. The Coryell mansion, so long known as the residence successively of father and son, was built by Judge Coryell in 1811 or 1812, near the spot where the old one stood, which was pulled down when the new one was finished.

The two farms below were those of John and Emanuel Coryell, the house of the latter standing on the spot where stood the log dwelling of James Cole, who had once entertained Colonel Hooper and his friends, and afterwards made a temporary home for Judge Coryell and his family. When this old man died, we do not know. His grandson, Elijah Cole, married Isabel Mac Adams, while she was yet a young girl, and was for many years a tenant of Judge Coryell. He raised a large family of sons, who were afterwards well known in the county. This lower farm of Judge Coryell was originally designed for his eldest son Charles Coryell, who married a daughter of Judge Patterson, of Union, Broome county. He lived on the place for a while but grew discontented with farm life and left it and went away. He finally studied medicine with Dr. Stout of Bethlehem, Pa., and practiced successfully during the remainder of his life, both in Pennsylvania and New York. He died in Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1873. He left three sons by his first wife. His second wife was a Miss Smith whom he married in Philadelphia. The other son of Judge Coryell who was the youngest but one of his family, after receiving his education at Union College, studied law in Elmira with the Hon. Vincent Mathews, after whom he was named. He was admitted to the bar and settled in Bath, Steuben county, where he married a daughter of Dugald Cameron, Esq., of that town. This lady died after a brief married life of three or four years, after which, her husband abandoned the profession of law, and became a minister of the Gospel, and was for many years a laborious and successful preacher in the

Methodist Episcopal church. He was stationed in the years 1834-35 in Syracuse, N. Y., where he built the first Methodist church in that city where there is now a Methodist University. He retired from active service some years since, and now lives in Waverly, N. Y., at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, the last survivor of the eleven children of Judge Coryell. His only surviving son the issue of his first marriage, is a farmer in Nichols. Of the children of the second wife who was a Miss Lounsbury, of Onondaga county, only daughters survive, two of whom, with their families, compose his household in Waverly.

The landed property of Mr. Shoemaker was also divided among three sons, Daniel, who occupied the upper farm, Elijah, the one now owned by Mr. Jacob Stuart, and Nicholas, the one below. On the upper farm the old gentleman had built a very good house where, in the family of his son, he died in 1845. This house was destroyed by fire in 1849, and replaced by Mr. Shoemaker by the one now standing there, at present owned and occupied by Mr. Bensley. Elijah Shoemaker in 1825 filled the office of sheriff of the county, and was afterward one of the county judges. He was for many years a prosperous farmer, but at length meeting with reverses, he, in 1844 sold his farm and with his family went to Illinois, where he died in 1845.

These six farms belonging to these two families have now with two exceptions passed into the hands of strangers. That of Nicholas Shoemaker is still owned by his two sons, William and Edgar. The first occupying his father's house, and Robert Coryell still occupies the house of his grandfather Emanuel Coryell.

Mr. Nathan Smith, who inherited the farm of his father, was never married, but with a sister, also unmarried, kept house in the paternal mansion, for many years. The late Hon. Washington Smith, and his sister, the late Mrs. Aaron Chubbuck, grew up in their house. Besides these they took into their family during their period of housekeeping, not less than eleven indentured children, both boys and girls, who were carefully and conscientiously brought up in habits of honesty and industry and of whom it was said that they all "went out and did well in the world." The practice of bringing up indentured children was a common one at that day, among the farmers, who in that way, not only assisted the children and their parents, but secured valuable help, on their farms and in their families.

Mr. Smith's property was left to his relatives who still retain possession of it. Mr. Washington Smith in 1841 was elected

member of assembly and some time during the years of the war occupied the position of state auditor. He died in 1874, and his family still occupy the farm inherited from their uncle.

The Palmer family have all passed away. The father and mother and the eight children with one exception all lie in the Coryell cemetery in sight of the house where they all lived so long. That house is now occupied by tenants.

John Smith, or Smyth, as the name was formerly spelled, while living in Sussex county, N. J., in the years of the revolution, was an acting magistrate and a major of militia. He was called into service four different seasons during the war, and was ordered by letter from General Washington to take certain stores of wheat and other provisions, which had been gathered by the Tories for the use of the British, and distribute it among the families of the militia, which order he executed; and as long after as the year 1794, after he had settled in the Susquehanna Valley, he was prosecuted by one individual for grain which was included in said stores; but being so fortunate as to have preserved the order of General Washington, he presented it and defeated the claim. While Washington's army was retreating before the British from New York toward Philadelphia, Major Smith was ordered to take charge of the artillery, and in crossing the bridge at New Brunswick, as soon as the troops were over, to cut away the bridge, which order he carried out, the night being exceedingly dark. After settling in this town, he acted as magistrate and as a supervisor of his town. He owned the tract known as the Maughantowano Flats. His wife was Elizabeth Ogden, by whom he had five children, viz.: Elizabeth, Nathan, Gilbert, David and John. The latter was engaged on the Canadian frontier during the war of 1812, where he did valient service. He married, first, Nancy A. Goodwin, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Mary A., Julia A., Madison, Amanda, Eliza A., Sarah A., and Washington. His second wife was Margaret (McCarty) Miller, by whom he had one child, Theron O. Mary A. married John S. Dean, by whom she had three children, viz.: Julia A., Jefferson B., deceased, and Nathan S., of this town. Sarah A. is the widow of the late Rev. Jacob Allington, a minister of the M. E. denomination, by whom she has one daughter, Emily J., who resides with her mother in this town. Washington married Jane B., daughter of the late Hon. Elijah Shoemaker, who for several years was a judge of the county. Their children are Catharine E. and Phebe J., who re-

side with their mother on the homestead. Mr. Washington Smith died November 13, 1874, aged sixty-three years. Nathan S. Dean married Frank, daughter of Daniel Shoemaker, of Windham, Pa., by whom he has two sons, Daniel J. and John S.

James and Elijah Cole came from Delaware and located on the Wappasening creek, near where the Howell property lies. The exact date of their coming into the county is not known, but they were located on the farm where Emanuel Coryell subsequently resided, as early as 1787, and when Judge Coryell and Robert Lettice Hooper visited the valley on their exploring and surveying tour they were entertained at their house. They claimed but a possessory interest in the land they occupied, having as yet received no title from the patentees. Elijah had seven sons, viz.: James, Joseph, John, George, Daniel, Charles and Edward, all deceased. James married Betsey, daughter of John Hoover, by whom he had seven children, the only surviving one being Horace, of Nichols.

Daniel married Julia A. Holcomb, of Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa., by whom she had four children, Truman, Alfred, Sidney and Myra. Truman married Alice Van Dermark, by whom he had two children, Clayton D. and Charles. Alfred married Helen Waterman.

In 1786, Miles Forman came from Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., and located one and one-half miles from the present site of Nichols village, on the farm now owned by George A. Ingersoll. He married Ann Platt and reared a large family. His father came from England. Miles Forman was the ninth sheriff of Tioga county, when that county included four counties.

The eldest son, Smith, married Martha Miller, of Southport, Chemung Co., N. Y., in 1818, and reared a large family. He built and lived on the part of the farm nearest Nichols. His eldest son, John, is the present owner. He married Ann Osterhout, of La Grange, Wyoming Co., Pa., in 1862. They have three children living, Mary, Smith and John.

Benjamin Shoemaker came to America, from Holland, in the decade of 1620-30, and settled near Philadelphia. His son Benjamin, who is buried, and whose will is on record at Easton, Pa., was the father of Daniel Shoemaker, who settled just west of the Water-gap in Pennsylvania--now called Broadheads--where he owned a custom and flouring mill. About the year 1797, he visited Big Flats, in Chemung county, and Painted Post, in Steuben county with the intention of settling there where large tracts of land

were offered him for ninety cents an acre. But there being nothing but an Indian trail from Athens, Pa., to that territory, he returned and purchased about 1,000 acres of land in this town, mostly squatter claims. He had but one brother, Elijah, who settled in the Wyoming valley, and who was tomahawked by Windecker at the massacre of Wyoming. Daniel married Anna McDowell, by whom he had seven children, born as follows: Hannah, February 7, 1777, who married Isaac S. Swartwood; Elizabeth, January 22, 1779, wife of George Nyce; Benjamin, February 8, 1781; John, March 22, 1783; Robert, May 20, 1785; Sarah, May 26, 1787; Elijah, July 28, 1789, once sheriff, and afterward associate justice of Tioga county; Nicholas, January 27, 1792, who settled where his son William R. now lives; Daniel McD., February 24, 1795; who occupied the homestead of his father, where the cottage of John Bensley now stands; Anna, July 8, 1797, wife of William Ross. Benjamin, who settled on Wappasening creek, in Pennsylvania, married Eunice Shaw, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Richard, Mary, Elijah, Samuel, Daniel, Anna, and John. Elijah, son of Daniel Shoemaker, married first, Phebe, daughter of Laban and Jane (McDowell) Blanchard, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Jane, widow of Washington Smith; George N., Nicholas, Charles McD., and Elijah B., deceased; Jonathan Platt, and Phebe, also deceased. He married second, Catharine Floyd, of Chemung, N. Y., by whom he had two children, Hannah Shoemaker, A. M., who is preceptress of Hamlin University, Minn., and Capt. Thomas Floyd Shoemaker, of California. Nicholas married Hannah Blanchard, by whom he had five children: James and Anna, deceased; William R., and Edgar, of Nichols; and Caroline, wife of Col. Fred M. Shoemaker, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., now deceased. Daniel McD. married Maria Thurston, who was born in New Marlboro, N. H., May 19, 1797, and by whom he had five children, viz.: Hiram W., Elizabeth N., Horace A., who died in infancy; Horace A., 2d, and Lyman T. Edgar, son of Nicholas Shoemaker, born February 23, 1837, married Laura A., daughter of Zina Goodsell, of this town, by whom he has had seven children, viz.: Caroline, Edgar, Stella, Zina, Mary A., who died at the age of two years; May, and Fannie Maud. Horace A., son of Daniel McD. Shoemaker, received his early education at Kingston, Pa., and at Little Falls, N. Y. He studied for the profession of civil engineer, which profession he followed for nine years, during which time he was engaged on the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R.; on the Blue Ridge &

Pendleton R. R., and on the West Branch canal. He married Hester L., daughter of James Comfort, of Lanesboro, Pa., by whom he has three children, viz.: Rev. Hiram R., now located at Naverino, N. Y., George Winthrop, a physician and druggist at Billings, Mont., and Martha E., preceptress of the Middleburgh academy, Schoharie county, N. Y.

Jonathan Hunt came from Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1802, and located first on what is known as the Sackett farm, one mile below Nichols village on the river road. He was a soldier of the revolution under Gen. Warren, was in the engagement at Bunker Hill and served until the close of the war. He was born in Boston, Mass., about the year 1760. His wife Millisant Brown, was born about the same year, though the exact date of the birth of either is not known. They had nine children born as follows: Ebenezer, May 6, 1783; Mary wife of Peter Turner, April 24, 1786; Willard, January 22, 1789; John, December 22, 1791; Adonijah, August 10, 1793; Jonathan, Jr., March 4, 1795; Irena, wife of James Brown, April 30, 1797; Seth, February 15, 1799, and Harvey, February 15, 1801. Ebenezer married Abigail (Dodd) White, who had by her first husband three children, viz.: Clarrissa, Seymour and Ruth; and by Mr. Hunt, Williston of this town, Henderson of Wisconsin, Phebe, wife of Jeremiah Armstrong, Abigail, Eliza J., and Ebenezer, Jr. Williston married first Alida (Van Alstyne) Vorhis who died in 1860. His present wife is Emily (Russell) Orcott. Jonathan Hunt, Jr., married Martha Brown, December 5, 1820, by whom he had nine children born as follows: Benjamin, April 8, 1823; Ezra C., October 27, 1824; Permelia, October 14, 1826; Susan J., October 16, 1828, wife of Thomas Kyle; Ananias W., June 4, 1831; Andrew C., May 21, 1834; Thomas, June 23, 1836; Adonijah, September 5, 1838; Martha E., April 23, 1842; Jonathan, Jr., died August 17, 1884, and Martha, his wife January 30, 1885. Harvey Hunt married Mary Brown of Orange county, N. Y., by whom he had six children viz.: Jonathan, who died in July, 1886; Elizabeth, George F., a physician of West Bend, Wis.; Samuel, a lawyer of Menomonee, Wis.; Lewis, of Newark Valley, and Marcella, who, with her sister Elizabeth occupies the homestead. Mrs. Hunt died in September, 1865, and Mr. Hunt in August, 1886. Dr. George F., married Anna Salisbury by whom he has one son, Frederick. Samuel married Gelila Campbell of Owego, and Lewis married Lucy Buttles by whom he has two daughters, Lillian M. and Alice. Willard, son of Jonathan Hunt, mar-

ried Mary, daughter of George Walker, the latter came from near Sunsbury, Pa., and located at Factoryville. He bought five hundred acres of land at that place, and then came on the river and purchased a tract a mile square. The homestead is the Kiff farm on the river road one mile from the state line. Mrs. Hunt had nine children viz.: Sally, Brown, Mary, Charlotte, James, Samuel, George, Fannie, who died at the age of three years, and Delos. Samuel married first Eliza Slawson of Nichols, by whom he had one son Julius, who died in infancy. His present wife is Cynthia (Loveland) Wright. James B., son of Willard Hunt married Catherine Sims of Sheshequin, Pa., by whom he had ten children viz.: Helen, Emily, Alonzo, Mary, John W., Sarah, Nora, Ida, Dora, and James, Jr. John W. married Maud, daughter of Gideon P. Holman of Illinois, by whom he had two children viz.: Clara and Ethel. Ezra C. son of Jonathan Hunt, Jr., married Mary, daughter of John W. Laning, March 26, 1851, and by whom he had two children; H. Dell, born January 2, 1852, wife of Frank H. Roper, and Charles F. born August 10, 1854. Mrs. Hunt died February 4, 1881, aged 55 years, and Charles F., September 21, 1862. Adonijah, son of Jonathan Hunt, Jr., married Lucinda, daughter of Peter Brown of Litchfield, Pa. Mr. Hunt has been engaged chiefly in lumbering and farming and is the proprietor of a grist and saw-mill, located on road 37.

Benjamin Lounsberry was born April 11, 1767, in Stamford, Conn. He lost his father at the age of four years, and his mother married Jonathan Platt and removed to Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., where he remained until 1793, when he came to this town and selected a farm to which he brought his family the following year. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and — (Smith) Platt, born February 7, 1772, and by whom he had nine children, born as follows: Harriet, June 7, 1793, wife of John W. Laning; Hannah, May 23, 1795, wife of Samuel H. Dunham, now deceased; Platt, September 18, 1797; Charles, July 19, 1800; Horace, December 12, 1804; Benjamin, May 4, 1807; James, October 2, 1809; William, December 6, 1812; and Norman, May 7, 1815. Benjamin, Sr., died May 31, 1857.

Platt Lounsberry married Sarah Laning, by whom he had eleven children, viz.: Sarah, wife of Robert Howell, Platt, Jr., of Windham, Pa., Mary, Amos, of Tioga, Horace, of Nichols, Prudence, wife of James Morey, of Windham, Pa., Betsey, wife of Andrew Hunt, of Litchfield, Pa., Benjamin, of Tioga, Harriet and George, of Nichols, and Enoch, who

died at the age of twenty years. Mrs. Lounsberry died January 7, 1877. On April 25, 1824, Charles, son of Benjamin Lounsberry, Sr., married Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Chatterton) White, who was born December 8, 1800, and by whom he had five children, viz.: Benjamin, who died in infancy, Charles, Mary A., wife of Harvey W. Dunham, John, and Harriet, who resides on the homestead, about three miles above Nichols village, on the river road. Mr. Lounsberry was a much respected citizen, and his life to the end was an exemplary one. He died March 21, 1872, and Mrs. Lounsberry April 10, 1870. William Lounsberry married Sarah Raymond, of Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., by whom he had three children, viz.: William R., Edward W., deceased, and Jennie. He married, second, Julia (Knapp) Husted, now also deceased. Mr. Lounsberry died July 12, 1887. William R. married Mary, daughter of William McKerlie, of Townsend, Ont., November 3, 1875, and resides on a portion of the homestead, on the river road three miles above Nichols.

Thomas White came from Clinton county in 1814, and located on the farm now occupied by Albert Robertson. He married Sarah Chatterton, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Nancy, wife of Nathaniel Moore, William, John, Rachel, who married Charles Lounsberry, Catharine, who married Beniah Schoonover, Joseph, Mary, who married Daniel Granger, Ann (Mrs. Thomas Whyte), of Tioga, and Richard, of Illinois, who is the only surviving member of the family. Joseph married Fannie, daughter of John Smith, Sr., by whom he had four children, viz.: William W., Almira E., widow of Daniel Sackett, Joseph F., of Binghamton, and Frank A., wife of David B. Thomas. William W. married Emeline E., daughter of Andrew D. Kimber, of Waverly, N. Y., by whom he has one son, Louis B.

Henry P. Coryell, son of Emanuel and Sarah (Potter) Coryell, married Augusta, daughter of Stephen Mills, of Barton, by whom he had three children, viz.: Mary, Robert P., and Charlotte. Robert P. married Catherine H. E. Wheelhouse, by whom he has one child, Henry Wheelhouse Coryell, born September 29, 1886.

Ursula, widow of Sylvanus Dunham, came from East Town, N. Y., about 1808 or 1810, and located on the river road about half a mile above Nichols, where Stephen Dunham now lives. She had ten children, viz.: Polly, Henry, Isaac, Betsey, Wright, Sylvanus, Dally, Nelson, Ebenezer, and Sidney. Wright,—who

was elected to the assembly in 1829, also in 1859,—married Harriet Brown, by whom he had seven children, viz.: William, Amelia, Frances, Maria, Mary, Eben and Sarah. Eben was born on the old homestead, which he now owns, situated at the end of the bridge across the Wappasening creek, in the south part of the town, in 1825. He has been engaged in mercantile business in Nichols for twenty-two years, and is the oldest resident merchant now actively engaged in business in the town. He married Amelia, daughter of Charles R. Brown, of Towanda, Pa., by whom he has had three children, viz.: Louise D., wife of Prof. L. O. Wiswell; Charles D., who died in infancy, and Willie B., who died at the age of seventeen years.

—David Briggs came from Washington county, about 1808, and settled in that section of the town known as Briggs's Hollow. There are many of his descendants in the town, especially in the locality settled by him.

John Smith was born in Heidelberg, Pa., in 1769, and came to this county in 1798, and located on the river in Tioga on the farm now owned by James Steele. He married Sally, daughter of Richard Tilbury, by whom he had three children, viz.: Richard, John and Henry. Richard married Katie Decker, by whom he had thirteen children. John married Almira, daughter of Joseph and Sally (Roach) Granger, of Tioga Center, by whom he had twelve children, viz.: Lucinda, widow of Amos Lane, Cornelia, widow of Abijah Ketcham, Fannie, who married Joseph White, George, and Adaline, who married James Howell, Charles, of Nichols, Emily, wife of John Leonard, of Owego, John Jr., of Nichols, Almira, widow of Thomas F. Goodnough, Joseph, Anna, wife of Alburn S. Parmelee, of Owego, and Harvey R., of Nichols. John, Jr., married Jane R., daughter of Cyril Pearl, in 1852, by whom he has five children, viz.: Edna J., wife of Platt Dunham, Jr., Clara R., wife of Frederick Pearl, Charles F., John Pearl and Katie. Harvey married Fannie, daughter of Ferris Howes, by whom he has three daughters, Lottie, Gennie and Mary. Mr. Harvey Smith is a violinist and has led an orchestra and engaged in musical entertainments since he was sixteen years old, covering a period of thirty years, and from which he has realized sufficient to make him proprietor of "Meadowside Farm," which lies on the river road about half way between Owego and Nichols, having new buildings with all the modern conveniences, and is withal one of the most complete in its appurtenances in this section.

Thomas Park, who was a soldier in Washington's army, was engaged with his regiment at the time of the Wyoming massacre, when his wife, who had a child but three days old, was carried away captive in a canoe to Forty Fort. Mr. Park was sent home on a furlough by an order of the General to look after his family, and he joined Sullivan's expedition and pursued the savages to Canada. The following spring, while he was making sugar on his farm in Wyoming, the valley was visited by Indian scouts who shot him twice in the thigh, and he carried the balls with him to the grave. Previous to the war of the revolution, and when but sixteen years of age, he was engaged as a sailor in the English navy during the French and English war. About two years after the close of the revolution, he purchased 400 acres of land on the state line on the east side of the Susquehanna river. His son Daniel married Patty, daughter of Luke Saunders, of Barton, by whom he had ten children. His second wife was Nancy Ellis, by whom he had three children. Joseph, his sixth son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Elisha E. Hill, of Barton, and resides on a portion of the estate of Thomas Park.

Stephen Reynolds came from Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., about ninety years ago, and located near the site of the mills at Hooper's Valley. He married Sarah Babcock, by whom he had thirteen children, the sixth of whom was Joseph, who is now seventy-nine years of age, and resides on his farm in this town. His life has been spent principally in lumbering and farming. His wife was Amanda, daughter of Reynolds Babcock, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Stephen, of Chemung; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; John S., of Nichols; George and Curtis, deceased; Mary A., wife of Schuyler Bixby; Caroline, wife of Francis Mills, and Alvy, both deceased. Stephen married, first, Sarah A. Buttolph, of Nichols, by whom he had six children, viz.: Joseph J., who died in infancy; Angeline, deceased; Albert, of South Owego; Isum I., of this town; Ella and Isaac S., deceased. Isum I. married Carrie, daughter of Levi Baker, of Nichols, by whom he has two children, Eben and Charles Levi.

John S., son of Joseph, married Deliverance A. Bixby, by whom he had four children, Amos, Enoch, Alvy and Lottie. Mrs. Reynolds died in 1876. His present wife is Roxany Sipperly, daughter of Robert Fleming, of Flemingville.

Wait Smith was born April 4, 1779, and in 1802 came from Tunkhannock, Pa., in a canoe, and settled in Smithboro, where — Platt and George F. Eckert now live. He built a shop and

conducted the blacksmithing business there, and for many years his was the only blacksmith shop between Owego and Athens. He married Rachel, daughter of Ezekiel Newman, by whom he had eleven children, the oldest of whom, Lucinda, married James Waterman. Wait Smith settled above the present village of Smithboro; Ward Smith and James Smith settled there also, the former near the corner and the latter just below. A Benjamin Smith came in and settled on a farm above Wait Smith, and a Joshua Smith, a millwright, came in there from Vermont; Jared Smith, a stone-mason; Gabriel Smith, a preacher, and a Daniel Smith also settled in there. None of these Smiths were related except Ward and James, who were brothers. In consequence of all these Smiths locating there the place was called Smithboro.

John Waterman, of English descent, came from Peekskill, N. Y., in the year 1800, and settled first on the place known as the Wright farm, in Smithboro. His son, James, married Lucinda, daughter of Wait Smith, of Smithboro, by whom he had thirteen children, born as follows: William, Aug. 22, 1819; Melissa J., Sept. 23, 1821; Alonzo C., Nov. 23, 1821; Wait S., April 23, 1826; James O., March 25, 1828; John G., June 20, 1830; Mary A., July 21, 1832; Ezekiel N., Oct. 9, 1834; Martha J., Oct. 22, 1836; Samuel C., July 24, 1839; Sarah M., Nov. 29, 1840; Benjamin M., Aug. 2, 1842, and Helen, April 26, 1845. Alonzo C. married Sarah J. Parks, of Nichols, by whom he has seven children, viz.: Walter S., Martha J., Mary, Harriet, James, Elma A. and Margaret. John G. married Margaret, daughter of Job Wolverton, of Barton, March 27, 1859, and by whom he has had three children, born as follows: Eliza G., Jan. 2, 1860, died Feb. 8, 1879; Charles H., born Sept. 19, 1861, and Katie D., Sept. 25, 1871. Benjamin M. married Helen L. Sears, by whom he has two sons, Fred and Jed.

Sampson Howell, of Sussex—now Warren—county New Jersey, was born in 1718 and died there February 3, 1803. His children were Sampson, Elizabeth, Isaac, James, Levina, Levi, Nathan, Garrett, John, Aaron, Achsa, Lucretia, and Usual O. James came to this town in 1806 and located first on the river road where Thaddeus Steward now lives. He next removed to the farm now occupied by Emanuel Coryell which property he traded with Elijah Cole for the property on Wappasening creek, recently occupied by John L. Howell, his son. He subsequently purchased other parcels of land until his estate amounted to several hundred acres. He married Amelia, daughter of Robert Laning, of New Jersey,

by whom he had six children who arrived at maturity, viz.: Elizabeth, William, Frances, wife of Stephen Morey, John L., Mary A. wife of William Morey, and Robert. Robert Howell was born on Wappasening creek September 4, 1815, and at an early age evinced a curiosity and taste for Geology. His mind first awoke to the wonders of this science as he strolled, a child, along the creek which exposed to view a variety of curious stones, drift and fossils; but the disadvantages under which the youth of those early days labored, forbade him to know anything of the secrets which lie hidden in them all. Finally, as if by the direction of Providence, a yankee doctor brought into the country a work on Geology, the first ever seen in this section. The book was bought by a neighbor—an Englishman who had retired from the British army—and of him young Howell purchased the work, paying him therefor one hundred young apple-trees from his father's nursery. This was his elementary text-book and the nucleus of a scientific library now containing several hundred volumes. Though his education was limited to a few quarters in the district schools, he ranks high among the scientists of his day. He has lectured on geology, mineralogy, paleontology and the animal kingdom; and has contributed much that is valuable on the subject of agriculture, ornithology and on native forest trees. For forty years he has kept a record of the weather, for twenty-one years for the weather bureau at Washington. He was a member of the American society for the Advancement of Science for twenty years; his name having been presented by Prof. Agassiz. He has also been a faithful collector for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C. Though in his seventy-third year he manages his farm and is still a most diligent student, devoting the time not given to his farm work to scientific studies. He has recently been appointed by the U. S. geological survey, commissioner for Tioga county, to look up the forest resources of the county. He married first Rhoda, daughter of Joseph Morey, by whom he has one son Arthur M. His present wife is Sarah, daughter of Platt Lounsberry, of this town.

Oscar E. Farnham, son of Joel Farnham, of Tioga, was born in that town Sept. 17, 1839. He received his early education there and at the Owego Academy. At the breaking out of the war he was employed on his father's farm and at the turner's trade. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 3rd N. Y. Inf., and served until June, 1863, when he re-enlisted in the 5th N. Y. Cavalry, in which regiment he served until mustered out in July,

1863. About one year of this time was spent in rebel prisons, where he suffered untold hardships and privations. While being transferred in cattle cars with several hundreds other prisoners, he, with twenty-five of his comrades in misery, escaped by jumping from the train at Millen, Ga. All were retaken but five, four of whom kept together, but Mr. Farnham was separated from them and traveled alone three hundred miles through marshes, woods and swamps, subsisting on nuts, roots and berries, and on food stolen for him by colored people whom he met in his journey. He traveled thirty-four days before he reached the Union lines, where he joined Sherman's army in front of Atlanta, a few days before that city was taken. He was detailed an orderly at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, in the winter of 1864-65. Mr. Farnham was at the battle of Big Bethel—the first real battle of the war—and was also present at Appomatox when Lee surrendered. He married Jane Wilson, by whom he has three children, viz.: Minnie, wife of Charles White; Lillian and Philip Sheridan. His grandfather, Joel Farnham, came from Wyoming, Pa., to the town of Tioga when there was but one house where the village of Owego now stands. He settled on the farm owned by the late Frederick A. Farnham, where he built a carding-mill, wheelwright-shop and cider-mill. He married Ruth, daughter of Enoch Slawson, of Newark Valley, by whom he had ten children.

Henry Washburn came from Flat Brook, N. J., about the year 1808, and located on the farm now occupied by the widow of Absalom Adams, on the river road at Hooper's Valley. He then bought a farm of something over a hundred acres, and the first clearing he made was on the farm now owned by Henry Neal. He married Sarah Harris, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Noah, Nicholas, Rachel, wife of Conwell Ellis; Hiram, Benjamin, Henry, Betsey, wife of Henry Riddle; Reuben, Hannah, and Esther, wife of Andrew Raising. Nicholas settled where John H. Washburn now lives. He married Mercy Hoover, by whom he had eight children: Sarah, who died at the age of three years; Elizabeth, wife of Hiram Ellis; Reuben, of Illinois; Joshua, John H., a member of Co. K, 109th Regt., N. Y. Vols.; Abiah, wife of John Barr, Jr.; William, of Nichols, and Mercy J., wife of Chester Ellis. George H., son of Noah Washburn, married Nettie, daughter of John Adams of Cameron county, Pa.

Anna, the widow of Luther Hale, came from Bennington, Vt.,

in 1814, having one child, Ruth, now the wife of Daniel White, of this town. Mrs. Hale married Dr. William Wood, and after his decease, Jacob Totten. Her daughter, Ruth, married first, Hiram Rogers, by whom she had one child who died in infancy. Her second husband was Peter Goss.

Joshua White came from Duanesburg, N. Y., in the spring of 1819, and located on the farm now occupied by Bretton Briggs. He married Rhoda Duel, by whom he had nine children, born as follows: Wilbur, February 15, 1787; Doris, December 22, 1789; William, January, 20, 1791; Phoebe, April 13, 1793; Charlotte, September 4, 1796; Silas, September 6, 1798; Daniel, August, 10, 1801; Stephen, April 14, 1806; Mahala, widow of Abraham B. Ward, October 23, 1808. Daniel, married Maria Morey, by whom he had ten children, viz.: Benjamin, who died in infancy; Joseph W. and Henry, of Nichols; Charles, of Owego; Diantha, wife of Elihu Briggs; Platt, of Nichols; Laura, wife of Aaron VanDyke; George, Perry, deceased; and Susan, wife of Dr. Gordon, of Sandusky, O. His present wife is Ruth (Hale) Goss; Joseph W., married Permelia, daughter of Jonathan Hunt, December 25, 1845, and by whom he has four children, viz.: Martha J., wife of John H. Wait, Benjamin F., a physician of Wellsboro, N. Y., Samuel H., and Maria, wife of Fred Bostwick. Platt married Fannie M., daughter of Elbridge Russell, of Owego, by whom he has one son, Frank P.

Nathaniel Moore was born in New Hampshire, and when he was but three years of age, his parents moved to Plattsburg, in this state. In 1816 he removed to this town and located on what is known as the Moore homestead. He married Nancy, daughter of Thomas White, by whom he had eight children. When he settled here there was no land cleared between the river school house and his place, except a piece where J. Lounsberry's saw-mill now stands, and a piece near where Benjamin Dunham's house now stands. This piece was sowed with Canada thistles for sheep pasture, the seed having been brought from Canada for this purpose by Joseph Densmore, who resided on the place.

Absalom Adams, son of Rev. George Adams, who was also a corporal in the war of the revolution, was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 3, 1797. He located in Barton in 1830, where he remained until April, 1846, when he removed to this town and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow and his daughter, and which is under the management of his grandson, S. B. Adams. He married Maria Moss, by whom he had six children,

viz.: Elizabeth S. and George Q., deceased; Louisa M., wife of Henry Light, of Tioga, and Eliza (twins); Maria, wife of William H. Manning, of Owego; and Horace G., of Norwich, N. Y. Mr. Adams died December 8, 1884. Mrs. Adams still resides on the homestead.

Eben W. Whipple came from Palmer, Mass., in 1822, and located first in Windham, Pa., where he resided until 1829, when he came to this town and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Andrew G. Whipple, on road 33. He married Nancy, daughter of Gideon Graves, a soldier of the revolution, by whom he had eleven children, viz.: D. Adams, of Owego; Andrew G. of Nichols; Martha, who died at the age of thirteen years; Harriet, widow of Anson Dunham; Adeline, widow of Frank Roper; David L., deceased; Mary P., wife of Levi Terbush; Nancy, who died at the age of ten years; Eben, who died in infancy; Willett, also deceased, and Marcia, wife of James Lounsberry, Jr. Mrs. Dunham married first, Robert Laning, by whom she had three children, viz.: Judd, who died at the age of eight years; Willett S., of Chicago, Ill.; and Robert F., of St. Paul, Neb.

Joseph Ketcham came from Rensselaer county, N. Y., very early in the history of this section, and settled on the farm now owned by Loring C. Pearl. His second son, Abijah, married Cornelia, daughter of John Smith, Sr., of this town, by whom he had seven children, viz.: T. Jefferson, deceased; Charlotte, wife of La Fayette Williams, of Candor; Charles, of Owego; Eli G., of Nichols; Adelbert, of Owego; Emma, wife of Stephen Evans, and George, of Williamsport, Pa. Eli G. married Harriet E., daughter of Anson Dunham, by whom he has three sons, Clarence, George and Clark.

Peter, son of Nathaniel Brown, was born in Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1795, and when five years of age his father removed with his family to Orange county, N. Y. Here Peter married, and after several years his wife died, leaving him with a family of six children. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served at Harlem Heights. After the death of his wife, he removed with his family to Litchfield, Pa., where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron Van Gorder, Aug. 1, 1840, by whom he had five children, viz.: Levina, wife of Henry Morse, of Litchfield; Lucinda, wife of Adonijah Hunt, of Nichols; Martha, wife of Abram Bennett; Nancy, wife of Oren Park, of Litchfield, and S. Otis Brown, of Nichols. The latter married

Lemira, daughter of Alanson Munn, of Litchfield, Pa., by whom he has two children: Hanlan Reed and Archie.

Aaron Van Gorder came from Sussex county, N. J., in 1819, and settled in Tioga, near Smithboro. He married Sarah Warner, by whom he had thirteen children, viz.: Jacob, Elijah, Daniel, Elizabeth, widow of Peter Brown; Ellen, Israel, Clara, Adam, Margaret, Mary, Horace, Charles and Allen.

Cranston V. S., son of Isaac Bliven, was born in Windham, Conn., Oct. 3, 1808. He came with his father's family to the town of De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., when about three years of age, and from there to Cortland county, and from thence to Tompkins county, after he had served an apprenticeship at wagon-making. He married Caroline R., daughter of Joshua Gager, of Binghamton, by whom he had three children, Cranston, a merchant of Nichols; Caroline R. and Eugene. Mr. Bliven came to this town in 1834, and established the wagon-making business at Hooper's Valley. He now lives retired, after having spent fifty years in active business here. Cranston married Adell, daughter of Jonathan Platt, by whom he has two children, Frank C., aged fourteen years, and Bessie, aged twelve.

Zina Goodsell was born in Catskill, N. Y., August 22, 1815, and when sixteen years of age came with his father's family and settled in Smithfield, Pa. In 1842 he married Lydia, daughter of Ebenezer Slawson, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Sarah A., deceased, William, Laura, wife of Edgar Shoemaker, Joshua, Jane J., wife of Charles Bostwick, of Rome, Pa. In 1844 Mr. Goodsell settled near the state line, on the farm now occupied by Eben Stanton.

Dr. George P. Cady was born in Windsor, Berkshire county, Mass., January 1, 1833. He received his early education at Hinsdale Academy; and his degree from Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, in 1855. Soon after, he removed to Nichols, N. Y., and entered into partnership with his uncle, Dr. G. M. Cady, which partnership lasted until 1874. Here he married Susan, daughter of Hon. Nehemiah Platt, by whom he has two children, Margaret J. and George M.

Dr. George M., son of Dr. George P. and Susan (Platt) Cady, was born in Nichols in 1865. He received his education here and at Binghamton, and graduated from the New York Medical University in 1887. He is in partnership with his father and is junior member of the firm of Latham & Cady, druggists.

Dr. Edward, son of Levi Pease, was born in Windham, Pa., in

October, 1851. He was educated there and at Rome, Pa. He studied medicine with Dr. Warner, of Le Raysville, Pa., and with Dr. Cady, of this place. He graduated from the Medical College of Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1873. He has practiced here since September 1, 1874.

Early Items.—The settlers, whether poor or otherwise, had to undergo all the hardships and privations incident to the life of the emigrant. They had to make their way from wilderness to civilized country with very little help. They lived very much upon their own resources. Nearly all the clothing for their families, as well as the supply of articles necessary to support life, were produced at home. For many years there was no store nearer than Athens, Pa., or Owego, where articles of general merchandise were sold, and an expedition to either of these places, which could only be undertaken in the winter when there was sleighing, was an arduous undertaking for the house-wife, and not to be entered upon more than once or twice a year. And everything, too, had to be done by hand—there was no machinery. Carding, spinning, weaving and sewing in-doors, and sowing, reaping, mowing and threshing, on the farm. There were no fanning-mills, even the winnowing of the grain had to be done by a hand fan. This was an implement made of basket work about three feet in diameter; about one-half its circumference flat, and the remainder turned up like a basket, and holding perhaps half a bushel of grain. The person using it took it between his hands, by the two handles on either side, like those of a corn basket, and shaking it up and down separated the chaff towards the flat part of the fan, where it could be brushed off or carried away with the wind. This must, one would think, have been a somewhat slow process, and it must have taken a man some time to “thoroughly purge his floor” of any quantity of grain. The nearest grist-mill was for a long time several miles away, up the Chemung river. Whenever a grist was wanted, a messenger, generally a boy, was put on horse-back with a bag of wheat behind him and sent to mill. When he arrived there, as the mill was small, he had to wait his turn among other customers. If the water was low, he frequently had to come home without his grist, and thus the mistress of the house was often days together without bread, having to supply its place with potatoes or other vegetables, or rice, of which edible some of the good house-wives with a view to such exigencies, sometimes contrived to keep a store on hand. Crab apples and wild plums grew in the fields, and berries of all

kinds, including strawberries, were plentiful. These made the delicacies of the table.

Facilities for education could scarcely be said to exist at all. The state had as yet made no provision for the instruction of its children, and the settlers had to take up with such teachers and such schools as they were able to procure. These schools could only be taught during the summer, in some barn or other out-of-door building fitted up temporarily for the purpose, the teacher being some transitory person who had found his way into the country, and had no other employment, or some one of the inhabitants who could sometimes be induced by the necessities of the time, to devote a few weeks or months to the instruction of the children. Occasionally we hear of a lady being engaged in some of the families as private instructress. At one time, for several successive summers, the children of Judge Coryell, and probably others, were sent across the river to a school near Smithboro. The first school-house in the town, we are told by one of our local histories, was a log school-house which stood on what is now the farm of Samuel Smith, up the river. The first one that we hear of elsewhere stood at a turn in the road about half a mile below the residence of Judge Coryell. This however, must before long have disappeared, as we next hear of the children walking two or three miles to a school on what is now the farm of Harvey Dunham. This also must have been removed, and the next we have any knowledge of was in the village of Nichols. We do not know exactly at what time the first public school law of the state was passed, but as we find mention made in 1812, of a superintendent of public instruction, it probably dates not far from that time. The town must then first have been divided into districts. The one which comprised the village of Nichols originally included those immediately above and below it, on the river. The one below was set off first, and a school-house was built which, after being removed once or twice, was finally fixed at Hooper's Valley, where there is a very good school building. The one above was, after a time, set off into a district by itself, but was finally made a part of it again at a later period. We have no record of the building of the school-houses in the other districts of the town, but the one in Dist. No. 1, the extreme western district on the river must have been built early; and the old "line school-house," which is so called from its position near the state line, in the district up the Wappasening, has probably stood more than half a century. These schools throughout the

town must have been of an inferior character in very many instances. They were supplemented by occasional select schools of more or less merit; but these finally disappeared with the establishment of the graded school in the village of Nichols.

The comparative growth of the town is shown by the following figures, giving the census enumeration for the years mentioned: 1825, 951; 1830, 1,284; 1835, 1,641; 1845, 1,924; 1850, 1,905; 1855, 1,871; 1860, 1,932; 1865, 1,778; 1870, 1,663; 1875, 1,687; 1880, 1,709.

Organization.—Nichols was set off from Tioga and organized as a separate township, March 23, 1824. Owing to the destruction by fire of the town records, we are debarred from giving the customary proceedings of the first town-meeting. The burning of the building in which the records were kept, together with its contents, occurred in 1864, during the clerkship of Luther Conant.

BUSINESS CENTERS.

NICHOLS VILLAGE is situated near the Susquehanna, at the point where the highway running parallel to that river, is joined by the one running north from the Pennsylvania line. At the time of the arrival of Dr. Barstow, in 1812, the lumber trade which afterwards became one of the prominent industries of the county, had made little more than a beginning. But southern New York and northern Pennsylvania were rapidly filling up with a hardy race of pioneers before whom the forests were soon to disappear. Besides the mills of Caleb Wright, mentioned before, at the mouth of the Wappasening, James Howell an emigrant from New Jersey, whose sons J. L. Howell and Robert Howell are still living among us, built or purchased one up the stream about a mile distant from the river. Mills were also built at various points along the creek both in Nichols and in the adjoining County of Bradford, Pa. All the lumber manufactured at these mills had to find its way down the creek to the river to the various landings where it was to be rafted; that is, made into floats or "arks" to be sent down the river. The junction of these two great highways of the country nearly midway between the eastern and western extremities of the town, seemed to present a central point where a village might grow up. The dwellers on the hills as well as those in the valley, began to feel the want of some nearer place than the neighboring towns, where

they could obtain the articles necessary for the convenience and comfort of their families. They wanted stores and shops; they wanted a resident physician. They wanted mechanics, and they wanted schools. The place was ready; there was only lacking some person of sufficient energy to take advantage of the situation, and the right man finally came. The ground on which the village was built was at this time pretty well cleared up, though the woods approached it on the south and west.

Gamaliel H. Barstow, so long and prominently known both in the town and in the county, was an emigrant from Connecticut. He was born on one of the hardest and rockiest farms in the town of Sharon, Litchfield county, in 1784. He lived and worked on his father's farm until past his majority, when he left it and went to Great Barrington, Mass., to the house of his brother, Dr. Samuel Barstow, where he applied himself to the study of medicine. He had had at the age of seventeen a great desire to study law, but his father objected so strongly, having a prejudice against lawyers,—by no means peculiar to himself at that time— who, he thought, were men who got their living without work, and, therefore, could not be honest, that he was obliged to give up the idea. This was much to be regretted, as the peculiar bent of his mind rendered him much more capable of attaining success in this profession than the one he finally adopted. He, however, went so far as to procure a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries, of the contents of which he made himself master. This knowledge proved of the greatest possible value to him in subsequent years. He was accustomed to say that he would never have been able to fill the places in the Legislature and on the Bench, to which he was afterward called, without it. Having remained with his brother until he obtained his degree in 1811, he turned his thoughts towards the West, that being then, as now, the great field where young men sought fame and fortune. He first came to Wysox, Bradford county, in northern Pennsylvania, where his brother, Dr. S. T. Barstow, settled some years before. Here he remained some months while making his observations and looking about for some eligible place where he could finally pitch his tent; and hearing at length of the settlement on the Susquehanna in the adjoining county of Tioga, where there seemed to be a good opening for a physician and a man of enterprise, he determined, without seeing the country, to try his fortune there. Having made this decision, with characteristic energy he returned at once to Connecticut to make his prepara-

tions for emigration to this new scene of action. These were few, as the journey was made in a one-horse wagon, which carried beside himself, such articles as he deemed necessary to the practice of his profession in a new country, and also certain articles of merchandise with which he proposed to add to his resources in a country where shops were not. With this modest equipment he left his father's house in November, in the year 1811, to make a journey of more than two hundred miles, over bad roads in severe weather, to an unknown country. He crossed the Hudson at Coxsackie; we are not told his route, but it brought him to Owego and thence to the Wappasening. He passed through the country and went directly to the house of his brother, on the Wysox. Here he remained a few weeks to rest, and then adding a few hundred dollars' worth of goods from his brother's store to those he had brought with him, he returned to his place of destination and took up his quarters at the house of Jacob Middaugh, where he arrived the 7th of January, 1812. Here he hired a couple of rooms, one for an office and store and the other for a bedroom, and Mr. Middaugh having agreed to board him, he there began his long career in the valley of the Susquehanna. His accommodations were limited, and his board by no means luxurious, but he has often been heard to say, that blessed with health and hope and indomitable courage, the months that he spent there were among the happiest of his life.

The ground where the village now stands was, as we have said, a part of that purchase by Caleb Wright. It was now, at least a part of it, in the possession of Robert Williams, a son-in-law of Mr. Wright. He owned the land on the east side of the street running south to the foot of the rising ground which for some years seemed to form the boundary to the village in that direction. This was sold in acre lots to the emigrants as they came in, there being eight between the corner and the foot of the hill. Dr. Barstow purchased the corner lot, for which he paid the sum of one hundred dollars. Opposite this corner on the river side stood a log house, occupied by Simmons Clapp, while a few rods farther up stood another, belonging to Mr. Williams himself. There had, until this time, been no resident physician south of the river, and Dr. Barstow's presence in the town becoming known, he was soon in the enjoyment of considerable practice, which constantly increased. The prospect of ultimate success soon became so encouraging that he very soon built a house, and about a year after his arrival he married a daughter of Judge

Coryell and commenced house-keeping. He soon after put up another building for a store and office.

The next arrival that we hear of was George Kirby, who had been an acquaintance and intimate friend of Dr. Barstow in Great Barrington. One day, in the summer of 1814, he surprised his friend by driving up to his door with very much such a horse and wagon as had brought him into the country, and laden, too, with materials for his business. He purchased land nearly opposite that of Dr. Barstow, on the river street, where he built a house. The next summer he returned to Massachusetts for his wife and child. Mr. Kirby was by trade a shoemaker, which proved a most lucrative business, and he was soon able to build a tannery, and afterwards a large building for the manufacture and sale of shoes. To these he added other industries and was soon one of Nichols' most prosperous men. He built the first steam mill in the town, a few years after.

Other emigrants came in, and the lots belonging to Mr. Williams were soon sold. The land on the opposite side of the street, which probably still belonged to Mr. Wright, extending south from the river street some twenty or thirty rods, was for a long time unsold and unenclosed. This strip, with the exception of the upper part, or church lot, eventually came into the possession of the heirs of Major Platt, and was enclosed for building purposes. Among those who purchased lots of Mr. Williams previous to 1820 were Captain Peter Joslin, Dr. John Petts, Dr. John Everitt, James Thurston, Isaac Raymond, Joshua Brown, and many others whose names are yet heard in the town.

Henry and Wright Dunham, two of a numerous family of brothers who came into the town at different times from Madison county, purchased farms up the Wappasening, where Henry Dunham, who was a son-in-law of Caleb Wright, built a grist-mill, in 1822, which is still owned by his son-in-law, Samuel Dunham. Silvenus Dunham, who came later, built a carding machine and fulling-mill, which were for years the only ones in the town.

Not far from 1820, Major Platt left his farm up the river, and came down to "The Corners," by which euphonious appellation the village was long known by those living out of it, and built a very good house where he kept a hotel up to the time of his death, in 1825. This house, which must now be the oldest in the village, and is still one of the best, is at present occupied for the same purpose by a grandson of Major Platt, who bears his name.

A store and house were also built directly opposite, which were occupied soon after by Nehemiah Platt, who was a prosperous merchant and business man for a good many years.

In 1819 Dr. Barstow purchased the homestead farm of Caleb Wright, then recently deceased, of his grandson, James Wright. This is believed to have been nearly the last piece remaining of the old man's originally large property. This added farming to Dr. Barstow's already varied business. He not long after this built a distillery, which probably did not pay, as it was soon abandoned. He also erected a small building on the Wright farm for the manufacture of potash, which he carried on for some years, sending a considerable quantity every year to New York. This, too, finally became unprofitable, and was given up. In 1833 he purchased the mills at the mouth of the creek, of John Cassell.

Although the town was fast becoming agricultural, yet a large lumber trade from a considerable part of the country round about centered there for many years, and its purchase and sale necessarily made a large part of the business of the merchant, and sometimes of the farmer, as it constituted an important and frequently the only medium of exchange between them and poor settlers, while he was trying to turn his own land into a farm. The production of lumber, taking it from the felling of trees in the woods, to its sale in the markets of Southern Pennsylvania, was a most laborious pursuit, involving not only hard work, but often a good deal of risk to life and limb. The trade helped to develop the resources of the country, and many of those engaged in it, made it very profitable, though few made fortunes; and when it finally gave place to the cultivation of the soil, the country was more prosperous. It yet has its place among the industries of the country, but the manner of carrying it on has entirely changed. Previous to 1825, all the goods purchased in New York by the merchants of our town had to be brought by teams from Catskill on the Hudson. In that year the completion of the Erie canal brought them to Ithaca, which was within a two days journey, one going and one coming. In 1833 the Ithaca and Owego railroad brought them to Owego, which was very near home. In 1852 the Erie railroad brought them to Smithboro, and now the D., L. & W. road brings them to our doors. So much for the march of modern improvement.

Dr. Barstow not long after becoming a house-holder, was appointed justice of the peace, his first commission being for the town of Owego. It was during the same year that the territory

south of the river was made a part of Tioga. In the year 1815, and the two succeeding years, he was elected to the assembly of the state, and soon after that to the senate, the members of which body then held their places for four years. In 1818 he succeeded Judge Coryell as first judge of the county, and was in 1825, and again in 1838, elected by the legislature treasurer of the state. During the frequent absences from home which these positions required, it became necessary to find some person who could attend to his affairs at home, and at his solicitation, Dr. John Everitt, a young man just commencing the practice of medicine in his native town of Sharon, Conn., came to Nichols, and was taken in by him as partner, and became a member of his family. This gentleman, two years after, married a daughter of Judge Coryell, and settled in Nichols. Becoming discontented, however, after a while, for some reason, he went back with his wife and family to the East, and lived for some years in Dutchess county, N. Y. He returned eventually to Nichols, where his descendants still live. Dr. Barstow, who was never fond of his profession, gave it up entirely before the departure of Dr. Everitt, and Dr. Petts, who was by this time settled in the village with a wife, had the monopoly of the profession until the arrival of Dr. John Chubbuck, who came in to the village about 1830 or 1831.

In 1824, as we have shown, the town was set off from Tioga and received an organization of its own. The village had been called Rushville by Dr. Barstow, in honor of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, the founder of the system of medical practice most in vogue at that day. The town would probably have received this name, but when it came to the establishment of the postoffice, it was discovered that there was already a town of that name in the state, in Yates county; a new name therefore had to be found. It was finally called Nichols, in honor of Colonel Nichols, who was then in possession of the rights as patentee, which formerly vested in Colonel Hooper. In return for this compliment, Col. Nichols directed Judge Coryell to give \$200.00 to the town to be used as it pleased in the erection of some public building. This was finally used towards the building of the church. The first postmaster in the new town was Charles R. Barstow. Until this time there was no postoffice south of the river, the mails for the town all being brought from Smithboro. There was probably at that time a new mail line established from Owego through Nichols to Towanda, the county seat of Bradford. There was certainly such a one in operation in 1830, bringing us a mail about

three times a week. About that time a passenger coach and four horses was put on it, but probably did not prove a success and before long was taken off. There was for a time a postoffice established at Canfield Corners, about four miles up the river on this same line, but it was removed before many years. There is now another office in the southeastern part of the town called East Nichols.

The clearing up of the forests had left the country covered with pine stumps. To get rid of these unsightly objects became a problem of no small magnitude. The stumps of other trees would soon decay and were easily removed, but the roots of the pine which extended to an immense distance from the trunk and were filled with turpentine, it used to be said would last forever. Various attempts were made at a somewhat early period in the history of the village to invent some machine for pulling them; but without success. The science of mechanics was not perhaps well understood, as no one seemed able to hit upon any method by which sufficient power could be obtained to dislodge these "old settlers." It was finally reserved for Mr. Briggs, a blacksmith in the village of Nichols, about the year 1832, to invent such a machine. It consisted of a number of cogged wheels of iron of graduated sizes working into each other, the power being obtained by what is known in mechanics as the "decrease of motion." In this way he constructed a machine of immense power which, worked by a single yoke of oxen, not only pulled up the stumps with their tremendous roots, but was also applied to the moving of houses. By the aid of this machine, which has since then been simplified and improved, but which, it is believed, was the first successful invention of the kind, the face of the country improved rapidly, and the value of the farms very much increased. The stumps being drawn, it then became a question as to what was to be done with them. It was almost an endless task to burn them, though that often had to be done. A few were thrown into the river, but the freshets instead of carrying them down to the sea, floated them up on the flats. At length some shrewd genius conceived the idea of making them into fences, which proved a great success. They were placed side by side, the roots all the same way, and when placed along the highway these roots towering into the air sometimes ten or twelve feet presented a not unpicturesque appearance, and constituted a barrier which might almost have turned an invading army. This machine ought to have brought its inventor a fortune, but he left the town not long

after its completion, and the writer has no knowledge of his subsequent history.

The village after 1825 improved rapidly, until then it contained but few houses of much size or pretention. In the year 1827, Mr. Kirby built the house on River street now in possession of his son-in-law Mr. Smith. Soon after, Nehemiah Platt, a son of Major Platt, and the only one of his sons who made Nichols his home, built the large brick house occupied by his family so long, and now in possession of his son-in-law, Dr. G. P. Cady. These were followed within a few years by Doctor Petts, C. R. Barstow, and George Coryell, who erected houses which are still among the best in the village; others were enlarged and improved and trees began to be planted. To Doctor Petts must be given the credit of having set out the first of the maples which now shade our streets. They were placed in front of his own house, now owned and occupied by Mr. De Groat. The house now belonging to Eben Dunham was long occupied as a hotel by Isaac Raymond, and afterwards by Peter Joslin, where good quarters and excellent entertainment were always to be had. Dr. Barstow built his house on River street in line with those of Mr. Kirby and Mr. Platt, in 1835. His old house, every vestige of which has disappeared, is worth a description as having been the beginning of the village. It extended from east to west with three front doors looking towards the north. Over the two toward the west was a low veranda surrounded by banisters except a space where three or four steps led down to a small door yard in which stood several large locusts. The eastern part which was built after the other, had over the door a small two storied portico, the upper part surrounded by a railing with a door opening into the chamber above. One like it, probably could not now be found in the country. A wing extended towards the south opening on the other street. It was used some years after Dr. Barstow left it as a hotel; the yard was thrown open and the trees having some time before been destroyed by the locust worm it became a part of the public street which in this way acquired a greater width in that direction than it has below the opposite corner. George Wilson, a son-in-law of Mr. Kirby, about the same time fitted up a residence just above that of Dr. Petts. He finally became the owner of the property of Dr. Petts, which he occupied till the time of his death, in 1850. Harvey Coryell built the house on the hill now in possession of Mrs. Elsbree. He occupied this house until the death of his

father, Judge Coryell, in 1835, when he removed to the homestead farm, and the widow and unmarried daughters of Judge Coryell took possession of the house he had left. The hotel on the corner was built in 1838 by Mr. Platt. These men were then, and for some years afterwards the principal business men of the village and their names are identified with much of its history.

Our business men since then have been O. A. Barstow, P. H. Joslin, Selim Kirby, J. L. Howell, Eben Dunham, Harris Brothers, C. Bliven, Edward Joslin, C. I. Sherwood, -John R. Edsall, general merchants; Joslin & Alden, A. A. Swinton, and Colman & Horton, dealers in stoves and hardware; Cady & Latham, druggists; L. Conant, dealer in shoes, besides several dealers in groceries.

C. R. Barstow was a son of Dr. Samuel Barstow, of Great Barrington, Mass. He came to Nichols while a boy, and grew up in the family of Dr. Barstow, his father's brother. He was a partner of his uncle in the mercantile business for a while before going into business for himself. In 1844, he was elected sheriff of the county, and removed to Owego. At the end of his term as sheriff he was elected member of the assembly, after which he was made postmaster at Owego, and after his removal from that office occupied for a time the post of harbor-master in New York. He finally returned to Owego. He married a granddaughter of Major Platt, by whom he had a large family of children, all of whom he outlived, except a son and daughter. He sent three sons into the army, two of whom never returned. The survivor, Capt. Sumner Barstow, finally settled at Big Rapids, Mich., where his father died in 188—. The daughter is the wife of Hon. Thomas C. Platt.

Oliver A. Barstow, a brother of C. R. Barstow, came to Nichols, too, while yet little more than a boy, and lived some years in the family of his uncle. He was also for a time his uncle's partner. He at length married a daughter of Edmund Palmer and commenced business for himself as a merchant, and has been one of our most enterprising and successful men. He was a member of assembly in 1866, and was previous to 1884, for forty years, a member of the board of justices of the county of Tioga. A man who has been elected by the popular vote so many times, to fill such an office, may be said to have possessed the confidence of the community in which he lives. He has for some time retired

from active business and makes his home with his daughter at Hooper's Valley.

The exact period at which the first school-house was built in the village is uncertain, but it was probably as early as 1817. It stood on the lower corner of the unoccupied ground before referred to, directly opposite the spot now occupied by the Barstow house. This vacant ground—a green, as it was called—served for many years as a charming place of recreation for the school children and young people of the village. The house consisted of but one moderate-sized room, with a single row of desks built against the wall, with a row of benches in front which were without backs, so that the scholars who practiced writing could sit with their faces either way, and another row in front for the smaller children. It was warmed in winter by a large fire-place at one end, and was entered by a door having a wooden latch, which was raised by a leather string. This primitive temple of learning must have stood some ten or fifteen years when the fire-place gave place to a stove, and the interior was altered so as to accommodate a greater number of scholars, and the house was painted red. The "old red school-house" stood until the growth of the village seemed to demand its removal and the erection of a new one. The exact year is not remembered, but it must have been about 1844 or 1845. This new one was built on the west side of the street, about half way between the corner and the foot of the hill, at the cost of two hundred dollars. A building of this kind was very soon entirely inadequate to the wants of the village. It was occupied, however, until 1871. A lot on Cady avenue was then purchased of Dr. G. M. Cady for the sum of five hundred dollars, and the present school building erected at a cost of four thousand, where a graded school has been maintained since 1874.

The town in 1856 contained 13 school districts, and the entire amount of public money that year was \$807.78, and the allotment to District No. 2, which comprised the village of Nichols, was \$82.70. There are at present, 1887, 12 districts, No. 2 and No. 3 extending a mile up the river having been consolidated. This year the public money for the village district alone is \$440.73. The gross amount of salaries for the three teachers in the graded school is \$960.00.

The Susquehanna river though a beautiful stream, renowned in poetry and song, has yet been found by the dwellers on its banks, very often a troublesome neighbor. For many years its

waters during the spring freshets though often overflowing its banks did no very great damage. But with the receding of the forests these became more sudden and violent, and frequently came into the streets in the lower part of the village. In 1865 it reached the point of inundation, invading the houses and causing general consternation and a good deal of damage. Since then it has twice been in the streets, the last time in seventy-two--since which a long succession of dry seasons has given us a rest from these inflictions. The Wappasening creek was, we are told at the first settlement of the country a narrow stream that was crossed by a fallen tree. The clearing up of the country has transformed it into a raging torrent coming down in the spring time with a fury that sweeps everything before it. The first bridge, which was nearly as long again as the present one, must have been built not long after the settlement of the village. The force of the stream made constant repairs necessary, and it was at least entirely rebuilt before 1865. The inundation of that year swept it entirely away. It was then rebuilt and shortened, the upper half being replaced by a causeway. The ends of this bridge being, like the others, insecure and needing constant repair, it was finally in 1882 replaced by the fine iron bridge which at present spans the stream. An iron bridge was built the same year across the same stream a mile above the village. The New York and Erie railroad which reached Smithboro in 1851, did a great deal for Nichols although the nearest station was two miles distant. There being no capitalists at Smithboro to take advantage of its position, the grain trade from a considerable extent of country centred at Nichols where our merchants, principally Barstow and Kirby, operated for a time so largely as to control the market on the Central Division of the road. This furnished employment to a great many persons, brought a good many new inhabitants into the town and gave an impetus to trade beneficial alike to town and country. Some of our best business establishments date from about this time.

In 1852, the old Owego and Towanda Mail line was discontinued and a daily mail established between Smithboro and Nichols. The mails are now carried from Nichols by a tri-weekly line to some of the towns in Bradford county. There is no direct line at present between Nichols and Towanda.

In 1868 the main street of the village was well built up from the corner to the foot of the hill, a distance of rather more than a hundred rods. The lower ground on the creek, on the east of

the village, prevented its being built up much farther on the river street, in that direction. Beyond the bridge it has, however, been a good deal built up since that time. That part of the street extending toward the west was gradually being occupied, and more room for building lots seemed to be called for; and during this year several new streets were laid out. Cady avenue, which runs from the upper end of River street toward the south, till it is joined by Platt street, which connects it with the main street at the foot of the hill. West avenue leaves the river street about sixty rods west from the corner, and running south joins Howell street, which connects it with the main street. Walnut street runs from Howell street towards the south into one of the old streets commonly called the back street, which runs from the main street towards the hill on the west of the town. The two older streets have never been formally named, but are commonly called the Main and the River streets. Other names have been suggested, but these will probably remain. A short street connects the main street with Cady avenue about midway between the corner and the foot of the hill, and two short streets have since been laid out between the river street and the depot. The new streets were well laid out, planted with trees, and very soon built up, and now offer some of the most attractive residences in the village.

Dr. George M. Cady came to Nichols in 1847. His nephew George P. Cady came a few years later. He studied medicine in the office of his uncle and elsewhere and after taking his degree became his uncle's partner. These gentlemen both became sons-in-law to the Hon. Nehemiah Platt. In 1884 Dr. G. P. Cady purchased the property on the corner formerly owned by Dr. Barstow, and erected the brick block which bears his name. This block contains, on the ground floor, Cady & Latham's drug store, the dry goods store of Edward Joslin, and the Doctor's office. The second story contains three suits of living rooms, while the third consists of a fine hall for public meetings and public gatherings of all kinds; something the village had long wanted. The two adjoining stores, the grocery store of Mr. Westbrook, and the large hardware store containing the post-office, which were built soon after, with the broad plank walk extending in front of the entire line of stores at that end of the street, which was built at the same time, has greatly improved the appearance of the town. On the death of Mr. Kirby, which occurred in 1864, the two large buildings on the street below his

house, which he built for the convenience of his business, were removed, leaving an unbroken line of residences on that street, and a continuous line of view up the street. The D. L. & W. railroad, which was built in 1882, passed through the village between the street and the river, destroying the succession of fine orchards which formed the background of the village in that direction. In their place we have the railroad depot with its usual adjuncts. Mr. John Fenderson has built a steam-mill near the depot, and a creamery has also been established by a Mr. Baker, from New York city. Immense quantities of lumber, bark, and pressed hay, and other produce, are constantly shipped to New York, and the business done here is probably greater than at any other station between Binghamton and Elmira. But with all its benefits it has not been altogether advantageous. It has cut up some of our farms very much to their injury, and its frequent crossings of the highway has nearly spoiled the fine drive up and down the river.

HOOPER'S VALLEY.—In 1828, Thomas Pearsall, with two brothers, Gilbert and Nathaniel Pearsall, came to Nichols from Chenango county, and purchased landed estate along the river, a mile and a half below the village. He built mills on the river, opened a store and invested largely in the lumber trade, and at the same time became instrumental in getting up the Nichols and Smithboro Bridge Company. These various enterprises involved the employment of a great many hands, and brought together a great many persons, mechanics and laboring men, and a little village soon sprang up along the street facing the river—the handsome house of Mr. Pearsall standing at the lower extremity. This village, which was supposed to be the beginning of a much larger one, which might in time rival its neighbor at the corner, received the name of Hooper's Valley, in honor of the original patentee. But Mr. Pearsall failed in business; the store was closed and the mill changed hands. Many persons who had purchased village lots gave them up and went elsewhere, and the growth of the village ceased. Gilbert Pearsall, however, retained possession of the real estate, and the village, in the midst of a rich farming country, maintained its existence. The mills were purchased by Mr. Higley who, in their place, established a fulling-mill and carding machine. These were a few years after destroyed by fire. The almost total cessation of the domestic manufacture of woollens in the town, rendered fulling-mills no longer profitable or even necessary. Mr. Dunham's had

same time before ceased work, and Mr. Higley's were never rebuilt. In 1854, a postoffice was established at Hooper's Valley for the benefit of the lower part of the town, which has, from that circumstance, come to be known by the name of the village, in the neighboring towns. In 1875, Mr. L. Burr Pearsall, a son of Gilbert Pearsall, built the steam saw and planing-mill now in operation there. He also built, some years before, a handsome dwelling house at the upper end of the village. Hooper's Valley is now a busy little village, with a public school and several shops and some pretty houses, although it does not promise ever to become much larger than at present. Mr. Thomas Pearsall was the principal agent in the formation of the Nichols and Smithboro Bridge Company, which built the first bridge over the Susquehanna, in 1831. It was destroyed by a freshet the ensuing winter. It was rebuilt, to be again swept away in 1837. It was again rebuilt, but remained standing only until 1865, when the excessive floods of that year again swept it away a third time. Being of the utmost importance to the town and village of Nichols, especially after the building of the Erie railway, it was immediately rebuilt. It was, however, doomed to final destruction by the waters. In 1880, the northern half of it was carried away. The building of the D. L. & W. railroad the next spring, on the Nichols side of the river, made the bridge to Smithboro no longer a necessity, and it was not again rebuilt. As the mails, however, still continued to be brought on the Erie road, a rope ferry was established near the place where the bridge had stood.

Mr. Nenemiah Platt died in 1850. He had been a politician of some note, and was at one time a member of the State Senate from the sixth senatorial district. He had a large family, to whom he left a considerable estate. His eldest son is a citizen of Nichols, occupying the house of his grandfather. His own house is occupied by his son-in-law, Dr. G. P. Cady.

Dr. Barstow died in 1865 at the age of eighty years. He was well known in both state and county political circles, and his career at home is identified with the history of the village, and for a considerable period with that of the town. In all things done for its improvement he had an interest and took a pride in its development. During his fifty years' residence here he had seen many and great changes, and many of them he had helped to bring about. But he outlived most of his contemporaries, and was wont to complain somewhat sadly of the loneliness of his old

age. He had the misfortune to outlive both his sons. His eldest, Samuel Barstow, was educated as a lawyer, and going west settled in the city of Detroit, Mich. Here he acquired considerable eminence as a lawyer, and was for some years a man of influence in that city, but died in 1854. He left a son who outlived his grandfather, but died unmarried at the age of twenty-six years. The second son, John C. Barstow, who was at one time the village postmaster, died unmarried at his father's house in 1862. His life was saddened by these domestic losses, and also by the war of the rebellion which swept away many young relatives in whom, in the absence of sons of his own, he took a pride. The Coryell and Barstow families that from their numbers and long residence in the town exercised, at one time, a controlling influence in its affairs, have now nearly disappeared. The few that remain of the first seem destined to become fewer, while of the second but two of the name now survive in the town where there were once large families. The same, however, may be said of other large families in the town. Dr. Barstow did not leave a large property. His house was left as a life possession to his second daughter, who still occupies it with a tenant.

The town of Nichols has sent fifteen members to the assembly, seven of her citizens having filled that position. Besides those already mentioned, Ezra Canfield was elected in 1837, Wright Dunham in 1829 and '39, John Coryell in 1838. Five of her citizens have filled the office of sheriff, three of them by the popular vote. She has also sent two members to the state senate, one to congress, and one of her citizens was twice elected treasurer of the state, and four have occupied a place on the bench of judges. The town was well represented in the late war, a large number of young men having enlisted, many of whom were among the "unreturning brave." Two died at Andersonville. Two of its citizens held slaves: Judge Coryell, one man, and Major Platt, a man and his wife and daughter. The men left their masters as soon as the law made them free. The females remained, and the old woman was cared for by the Platt family as long as she lived.

Although the absence of manufactures at the village has prevented it from growing rapidly, it has constantly increased in extent, in population, material wealth and in beauty of appearance. It has changed from a hamlet, to a beautiful and well-kept village. Its streets are well laid out, clean and shaded throughout with fine trees. Old and unsightly buildings have been removed and in their places we have neat and handsome dwell-

ings with pleasant yards and gardens. No disaster either of nature or fortune has ever checked its progress. Its citizens have been singularly fortunate with regard to fires. No dwelling has ever been burned within the limits of the village. With the exception of the late Mr. Kirby's store, which was burned in 1882, three or four shops are all that have been destroyed by fire. One of these, however, involved the loss of the records as we have stated. The business of the town continued to increase, and our citizens even looked forward to a time when the railroad might bring manufactures to them that would change our village to a flourishing town. The disastrous failure of a private bank in a neighboring town, in which most of the business men were interested, has, however, brought a cloud over its horizon, and interposed what we can only hope will be a temporary check to its prosperity. The population of the village at present is about 400. The want of accuracy in dates in the foregoing sketch is owing partly to the destruction of the town records as mentioned, and partly to the passing away of the entire generation of those whose recollections might have assisted those of the writer.

MANUFACTURES.

L. Burr Pearsall's Circular Saw, Planing and Shingle-Mill was built by Gilbert Pearsall in 1876. It is situated just off the River road at Hoopers Valley, is run by steam power and has a capacity of 10,000 feet in ten hours. It has also a feed run; employs seven men, and is under the supervision of the proprietor who is also largely engaged in farming.

Dunham's Grist-Mill on Wappasening creek was built by Henry, Wright and Ebenezer Dunham, brothers, about 1822-23. It is run by water power, with two runs of stones, doing mostly custom work. It has facilities for manufacturing flour. It is now owned and run by Caleb Wright.

Hunt's Saw and Grist-Mills on road 37, were built by Adonijah Hunt in 1884. The first mills on this site were built by his father, Jonathan Hunt, Jr., and were carried away by high water in 1883. The circular saw-mill has a capacity of 5,000 feet in ten hours. The custom mill has three runs of stones, and facilities for grinding buckwheat.

The Nichols Steam Flour, Saw and Planing-Mills were built by John Fenderson in 1885. They are located near the D. L. & W. R. R. depot, off River street and adjacent to the railroad tracks.

The flour mill has two runs of stones and roller capacity for fifty barrels a day, a specialty is made of buckwheat grinding in its season. The circular saw and planing-mill has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day.

The Nichols Creamery was established in the spring of 1887, and was first in operation on May 5th, of that year. It was built and is conducted by W. and R. B. Baker, and has a capacity for 20,000 lbs. of milk per day. It is situated near the river and convenient to the D. L. & W. R. R. depot. It has an engine of ten horsepower, a Danish-Weston separator and all the modern equipments.

CHURCHES.

The few clergymen that found their way into the country at an early day were Methodist ministers from the Baltimore conference. They were always made welcome and the houses of the people thrown open to them to preach in. But their visits were few and far between, and the inhabitants of the country commonly devoted their Sundays to visiting, which, as they had little leisure during the week and nothing else to do on Sunday, was not perhaps, surprising. Books were scarce in most families, newspapers in many, probably nearly unknown. In 1817 one of the Methodist conferences extended its boundaries so as to take in a part of the State of New York, and the entire town of Tioga was included in a circuit. *A church was organized in the lower part of the town, south of the river with five members. They had no pastor over them in the modern sense of the term, but two ministers "rode the circuit," preaching two successive Sundays alternately in the same place. The Rev. John Griffing was one of the first preachers. They preached in school-houses, private houses, or barns, or in the open air; whenever they could bring the people together to hear them. The first church in the town was the old Asbury Methodist church. It was built in 1822, on land given by Judge Coryell on the lower border of his estate; a plot of ground above the church being set off and reserved by him as a burial ground for himself and family.

The ground below was given by Mr. Palmer for a common burial ground. This church was filled for many years every Sunday with a good congregation, but it gradually diminished with

*It is maintained and on good authority, that a Methodist class was formed several years prior to this date by Benjamin Lounsberry, Sr., Thomas White and Adonijah Westcott, all young men, and that their first meetings were held in a school-house which stood on the north side of the River road just below the Riverside Cemetery.

the disappearance of some of the old families, till it became a question as to whether the services there should not be discontinued. It has, however, increased again, and there is now a congregation, and a Sunday-school is kept up a part of the year. In 1824 the Rev. Horace Agard was sent on to the circuit. He was a preacher of some talent, and was much liked by the people. He finally purchased a few acres of land and built a modest cottage just below what is now Hooper's Valley, and located his family there permanently. His health failed and he was obliged to abandon active work some years before his death, which occurred in 1850. As a citizen of our town he was much respected. After his death his widow and family went to the State of Iowa. Nichols was made a station with a resident minister in 1835.

The first church in the village of Nichols, now known as the Methodist church, was built in 1829. The ground which it occupies, which seemed to afford a more eligible site for the purpose than any other in the village, was secured to the town by the liberality of Major Platt. It had been in possession of Squire Joseph Webster, of Windham, Pa., by whom it was conveyed to the town in accordance with an arrangement made by Major Platt with him and Mr. Sylvanus Dunham. This latter gentleman had made a contract with Major Platt for the purchase of a piece of ground on which to build a house. Major Platt made a deed of this land to Mr. Dunham, in consideration of which Mr. Dunham conveyed to Squire Webster a piece of land which he owned in Windham, near or adjacent to that gentleman's farm, who in his turn, deeded the lot in Nichols to the trustees of the church. Whether this arrangement was made before the death of Major Platt, or by some provision of his will, cannot now be told; probably, however, it was by the latter, as Major Platt died in 1824, and the final deed was not signed until just before the death of Squire Webster, in 1831. The church was built by contributions from the inhabitants of the town generally, who gave on the express condition that the church should be free for all denominations of Christians to preach in. It was built by contract, by Mr. Hezekiah Dunham, of Windham, Pa., for two thousand dollars, excepting the foundation, which was a separate affair, and built by the men of the town coming together, bringing stone and employing the proper mechanics and rendering general help. In this way a foundation was laid as strong as brick and mortar could make it. A box was enclosed in the corner-stone containing a list of the trustees of the church, of the town officers for

the year, the names of the governor and lieutenant-governor of the state, and the president and vice-president of the nation, and perhaps some other documents. There were also copies of the current numbers of the county papers, whatever they may have been. The names of the trustees were Emanuel Coryell, Nehemiah Platt, Gamaliel H. Barstow, Ezra Canfield, John Cassel, Peter Joslin, Jonathan Hunt, Edwin Ripley, Wright Dunham, John Petts, Sylvester Knapp, Cyrus Field, Daniel Ferguson, Justus Brown and James Thurston. These men, who represented nearly every part of the town, have all passed away. One of them, Sylvester Knapp, was from Smithboro, from which we infer that Smithboro helped to build the church.

On this foundation Mr. Dunham erected a superstructure which has now stood fifty-eight years without showing any sign of weakness or decay. Lumber was then plenty and cheap, and the frame was constructed of large and solid pine timbers of great strength, the beams of the front of the tower extending from the foundation up. It was built after the fashion of the times, with a high pulpit at the end of the auditorium towards the entrance, and galleries that would seat nearly as many persons as the floor below. It was dedicated the next winter, although there was no means of warming it then, nor for some time after. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Platt, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Athens, Pa. The Methodists presently removed their preaching place from the old school-house to the church, which they have continued to occupy from that time, preaching for many years but once a day, and that in the afternoon, while any others desiring to use it, had the morning hours. The house being free was used not only by all denominations of Christians, orthodox and others, but for almost every other purpose for which a public building was necessary, exhibitions, concerts, public meetings of all kinds, including political. A Mormon even, on one occasion, found his way into the pulpit. As a consequence the church was ill kept, ill cared for, and often neglected. There were, from time to time, some alterations made in the interior to render it more comfortable for ministers and people, and in 1858 it was put in very good repair with some farther alterations, and the trustees grew rather more careful about allowing such indiscriminate use of it as had been the custom. In 1871 the interior was entirely remodeled in accordance with the modern style of church building. The galleries were removed, the seats reversed, stained glass windows

put in, and twenty feet added in the rear to make room for a pipe organ, in front of which a simple desk supplied the place of a pulpit. The bell was purchased in 1867, during the pastorate of the Rev. Asa Brooks. At this time also, the time of preaching was changed from afternoon to morning.

During the pastorate of the Rev. George Comfort, in 1873, the church was regularly incorporated as the First Methodist church of Nichols, although it is still a free church, open to any who may wish to preach there at any hour not already occupied. The Presbyterians we shall have occasion immediately to speak of. Other denominations have, at different times, made some attempts to establish themselves here, but without success.

In 1843, died Miss Sidney Coryell, an unmarried daughter of Judge Coryell, who, with a sister, also unmarried, and her mother had been inhabitants of our village since 1835. This lady left no will, but requested before her death that a portion, at least, of her property should be given to the Methodist church at Nichols, of which she was a member. Her friends consenting, her wish was carried out by her sister, the next summer, by the purchase of the Methodist parsonage lot of Mr. Nehemiah Platt, for the sum of nine hundred dollars. There was then but one house standing on it, which was occupied as a parsonage until 1871, when the present parsonage was built. Two or three years later the lot was divided and the town half sold to Mr. Babcock.

The Presbyterians had no church in Nichols until after the erection of the church building in 1829. A church was then organized with thirteen members. Their first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Ripley, an old gentleman with no family, who found a home with some one of his members. He remained but one year, and was succeeded by the Rev. Ira Smith, who, with a large family, served the church two years on the very moderate salary of two hundred dollars, with the addition, probably, of the rent of a house. After his departure the church was for many years without a regular pastor. The pulpit was occasionally filled by ministers from the neighboring towns, and for a few years subsequent to 1844, for the period is not precisely remembered, the Rev. John Gibbs, a retired minister, who came into the town as a resident, officiated as pastor. In 1859, the Rev. Henry Carpenter was hired and remained two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. George M. Life. This gentleman was a native of Virginia, but being loyal to the Union, he left the state on the breaking out of the war, and came to the residence of his brother, who

was also a clergyman, in Muncey, Pa. Hearing, while at this place, of their want of a pastor at the church at Nichols, he came here and was hired by the trustees of the church, and remained here eight years. He had no great talents as a preacher, but made himself very acceptable as a pastor and as a financier in church matters. It was during his pastorate that the Presbyterian church edifice was built. It was done, too, just after the close of the war, when the hard times rendered the accomplishment of such an enterprise almost hopeless. It was built and finished, however, and dedicated in the fall of 1867. He married a lady of some wealth, in Muncey, and just after the completion of the church, built himself a very handsome private residence, which, at his departure from the town, in 1870, was purchased by the church for a parsonage. Since that time the pulpit has been occupied by a succession of preachers. Mr. Life may be said to have built up the church by giving it a "local habitation" and standing in the town, which it had not had before. The River Valley Methodist church was built in 1873, on ground given by Jonathan Hunt, during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Comfort, a few miles up the river.

The first graves in Nichols were made on a knoll on the river not far from the house of the late Henry Coryell. These graves have long since disappeared. Major Platt had a private cemetery on his farm up the river, where for many years those of the Platt family who deceased were buried. Caleb Wright also buried his dead on his own farm. The first village cemetery, or "burying-ground" as it was called, was the gift of Mr. Wright to the town. It was a piece of ground comprising less than an acre, at the upper end of his farm. It was a few years ago enlarged by the purchase of a small piece of ground from Daily Dunham. The private cemetery of the Dunham family, which was laid out some time afterward, joins it on the upper end. This ground served as a place of interment for our village for many years, and it is still sometimes used. The Riverside Cemetery association was regularly incorporated, June 1, 1861, by the inhabitants of the upper part of the town. The cemetery consists of one acre lying on that part of the public road that runs along the river bank, about three or four miles above the village. The Nichols cemetery, lying rather more than a mile below the village was established by an association incorporated February 10, 1876. These cemeteries are well laid and well kept and supply a want that had long been felt in the town.

OWEGO.* the shire town of Tioga county, is situated in the southeast corner of the same, and is bounded north by Newark Valley, east and south by the county line, and west by Nichols, Tioga, and a small part of Candor. At the time the county was organized, February 16, 1791, the territory comprised in the present town of Owego was a part of the town of Union, which then included within its limits the present towns of Berkshire, Newark Valley, Owego, and Richford, in Tioga county, and also territory in the present counties of Broome and Chenango. The original town of Owego at that time lay west of the Owego creek, and included the present towns of Candor, Nichols, Tioga, and Spencer, and all of Barton except that portion lying west of Cayuta creek, together with the towns of Caroline, Danby, and Newfield, (then called Cayuta), in Tompkins county.

On the 14th of March, 1800, the present town of Owego was organized from Union and named Tioga, and when Broome county was organized on March 22, 1806, the town became a part of her territory. The disadvantages of having a town of Owego on the west side of the Owego creek, and a village of Owego in the town of Tioga on the east side of the creek were such that in the revision of the statutes, in 1813, the names of the towns of Owego and Tioga were exchanged, the one for the other, as they now exist.

The town of Owego again became a part of Tioga county, March 22, 1822, when all the territory that had been taken with Broome county in 1806, was restored to Tioga.

Old Indian Boundary Lines.—An undeniably correct account of the early land grants and of the first occupation of the territory included within the limits of the present town of Owego, together with the acquisition of the tract of eighteen square miles of land by James McMaster, now known as the McMaster Half Township, on which Owego stands, has been already given in this work. The abandonment of the hunting grounds on the Susquehanna river and the gradual occupancy of the land by white settlers from the Eastern States followed.

The original league of the Iroquois consisted of five nations of Indians, the Onondagas, Oneidas, Mohawks, Cayugas, and Senecas. The Six Nations were constituted, in 1712, by uniting with the Tuscaroras.

The dividing line between the Cayugas and Onondagas com-

*Prepared by LeRoy W. Kingman, of Owego.

menced on Lake Ontario, near the mouth of the Oswego river and on its west side, and, passing between the Cross and Otter lakes, continued south into Pennsylvania, crossing the Susquehanna river west of Owego. The Cayugas were west of the line.

The boundary line between the Senecas and Cayugas commenced at the head of Sodus bay on Lake Ontario, and running south nearly on the longitude of Washington, crossed the Clyde river, near the village of that name, and the Seneca river, about four miles east of its outlet from the Seneca lake. Continuing south and inclining a little to the east, the line ran nearly to the lake at its head, and having crossed the Chemung river east of Elmira, it passed into Pennsylvania. The territory of the Cayugas lay upon both sides of Cayuga lake, and extended to the eastward so as to include the Owasco.

The line between the Onondagas and Oneidas ran from the Deep Spring, near Manlius, south into Pennsylvania, crossing the Susquehanna river, near its confluence with the Chenango.

In brief, the Senecas were west of the Cayugas, the dividing line crossing into Pennsylvania, east of Elmira. The Cayugas were east of this line and were divided from the Onondagas by the line which crossed into Pennsylvania, west of Owego. The Onondagas occupied the present town of Owego and the western part of Broome county, and were divided from the Oneidas by the line which crossed the Susquehanna near its confluence with the Chenango.

Another tribe, the Nanticokes, had undisputed possession of this portion of the valley of the Susquehanna. Their headquarters were about fourteen miles above Owego, near the mouth of the Choconut creek, and across the river at Union. The Nanticokes had been driven from the south and were identical with Indians of the eastern shore of Virginia, who were known as the Nantaquaks. They were admitted into the confederacy of the Iroquois but were then tributaries and acted in concert with them, enjoying the protection of the league.

After the white people began to settle here the Indians gradually left the country. The late William Pumpelly informed the writer that when he came here, in 1805, Indians were frequently seen about the streets, but most of them had removed to Oneida county. They were accustomed to hold their councils and dances at the Indian spring, in Tioga. As late as 1812, there were Indians scattered all about the county, and on the island below Leach's mills there were half a dozen slab huts occupied by

Indians, who spent their time in fishing and hunting, while their squaws made bead work and baskets, which they sold to the white people on general training and other public days.

Indian Nomenclature.—Owego was known in the Indian dialect as Ah-wah-gah, and it was pronounced as thus spelled by the Indian captors of Mrs. Jane Whitaker, the white girl, who escaped the massacre of Wyoming and was taken with other prisoners to Tioga Point (Athens) and thence to Owego, while on their way to Unadilla.* In Lewis H. Morgan's "Ho-de-no-sau-nee, or League of the Iroquois," it is spelled in the Onondaga dialect "Ah-wa ga;" the "a" in the second syllable being pronounced as in the word "fate."

In the "Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York" it is variously spelled, "Owegy," "Oweigy," and "Oswegy." In early maps it is spelled "Owegy" and "Owega." The early settlers pronounced the name O-wa-go; "a" pronounced as in "fate." It was also so written in the town records of the town of Union, and in the journals of officers of Clinton's and Sullivan's armies, and also in early letters and documents.

The word "Ah-wa-ga" signifies, according to Wilkinson's "Annals of Binghamton," swift, or swift river. Judge Avery, who is undoubtedly correct, says its signification is "where the valley widens."

That part of the village of Owego nearest the mouth of the Owego creek, known as Canawana, was "Ca-ne-wa-nah." In the Seneca dialect it was "Ne-wa-na Canocush," meaning, literally, "little living water." It was so named from the spring, known as the Indian spring, situated a little west of the Owego creek, at the northern base of the cliff, north of the Main street bridge. The present name is obtained by the arbitrary transposition of syllables.

Susquehanna is written in Smith's history of Virginia, "Sasquechan-nough," and by Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," in the Indian dialect, "Ga-wa-no-wa-na-neh," meaning "Great Island River." Wilkinson's "Annals of Binghamton" says that the word signifies "long and crooked river." In a list of Indian names of rivers and settlements in Pennsylvania it is given as "Winding water."

Heckwelder, in his "Indian Names of Rivers, Creeks, and

*See "The Susquehanna Valley," by Judge Avery in *St. Nicholas*, 1853, page 123.

Noted Places in Pennsylvania," says the word Susquehanna (properly "Sisquehanne," from "Sisku," for mud, and "hanne," a stream) was, probably, at an early time of the settling of this country, overheard by some white person, while the Indians were at the time of a flood or freshet remarking, "Juh! Achsi quehanne," or "Sisquehanne," which is: "How muddy the stream is," and, therefore, taken as the proper name of the river. Any stream that has become muddy will at the time it is so be called "Sisquehanna."

At the meeting of the Presbytery at Newport, in October, 1885, a young Indian whom the Presbytery had taken under its care, said that the river received its name in this way: An Indian standing on one side of the banks called across to the other, "Susque," which interpreted means, "Are you there?" His friend replied, "Hanna," which means, "I am here." A white man standing near heard it and named the river accordingly. This derivation appears to be rather far-fetched.

The word "Anna" appears to be a general Indian term meaning "river." The word "Susque" is said to have meant in the aboriginal dialect, "long and crooked." Thus we have the Susqueh-anna, the Lackaw-anna, and in Virginia, the North Anna, South Anna, Rix-anna, and Flav-anna.

Early Settlers.—The first white men to visit this town of whom we have any account, were a portion of General Sullivan's army, in 1779. On the 17th of August, in that year, Captain Daniel Livermore, of the 3d New Hampshire regiment of General Poor's brigade, with a detachment of nine hundred men from General Sullivan's army, marched up the Susquehanna river from Tioga Point (Athens, Pa.) to meet General Clinton's expedition of 1,500 men, which was coming down from Otsego lake.

At Owego, Captain Livermore destroyed the Indian village, which was on the river's bank at and below William street, and which consisted of about twenty wigwams, the natives having fled on the approach of the troops. Two days afterward they effected a union with Clinton's army of 1,500 men at Charamuk (Choconut, about one and one-half miles above Union) and the entire body then marched to Owego, arriving August 19th, and remaining encamped here two days, on account of rainy weather.

One of the soldiers in General Clinton's army in this expedition was James McMaster, of Florida, Montgomery county. Pleased with the appearance of the valley and the apparent advantages of the land for farming purposes, he returned four

years later, in 1784, on a prospecting visit. The only white man in these parts then was Amos Draper, an Indian trader, who resided at Choconut, and who was engaged in trafficking with the natives at various points. Through Draper's influence, McMaster conciliated the Indians, so that when he returned here the next year he was unmolested.

In April, 1785, McMaster, accompanied by his brother, Robert McMaster, William Taylor, a bound boy, John Nealy and William Woods, left Florida for Owego. They came down Otsego lake to the Susquehanna river, and on down to Owego. Their farming implements and cooking utensils were conveyed in a boat, while some of the party went with four horses by land. Having arrived here, they constructed a cabin of pitch-pine logs upon the flat, about fifty rods above where the flouring mill in Canawana now stands. They planted ten acres with corn on the homestead farm of George Talcott, after which they built a more substantial log house on the ground now occupied by George L. Rich's residence, near the lower end of Front street. The latter house stood facing the river, near its bank. After the corn had been hoed, the party returned to Montgomery county. After finishing their harvesting upon the Mohawk, they came back to Owego in the fall and gathered their crop, which had not been molested by the Indians.

Amos Draper came to Owego to reside in the spring of 1787, and his was the first white family to settle here. Draper had resided at Kingston, Pa., from which point his family removed, in the fall of 1786, to Nanticoke, where he had been engaged in trafficking with the Indians for several years. They commenced living in the house that McMaster and his party had built two years previous.

Amos Draper and his brother, Joseph Draper, who was a surveyor, and who was also afterward a resident of Owego, were sons of Major Simeon Draper, who was one of the forty settlers or proprietors of the township of Kingston, under the old Connecticut claim, in 1768. "Amos Draper," says an old document in possession of the writer, "deceased on the 24th of May, 1808, at about 2 o'clock P. M., in the town of Owego, in the county of Tioga, N. Y., with a cancer on the left cheek—after passing through the most excruciating pain for nearly one year—and was buried in the burial ground in the village of Owego, in the town of Tioga, and county of Broome, and State of New York. The

stone at the head is marked A. D. The grave to the north is his daughter, which deceased with small pox."

The first white child born within the present limits of Tioga county was Selecta Draper, daughter of Amos Draper. She was born in Owego, June 19, 1788, and married Stephen Williams, Jr., of Newark Valley, in 1809. She died at the residence of her son, L. E. Williams, in Newark Valley, April 2, 1865.

The family of James McMaster removed to Owego in the spring of 1788, and settled in a house near the river, opposite the foot of the street now known as Academy street. In the same year the family of John McQuigg came from New Hampshire and settled in a house situated where Camp's furnace now stands, a short distance below Park street. McQuigg was a revolutionary soldier. He died in Owego, in 1813.

These houses were all on the line of the old Indian trail and fronted upon the river. This was washed away long ago by the freshets of successive years. There were trails on both banks up and down the Susquehanna. The one on the north side followed the bank closely from the eastern part of the town all the way to the Owego creek at its mouth. On the west side of the creek it continued along close to the river bank to the narrows, near Tioga Center. This trail was wide enough for the passage of horses with packs, cattle, etc., and in some places it was wide enough for wagons. It was widened after the coming of the white people and became the main highway through southern New York from the east to the west. Another Indian trail was the "Cayuga Lake trail," running north and south. It entered the north part of the village of Owego, and ran direct to the river. It was nearly identical in its course with the streets now known as McMaster and Academy streets.

When the early settlers came into this country, these trails were the only roads opened through the forest, and were for many years the only route of travel. Along their line the early settlers built their houses. All of the Indian trails along the banks of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers and their tributaries converged upon Tioga Point (Athens, Pa.), at the junction of these two rivers. They became gathered into one, which, descending the Susquehanna, formed the great southern trail into Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Although James McMaster was the owner of such a vast amount of land, he died poor. He sold it piece by piece, much of it for a mere song, and in his later days went to live in Candor, where

his daughter, Mrs. Caleb Sackett, resided. His death was caused by being thrown from a horse, in 1818. McMaster was the first sheriff of Tioga county, elected in 1791.

The old town of Union, in the county of Tioga, as formed by an act of the legislature, February 16, 1791, extended from the Chenango river to the West Owego creek, and from the Pennsylvania state line to the south side of the military tract. This, of course, included the whole of the present town of Owego. The town was organized April 5, in the same year, by the election of town officers, and three months later (July 12, 1791), it was divided into road districts by the commissioners of highways. From the lists of persons assigned to work on the highways, we obtain the names of the settlers at that early day, residing between the Owego creek and the head of the Big Island. The list is as follows:

James McMaster,	John Carmon,	Amos Mead,
Phineas Thompson,	Elias Williams,	James Barnes,
Emmanuel Deuel,	Timothy Sibley,	Benjamin Selden,
John Caster,	Daniel Ferguson,	Thomas Jordan,
Jehu Barney,	Daniel Ferguson, Jr.,	Elisha Bates,
Robert McMaster,	Reuben Harrington,	Stephen Dean,
Amos Draper,	Jacob Harrington,	Benjamin Marsh,
John McQuigg,	Jeremiah Harrington,	Stephen Aylsworth,
John Nealy,	William Bates,	Benjamin Bates.

The names of those residing between the head of the Big Island and the present line between Tioga and Broome counties, were as follows:

Silas Gaskill,	Matthew Hammond,	Amariah Yates,
Uriah Gaskill,	Daniel Thurston,	Isaac Harris,
Wilder Gaskill,	Benjamin Lewis,	Thomas Tracy,
Samuel Smith,	Daniel Hilton,	Cohon Runnals,
Charles Dodge,	Nathan Hammond,	Koswell Smith,
Jonathan Hammond,	David Hammond,	John Kelly,
Seth Jakeway,	Moses Reed,	William Roe,
John Taylor,	Levi Wheeler,	John Rowley,
James Sarnier,	Sámuel Atkins,	Zimri Barney,
Moses Ingersoll,	David Barney,	Richard —,
Reuben Holbrook,	Frances Norwood,	Jeremiah Taylor,
Gideon Thayer,	William Read,	Daniel Read.

Some of the persons named above may have resided east of

the present Tioga county line. Many of them were squatters, too poor to buy land, and subsisting by fishing and hunting, and they remained here only until driven from the land by the owners. Others were owners of land by purchase, and remained permanent residents. Many of their descendants are still residents of the town.

Organization.—The first town meeting in the old town of Tioga (Owego), was held at Capt. Luke Bates's tavern, in Owego village, on the 3d day of April, 1800. Col. David Pixley was chosen moderator, and the following town-officers were elected: Supervisor, John Brown; town clerk, Lemuel Brown; assessors, Asa Bement, Asa Camp, Henry Steward; collector, Jesse Gleazen; overseers of the poor, Vine Kingsley, Lemuel Brown; commissioner of highways, Stephen Mack; constables, Henry Steward, Stephen Ball, Stephen Mack; fence viewers, Vine Kingsley, Stephen Bates; pound-master, Vine Kingsley; pathmasters, Silas Gaskill, John McQuigg, Edward Pain, John Freeman, Asa Leonard, Laban Jenks, John Barney, Wilder Gaskill, David Buriel.

Town meetings were held in April each year until 1813, when the day was changed to the first Tuesday in March. In 1831, the day was again changed to the first Tuesday in February. The last change was made to accommodate the river raftsmen, who were usually absent down the river during the spring freshets, and who comprised a large proportion of the voting population.

The first record of votes cast in the town was that of April 29, 1802, for congressman, senators and assemblymen. The highest total vote cast was eighty-four. At the last election, in November, 1886, the total vote cast in the town for member of assembly was 2,342.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Capt. Lemuel Brown was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1775, and came to Owego in 1790. In 1795, he built the first tannery erected in Tioga county. It stood on the west side of the Southern Central railroad track, north of Talcott street, in the village of Owego. He was an overseer of the poor eighteen years, and held other town offices. He died in Owego, December 5, 1815.

Capt. Mason Wattles was the first man to engage in the mercantile business in Owego. He came here, in 1792, from

Franklin, Otsego Co., N. Y. He was very wealthy and became owner of much of the land now occupied by the business portion of the village. He failed in business, in 1799. He afterward, for several years, held the office of justice of the peace. He was associate judge of Broome county* from 1807 to 1812, and also clerk of Broome county from February 18, 1811, to November 9, 1812. He subsequently removed from Owego to New York, where he died.

Dr. Samuel Tinkham was born in one of the New England States about the year 1767, and came to the town of Tioga about the year 1792. Besides practicing his profession he kept a store in Owego. He died in the town of Newark Valley, while on a professional visit to a patient, September 30, 1804. His sons were Samuel S., and David P. Tinkham.

Dr. James H. Tinkham, the only son of Samuel S. Tinkham, was born in Owego, March 16, 1836. In July, 1861, he entered the United States navy as a surgeon. During a visit to Owego in 1879, he was attacked with quick consumption and died June 2d in that year. He was a physician of great promise, and during his illness he was ordered as fleet-surgeon to the West Indies squadron.

Dr. Elisha Ely came to Owego from Saybrook, Conn., in the fall of 1798. He died here three years afterward of consumption, contracted by exposure while he was surgeon in the federal army during the revolutionary war. His sons were William A., Daniel, Gilbert, Elisha, Edward and James Ely.

William A. Ely was born at Saybrook, October 16, 1788. He was for fifty years a prominent merchant and business man in Owego. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Owego village, and supervisor of the town of Owego from 1825 to 1830, inclusive, and also in 1832 and 1833. He died in Owego, November 27, 1863. His sons are Alfred G., Charles E., and Frederick Ely, of New York city, and Edward O. Ely, of Boston, Mass.

Daniel Ely was born at Saybrook, in 1796. He was for many years an active business man, and a merchant. He was postmaster of Owego from February 4, 1842, to November 25, 1844. He died in Owego, November 25, 1844.

James Ely was born in Owego, in 1809, and was engaged in the mercantile business with his brothers, William and Daniel. He

* From March 28, 1806, to March 22, 1822, the present towns of Berkshire, Newark Valley, Owego and Richford were a part of Broome county.

was supervisor of the town of Owego in 1834, and 1852, and represented Tioga county in the assembly of 1851. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he died on the 20th of December, 1862.

Stephen Mack was born in Massachusetts, May 20, 1765. In 1799 he kept a country store at Cooperstown, N. Y., and had a contract with the government to furnish about 100,000 spars, to be delivered at Baltimore. In March of that year, a freshet in the Susquehanna river carried away all the timber, which he had purchased and paid for in goods at his store, and made him a bankrupt. He came down the river to Owego in search of his timber, but found it would cost as much to hunt it up and get it together again as it was worth, so he made no further effort to secure it. He was so highly pleased with Owego, that he removed here the same spring. In 1805, he purchased *The American Farmer* printing office, and published the newspaper until his death. He lived in Owego only fifteen years, but during that time he was one of the most prominent and influential citizens. He held the offices of commissioner of highways, excise commissioner, and constable. He was for several years a justice of the peace, and served as supervisor of the town of Tioga (now Owego) in 1807, 1808, 1811, and 1812. He was appointed first judge of Broome (now Tioga) county, November 9, 1812, and served three years. He died in Owego, April 14, 1814. After his death his widow and his son Horace, who was then fifteen years of age, set the type and worked the edition of *The American Farmer* until Stephen B. Leonard took possession, in the following June.

Gen. John Laning was born at Lambertsville, N. J., in October, 1779. He came to Owego in August, 1801. He engaged in lumbering and the mercantile business, and brought plaster from Cayuga lake for shipment down the river in arks to a market. He was killed by falling through a hatchway in his storehouse on Front street, on the 12th of February, 1820. One of his sons, John C. Laning, is still a resident of Owego.

Eleazer Dana, the first practicing lawyer in Owego, was born at Ashford, Conn., August 12, 1772. His father, Anderson Dana, was killed in the massacre of Wyoming. He studied law at Newtown (Elmira), and was admitted to the bar, in 1800. Immediately thereafter he removed to Owego. He was the second postmaster of Owego, from 1802 to 1816. He was appointed surrogate of Broome county, in 1806, and also represented the county in the assembly of 1808—9. He was district attorney

of Tioga county from 1823 to 1826. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Owego village, in 1827, and one of the original trustees of the Owego academy, which office he held until his death, which occurred May 1, 1845. He was also one of the original trustees of the Presbyterian church, organized in 1810, which office he also held during his life.

John H. Avery, the second resident lawyer in Owego, was born in 1783. He came to Owego, in 1801. He was a member of assembly, in 1814. He died in Owego, September 1, 1837. His sons were Charles P. and Guy H. Avery. The latter resides in New York.

Charles P. Avery, a son of John H. Avery, was born in Owego, in 1818. He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Thomas Farrington, and was admitted to the bar, in 1840. He was chosen judge of Tioga county, in 1847, being the first judge elected by the people in the county under the change of the judicial system by the constitution of 1846. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected. Judge Avery was greatly interested in the Indian and pioneer history of this part of the state, at a time when many of the early settlers of Tioga county were still alive, and from them he obtained much information regarding the early history of the valley of the Susquehanna, which otherwise would have been lost. Much of this has been preserved in a series of papers, entitled "The Susquehanna Valley," which were printed in a magazine, called *St. Nicholas*, which was published in Owego, in 1853-4. This is the only work of any particular historical value that has been heretofore published in Tioga county. He also took a deep interest in the aborigines of the country. When the Indian missionary, Sa-sa-na Loft, was killed at Deposit, in 1852, he caused a monument to be erected to her memory, on the hill in the eastern part of Evergreen cemetery, in Owego. Judge Avery possessed a rare collection of Indian relics, a list of which was published in the "Susquehanna Valley" papers, and which, after his death, were sold to a gentleman in Rochester. In 1856, Judge Avery removed to Flint, Mich., where he practiced law until the spring of 1872, when, on account of his health having become impaired by the climate of that state, he returned to Owego. He died here on the 31st of August, in that year.

John Hollenback was born near Wilkesbarre, Pa., November 2, 1780. He came to Owego in 1801 or 1802, and commenced a general mercantile business. He died, childless, June 13, 1847,

and bequeathed the greater portion of his large property to to his nephew, George W. Hollenback.

George W. Hollenback was born at Wyalusing, Pa., August 25, 1806. He entered the store of his uncle, John Hollenback, as a clerk, in 1831. He was engaged for many years in the mercantile and lumbering business. He died in Owego, December 30, 1878. Mr. Hollenback was supervisor of the town of Owego in 1850, 1851 and 1855; trustee of the village in 1852, 1854 and 1862, and president of the village in 1854. His sons were William H., Frederick, John G., and Charles E. Hollenback.

James Pumpelly was the eldest son of John Pumpelly, who served with distinction in the early Indian and French wars, and who was present at the siege of Louisburg, and was at the side of Gen. Wolfe when he fell mortally wounded on the Heights of Abraham, in 1759. John Pumpelly, his wife, and five of their children, James, Harmon, William, Harriet, (afterward Mrs. David McQuigg), and Maria, (afterward Mrs. Abner Beers), removed from Salisbury, Conn., to Beers's Settlement, in Tompkins county, N. Y., in May, 1802. He died in 1820, at the advanced age of 93 years. James Pumpelly was a surveyor. He commenced by surveying the Owego village plot and laying it out into two acre lots. He then surveyed the West Half Township, and laid it out into 143 acre lots. In this work he was assisted by his younger brothers. He became agent for large tracts of land, owned by friends in the east. He opened a land office, and engaged extensively in real estate transactions on his own account, soon becoming one of the largest land-owners in this part of the state. He died in Owego, October 4, 1845, leaving two sons, George J. and Frederick H. Pumpelly. James Pumpelly did more for the advancement of Owego as a village than any other one of her early citizens. He was the first president of the village after its incorporation, in 1827, and held that office five successive years. He also represented Broome (now Tioga) county in the assembly of 1810. He was actively interested in educational matters, and it was mainly through his influence and efforts that the first Academy building was erected in Owego, in 1827. He was the first president of the board of trustees of that institution, and held that office several years.

Charles Pumpelly, the second son of John Pumpelly, was born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1780. He came to Owego in the winter of 1802-3 and engaged in the mercantile and lumber business. He was successful in his business enterprises and for many years

was one of the prominent and influential men of the county. He was supervisor of the town of Owego, in 1809, 1810, and from 1821 to 1824, inclusive. He represented Tioga county in the Assembly of 1825, and was a member of the constitutional convention, in 1821. He died in Owego on the 6th of January, 1855.

William Pumpelly, the third son of John Pumpelly, was born at Salisbury, Conn., June 17, 1789. He came to Owego, in 1805, and entered the service of his elder brother as a surveyor. In 1812, he commenced a mercantile business, and continued until 1844, when he retired. He died in Owego, November 17, 1876. His second wife, Mary H. (Welles) Pumpelly, was a lady of fine accomplishments, an artist, and the author of a volume of poems. His sons are John Pumpelly, of Albany, and Professor Raphael Pumpelly, distinguished as a geologist and mineralogist, of Newport, R. I.

Harmon Pumpelly, the fourth son of John Pumpelly, was born at Salisbury, Conn., August 1, 1795. He was in early life employed for several years in surveying lands for his brother, James. He afterward engaged in lumbering and became wealthy. In 1841, he removed to Albany, of which city he became one of the most prominent men in financial circles. He died in that city September 29, 1882. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Owego village and was re-elected four times. In 1835, he was president of the village.

Daniel Cruger, Jr., who was the first printer and newspaper publisher in Owego, entered the printing office of a Mr. Webster, in Albany, in 1794, at the age of fourteen years. After he had served his time he established a paper called *The American Constellation* at Union (then in Tioga county) November 23, 1800. In August, 1803, he removed his establishment to Owego, and changed the name of the paper to *The American Farmer*. Two years afterward he sold the paper to Judge Stephen Mack. From Owego he removed to Bath, where he edited a newspaper for some time. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, in 1809. In 1814, 1815, 1816, and 1826, he represented Allegany and Steuben counties in the assembly, and was speaker of that body in 1816. He was district attorney of the seventh New York district from March 17, 1815, to June 11, 1818, and from the latter date continued as district attorney of Steuben county until February 19, 1821. He represented the 20th congressional district in the 15th congress, in 1817-19. While in congress he became acquainted with Mrs. Lydia Shepard, of Ohio county,

Va., who was in Washington trying to collect a claim of her deceased husband against the government. He subsequently married her. He afterward gave himself up entirely to agricultural pursuits and the management of his wife's property. He was a director of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, and it was while attending to the duties of that position he was stricken with the disease from which he died nine days afterward. His death occurred at Elm Grove, Va., July 12, 1843.

Capt. Sylvenus Fox, a carpenter by trade, was born at North Glastonbury, Conn., May 6, 1797, and came to Owego with the Talcotts, in 1803, when but six years of age. He acquired his title of captain from having been in command of an independent military company, about the year 1831. He was a public spirited citizen and rendered important service in laying out streets and forwarding various public improvements. He was elected a village trustee, in 1832, and served eleven years. He was president of the village, in 1840. He died in Owego, August 24, 1871.

William, Nathan, Anson, and Hermon Camp came to Owego from New Preston, Conn., in 1804 or 1805. William, the eldest, was born in 1777, and Nathan in February, 1782. They opened a general country store in Owego. Nathan was a man of literary tastes and founded the village library. He died May 19, 1819. His sons were Frederick, George, and Nathan Camp.

William Camp was killed by the bursting of the boiler of the steamboat *Susquehanna* at Nescopeck Falls, opposite Berwick, Pa., May 5, 1826. In 1812, Mr. Camp was appointed an associate judge of Tioga county, and was reappointed in 1817.

Gen. Anson Camp was born October 17, 1784. He was engaged in the hat manufacturing business and kept a hat store. He was brigadier general of the 41st Brigade of Infantry. He represented Tioga county in the assembly, in 1825. He was president of the village, in 1832 and 1833, and supervisor of the town five years. He died in Owego, March 22, 1838. Gen. Camp was unmarried.

Hermon Camp was born in 1777. He went from Owego to Trumansburg, Tompkins county, in December, 1805, as clerk in a store, which his brothers, William and Nathan, had established there. He became a prominent man in that county. He held the offices of sheriff and member of assembly, and was for several years president of the Tompkins County Bank at Ithaca. He died at Trumansburg, June 8, 1878.

George Sidney Camp, the second son of William and Abigail (Whittlesey) Camp, was born at Owego, February 5, 1816. Hav-



ing made his preparatory studies at the Owego academy, he entered, in February, 1832, the last term of freshman year, Yale College, from which at the close of sophomore year he removed to the University of the City of New York. He was a winner at Yale, as a member of the sophomore class, of the first prize for English composition. Leaving the university at the close of his junior year he studied law, first in the office of Hon. Stephen Strong, at Owego, and subsequently in the office of Hon. Gerardus Clark, at the City of New York, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney, May 18, 1838. He practiced law the first two or three years of his professional life, in the City of New York, a portion of the time, that is from November, 1839, as a partner of Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, who was afterward elected a justice of the supreme court. December 16, 1841, he returned to Owego, where he has ever since resided. He was compelled to seek a country residence by the breaking down of his health from an attack of laryngitis, which became chronic, and of which he has never since been entirely cured; so that all of his subsequent professional life has been that of one more or less an invalid, subject, as he has thus been, from the slightest cause, to contract a cold that rendered all professional labor absolutely impracticable, and having been, for periods of four or five years at a time, wholly unable to try or argue a cause. The effects of this chronic evil yet tell upon his health and life.

During the early residence of Mr. Camp in the City of New York, and in the year 1841, he contributed to the then popular *Harper's Family Library*, a volume on "Democracy;" subsequently, in 1852, translated into Spanish, and published in Bogota, by Lorenza Maria Lleras, secretary of state of New Granada.

On returning to Owego he entered into partnership with Mr. Strong. That copartnership continued, with the exception of the two years of 1846 and 1847, that the latter was in congress, until the year 1856, when Mr. Strong was elected judge of Tioga county. During this period Mr. Camp held the only public office he ever filled, which was that of district attorney of Tioga county, to which he was appointed in 1845.

In 1851, he had the sole charge, as the attorney of Metcalf Thurston, to mark out the line of defence and make the necessary preparation to defend him (as was successfully done), from an indictment for the murder of his brother-in-law, Anson Garrison, Governor Daniel S. Dickerson being the leading, and Hon. John J. Taylor, the associate counsel.

The only case of any general public interest of which he has lately had the principal charge, is the McGraw-Fiske will case, against the Cornell University, which was argued before the general term of the supreme court of the fourth judicial department of New York, at Utica, in April, 1887; and in the argument of which for the family of the testatrix, he was associated with Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Hon. Esek Cowen, of Troy. The amount of property at stake in the controversy is a million and a half of dollars, and four days' time were allowed by the court for the argument of the case on both sides.

The only literary labor, aside from the volume of *Harper's Family Library*, above mentioned, that he has ever ventured upon, was undertaken at the suggestion of his then pastor, Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Hall, and was published in two numbers of the *American Presbyterian Theological Quarterly Review* for April and July, 1865, on the subject of "The Government of the Primitive Church."

During the past fourteen years he has devoted himself, at intervals of professional labor, to the cultivation of his farm of 135 acres, that forms the eastern limit of the village of Owego, and to the rearing of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. To these the methods of modern and scientific agriculture have been studiously and liberally applied.

Mr. Camp is one of the oldest, if not the oldest lawyer, engaged in the active practice of the law in the New York southern tier of counties, and he can hardly look forward to the much longer continuance of a laborious professional career which already covers the period of half a century.

General Isaac B. Ogden was born in New Jersey, in 1805. His mother died when he was a child, and he was brought up by his grandmother, Mrs. Canfield, of Smithboro. He learned the trade of a cabinet maker, in Owego, and then spent several years in New York city. He subsequently returned here and engaged extensively in cabinet making, in company with Messrs. Dana and Kingsbury. He was greatly interested in the welfare and improvement of Owego. He held various offices of trust, chief of which was president of the village, from 1846 to 1849, inclusive. He was a member of the board of trustees eleven years. General Ogden died in Owego, April 14, 1868.

General Oliver Huntington was born December 22, 1771, and came to Owego in 1804, settling on the Huntington creek (so named in honor of him), about a mile north of the Court House.

He opened the first drug-store in Owego, and was also engaged in shipping produce down the river. In 1812 he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the 41st Brigade of New York Infantry. In 1814, he was commissioned sheriff of Broome county, which then comprised, in addition to its present territory, four of the towns of Tioga county. He died in Owego, November 13, 1823. One of his sons, Wait T. Huntington, was a merchant at Ithaca, and was elected clerk of Tompkins county in 1837. He was an ingenious man, and was the inventor of the calendar attachment now in use on clocks, and other valuable patents.

Major Horatio Ross was one of Owego's earliest merchants and a gentleman of wealth. He was born about the year 1755, and came here from Frederick, Md., in 1805, and opened a general country store. He was a slaveholder and brought his slaves with him. He failed in business, in 1818, and did not resume business. He was deputy clerk of Tioga county from 1823 to 1828. He died in Owego in November, 1828. Major Ross was unmarried.

Jonathan Platt, Jr., was a son of Major Jonathan Platt, Sr., who was one of the earliest settlers of Nichols, to which town he came from Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1793. He was born at Bedford, October 18, 1783. In 1805, he came to Owego and entered Gen. John Laning's store as a clerk. Five years later he commenced the mercantile business for himself, which he continued with various parties until 1849, when he retired from business. Mr. Platt was one of Owego's most public-spirited citizens. He was president of the village, in 1834, and a trustee from the incorporation of the village, in 1827, for many years. He was also for many years president of the Bank of Owego. Mr. Platt and David Turner built the "red mills," two miles north of Owego, in 1820. His sons were Charles and Edward J. Platt.

William Platt, another son of Major Jonathan Platt, Sr., was born at Bedford, N. Y., October 29, 1791. He studied law in Owego with John H. Avery, and was the third practicing lawyer to locate in the village. He died in Owego January 12, 1855. Mr. Platt was for many years agent for the tract of land known as Coxe's Patent. His sons were Thomas C., Frederick E., and William H. Platt.

Hon. Thomas Collier Platt was the son of William Platt, Esq., for many years a prominent and highly esteemed member of the bar of Tioga county, and of Lesbia (Hinchman) Platt. He was born at Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., July 15, 1833. His grand-

father, Major Jonathan Platt, was one of the earliest settlers of Tioga county, having emigrated with his father, Jonathan Platt, senior, from Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., and settled upon what was for many years known as "the Platt Homestead," in the town of Nichols. One of Mr. Platt's uncles, the Hon. Nehemiah Platt, was a former member of the senate of the state of New York.

Mr. Platt, after pursuing his preliminary studies at the Owego Academy, entered the class of 1853, at Yale College, the commencement of the freshman year. He was compelled to leave college, on account of ill-health, in December, 1850; but received from the college, in 1876, the honorary degree of M. A.

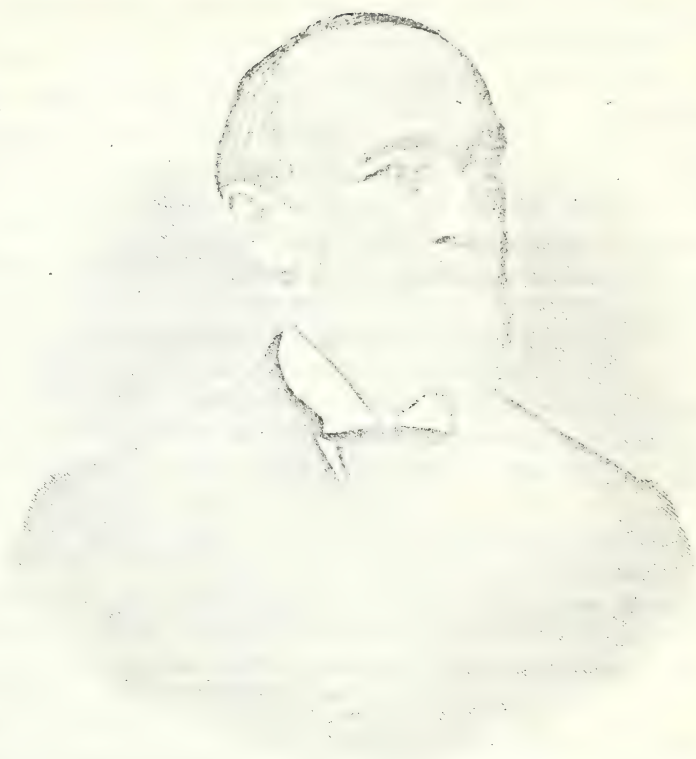
On the 12th December, 1852, he was married to Miss Ellen Lucy, daughter of Charles R. Barstow. Three sons, now living, are the fruit of this marriage: Edward T., Frank H., a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1877, and a member of the New York law firm of McFarland, Boardman & Platt, and Henry B., a graduate of Yale, of the class of 1882.

Mr. Platt engaged, very early in life, in mercantile pursuits at Owego, and this part of his business career, which terminated in 1873, was attended with remarkable success. During this period, he was elected, at the early age of twenty-six years, (A. D. 1859,) county clerk, and clerk of the courts of the county of Tioga, and officiated during three years in that capacity, to the universal satisfaction of the public.

At the commencement of the civil war of the rebellion, no citizen of the county was more active, or efficient, in stimulating the enlistment of volunteers; or, during the whole continuance of the strife, in organizing and promoting the measures necessary to secure enlistments and recruits, and in providing for the subsistence and comfort of the families of soldiers who were at the front.

From this time forward, he took a leading and very controlling position in the politics of Tioga county; but he exhibited a marked self control, and great political sagacity, in patiently waiting to serve and promote the advancement of others, before aspiring to any other personal preferment, instead of impatiently and selfishly grasping, as so many other politicians commonly do, at every object, great or small, that comes within their reach.

It was not, therefore, until the contest arose for the membership of the 42d congress, that he was nominated, in 1871, as the Republican candidate, by the Republican convention of the 28th



James Tracy
J. C. Platt

district of the state of New York. This nomination he declined. But he was again nominated, and was elected, to represent the same district, in the 43d congress, (A. D. 1873;) and, again renominated and elected to represent the same district, in the 44th congress, (A. D. 1875;) when, having thus served two terms, (4 years,) he declined any further renomination. During these congressional terms, he was a prominent and influential member of the committee on postoffices and post roads; and, also, of the committee on the Pacific railroad. As a member of congress, he acquired the unlimited confidence of the Republican administration, and was honored with, and ever afterwards retained, the warm personal friendship of the president, Gen. Grant. The personal popularity of Mr. Platt, which these repeated evidences of public favor sufficiently attest, was faithfully earned, not only by a laborious and conscientious discharge of his public duties, as a congressman, but by a prompt, uniform, and orderly attention to any matters of private interest, or business confided to him by his constituents of whatever party.

In 1879, he became connected with the United States Express company, as its general manager and president, and has ever since discharged the duties of those offices, at the City of New York, where he now lives.

In the exciting campaign of 1877, Mr. Platt was chosen permanent chairman of the Republican state convention which was held at the city of Rochester, N. Y.; and, on taking his seat, delivered an address which must be still fresh in the memory of all, as one of singular appropriateness, and exhibiting very marked ability.

In the year 1880, he was appointed by Gov. Cornell a commissioner of quarantine for the term of three years, and became president of the board. This office he still holds.

Prior to this period, he had become largely interested in a very extensive enterprise for the manufacture and sale of lumber, in the state of Michigan, which was followed by the success which has, so far, universally attended all of Mr. Platt's business undertakings, and which was advantageously and profitably closed out in 1881.

Mr. Platt was elected, by both houses of the state legislature, a member of the senate of the United States from the state of New York, to succeed Hon. Francis Kernan, whose term expired March 4, 1881. It was known to some of Mr. Platt's most intimate friends that he did not find the position, though so grat-

ifying to his utmost personal ambition, absolutely free from all countervailing elements; and he never obtained, with the general public, the credit to which he was, in fact, justly entitled, of being the first to form, and impart to his more distinguished colleague, his private purpose of resigning; a purpose which he carried into effect, May 16, 1881.

Mr. Platt was for several years a very efficient member of the Republican New York state committee; and afterwards a member, and one of the executive committee, of the Republican national committee. He was also a delegate from the state of New York to the last three Republican national conventions.

Mr. Platt has been, for many years, president of the Tioga National Bank of Owego, president of the Southern Central railroad, and a director of several other railroads. He is also one of the principal proprietors of the very extensive and successful agricultural works at Owego, where the Champion grain drill and Champion wagon are manufactured; the business name of the copartnership being "Gere, Truman, Platt & Co."

It cannot be denied that, in all the vicissitudes of party politics, Mr. Platt has invariably maintained a position of commanding influence. This position has been due to his very just perception and estimation of the characters of men, his personal knowledge of the individual relations and political histories of so many influential politicians, his accurate appreciation of the motives that control human actions, and his sound practical sense and judgment in applying those means and resources to practice. Results have too often borne testimony to his great executive talent and ability to admit of their being questioned by the most jealous and envious critic. Aside from these elements, however, one must have known but very little of Mr. Platt, personally, to have not discovered that his methods of dealing with men are eminently satisfactory, because singularly outspoken, frank and honorable, and exempt from all tergiversation and treachery. One soon learns from him, very distinctly, whether or not he can have his political support; and if he gets an assurance of it, that support is given with remarkable and unreserved heartiness.

Mr. Platt never forgets a kindness rendered, and is unstinted in his effort to more than repay the obligation. Perhaps it is his greatest defect as a politician, that he is but too apt to be equally mindful of any demonstrations of a contrary character. His old neighbors in Tioga county need not be reminded with what a generous hand he has found positions for, and bestowed per-

sonal favors upon, so many, that probably to no other man living in that locality are so many thus indebted. And yet, these have all been most quietly and unostentatiously bestowed; without reclamation for the favor rendered, and without invidious reproaches, if that favor has been ungenerously and ungratefully forgotten.

John R. Drake, for many years one of the most public-spirited citizens of Owego, was a son of Rev. Reuben Drake, and born at Pleasant Valley, Orange Co., N. Y., November 28, 1782. He came to Owego in October, 1809. Judge Drake was for many years engaged in the mercantile business and in the manufacture of lumber. He was first judge of Broome county from 1815 to 1823, and of Tioga county from 1833 to 1838. He was a member of congress from 1817 to 1819; member of assembly in 1834; and president of the village of Owego from 1841 to 1845, inclusive. He died in Owego, March 21, 1857. He had but one son, Theodore Drake, who resides at Fredericksburg, Va. Judge Drake was a public-spirited citizen, and prominent in all measures for the benefit of the village.

Dr. Godfrey Waldo came to Owego from Plymouth, N. H., in the summer of 1810, and practiced medicine here until 1839, when he removed to Birmingham, Mich.; thence he removed, in 1845, to Pontiac, in the same state, where he died, September 16, 1848.

Dr. Jedediah Fay was born at Hardwick, Mass., January 30, 1786. He came to Owego, in 1811, and commenced the practice of medicine in company with Dr. Samuel Barclay. He afterward engaged in the mercantile business. From 1830 to the time of his death he conducted a drug store. In 1815 he was commissioned captain of a troop of the 8th regiment of cavalry. In 1820 he became surgeon of the 53d regiment of infantry, which position he resigned three years later. He was postmaster of Owego from 1820 to 1842. He died in Owego, April 23, 1848. His sons are George W. Fay, of Owego, and Frederick J. Fay, of Columbus, Ohio.

Isaac Lillie was a school-teacher and land surveyor. He was born at Scotland, Windham Co., Conn., in 1789, and came to Owego in 1814. He died here September 23, 1864.

John Ripley was born at Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn., in 1792, and removed to Owego in 1814. He was under-sheriff of Tioga county from 1823 to 1832, and justice of the peace from 1853 to

1857. He was re-elected in 1858, and continued in office until his death, which occurred January 22, 1860.

Col. Henry McCormick was born at Painted Post, N.Y., March 5, 1791, and died at St. Peter, Minn., May 22, 1874. In 1812, he went to Newtown (now Elmira) and enlisted as a volunteer in the army. He came to Owego to reside in 1814. He was the first gunsmith in Owego. In the latter years of his life he was engaged in farming. He was sheriff of Tioga county from 1828 to 1831, and also a member of the Board of Trustees of Owego village, in 1832 and 1833.

Stephen Strong was born in Connecticut, October 11, 1791, and removed with his parents to Jefferson county, N.Y., when very young. In 1814 or 1815, he came to Owego, where he at first taught school and afterward studied law. He was district attorney of Tioga county from July, 1836, to July, 1838, and was reappointed in 1844. He was appointed first judge of Tioga county April 18, 1838, and held that office until February 2, 1843. He was elected to the office of county judge, in November, 1855, and served four years. He was also the representative of the 22nd district in the congress of 1845-7. He died at Waterloo, N.Y., April 5, 1866, to which place he had removed the year previous.

Stephen B. Leonard was born in New York city, April 15, 1793, and came to Owego in his youth with his father, Silas Leonard. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *American Farmer*. He purchased the office, and in 1814, changed the name of the paper to *The Owego Gazette*, which he continued to publish until 1835, when he was elected to congress. He was re-elected in 1839. Mr. Leonard was postmaster of the village of Owego from 1816 to 1820, and from 1844 to 1849. He was a village trustee, in 1822 and 1823, and supervisor of the town in 1854 and 1856. During the administration of President Buchanan, he was a deputy United States marshal. In 1816, he established the first stage route from Owego to Bath. He had previously carried the first mail through Tioga county on horseback, in order to deliver his newspaper. He died in Owego, May 8, 1876. His sons are William B. Leonard, of Brooklyn; Hermon C. Leonard, of Portland, Oregon, and George S. Leonard, of Owego.

Latham A. Burrows was born at Groton, Conn., in 1793, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, in 1816. From February 14, 1821, to January 1, 1822, he was county clerk of Broome

county, and from 1824 to 1827, inclusive, an associate judge of Tioga county. In 1827, he was elected first judge of Tioga county, being the first professional lawyer who sat upon the bench of the common pleas in this county. He was also state senator from 1824 to 1828. He commenced a general mercantile business in Owego in 1828. During his mercantile career he was president of the village from 1836 to 1839, inclusive. He subsequently removed to Buffalo, where he died on the 25th of September, 1855.

Colonel Amos Martin was born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1775, and removed, in 1815, to Candor, in this county, where he opened a country store. Two years later he removed to Owego, where he continued the mercantile business until his death, which occurred May 14, 1835. While engaged in the mercantile business, he was also proprietor of the hotel known as the Goodman Coffee House, from 1819 to 1823. Colonel Martin's sons are John H. Martin, of Kansas City, Mo., and Jay H. Martin, of Tioga Center.

David Turner was a son of Abner Turner, one of the earliest settlers on the Owego creek, in the town of Tioga, three miles north of Owego village, and was born in 1800. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Owego from 1818 to 1835, most of the time with Jonathan Platt, Jr. His son, Edward Turner, resides at Flint, Mich.

John Carmichael was born at Johustown, Montgomery (now Fulton) county, N. Y., August 12, 1795. He learned the trade of a jeweler and watchmaker, in Albany. He came to Owego in October, 1819, and opened a jewelery store, continuing in business until September, 1849. He was the first collector of the village of Owego, at the time of its incorporation, in 1827, and was re-elected every year thereafter until 1834, inclusive. He was village assessor four years, and was elected treasurer of Tioga county, in 1837. He died in Owego, April 24, 1878. His sons were Charles S. and Horace Carmichael. The former is still a resident of Owego.

Ziba A. Leland was one of the early lawyers of Owego, and was born in Vermont. He came to this village and formed a law partnership with John H. Avery May 1, 1820. In April, 1822, he was appointed justice of the peace. From Owego he removed to Bath, where he was first judge of Steuben county from 1838 to 1843. He also represented that county in the assembly, in 1842 and 1843. Later in life he removed to Auburn, and thence to Saratoga, where he died.

Gurdon Hewitt was born at New London, Conn., May 5, 1790.

He came with his parents to Oxford, N. Y., in 1796, and afterward removed to Towanda, Pa., where he engaged in the mercantile business. He became a resident of Owego in 1823. He was the first president of the Bank of Owego, and subsequently for a number of years its cashier. Upon coming to Owego he commenced a general mercantile business in company with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Platt, Jr. A year afterward he purchased Mr. Platt's interest and continued the business alone until 1837, when he formed a partnership with John M. Greenleaf. The firm of Greenleaf & Hewitt existed until September, 1849. Thereafter Mr. Hewitt devoted his entire attention to the banking business and the management of his large property. He died in Owego, December 24, 1871. His sons are Gurdon and Frederick C. Hewitt.

Dr. Ezekiel B. Phelps was born at Hebron, Conn., in 1800. After graduating at the New Haven Medical College, in 1824, he practiced medicine at Manchester, Conn. In September of the same year he removed to Owego, where he has since resided.

John M. Greenleaf was born at Granville, Washington county, N. Y., May 19, 1806. He came to Owego in the fall of 1826. In 1833 he entered into the mercantile business with Lyman Truman, which partnership continued three years. From 1837 to 1849 he was engaged in the same business with Gurdon Hewitt. He died in Owego, August 23, 1881. His son, Dr. J. T. Greenleaf, resides in Owego.

Ezra S. Sweet was born at New Bedford, Mass., June 3, 1796. He came to Owego in December, 1825, and commenced the practice of law. He was for several years a justice of the peace, and was district attorney of Tioga county from 1838 to 1841, and from 1847 to 1851. He also represented the county in the assembly, in 1849. He died in Owego, October 16, 1869. He has one surviving son, Charles H. Sweet, who resides in Elmira.

Aaron P. Storrs was born at Mansfield, Conn., in 1811, and came to Owego with his uncle, Rev. Aaron Putnam, in December, 1827. In September, 1835, he engaged in the general mercantile business, and has continued in that and the hardware business, with various partners, until the present time. He is at present a member of the hardware firm of Storrs, Chatfield & Co.

Thomas Farrington was born at Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., February 12, 1769. At the age of thirteen years he was an orderly upon the staff of his father, Gen. Putnam Farrington, in the war of 1812. He graduated at Union College, in 1826, and

came to practice law in Owego in 1828. He represented Tioga county in the assembly in 1833 and 1840, and was appointed surrogate of the county April 30, 1835. He was a member of the board of trustees of the village of Owego in 1839 and 1857, and president of the village in 1850. He was appointed treasurer of the state of New York on February 7, 1842, and served until February 3, 1845. In the latter year he was appointed adjutant-general of the state. He was re-appointed state treasurer February 2, 1846, and served until November 2, 1847. He was elected judge of Tioga county in 1859, and was twice re-elected, serving three terms of four years each. He died in Owego, December 2, 1872. His wife was a daughter of John H. Avery. His sons are Edward A., of New York, and Frank J., of St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Ezekiel Lovejoy was born at Stratford, Conn., July 6, 1803. He studied medicine in New York city, and, after taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine, was for a time surgeon in the navy of the republic at Buenos Ayres. He came to Owego, in 1829, and was the first physician to practice Homeopathy in Owego. Dr. Lovejoy never held but one public office, that of supervisor of the town of Owego, in 1854. He died in Owego August 15, 1871.

Aaron, Lyman, and Asa H. Truman, sons of Shem Truman, of Old Canaan, Conn., were early settlers of Park Settlement, in the town of Candor—Aaron, in 1804; Lyman, in 1805; and Asa H., in 1810.

Aaron was born at Granville, Mass., July 27, 1785, and died January 13, 1823. He married Experience Park, of Connecticut, in 1805. She died in 1844. His sons were Lyman, Orin, Charles, Francis W., and George Truman.

Lyman Park Truman was born at Park Settlement, March 2, 1806. In 1830, he came to Owego and entered Asa H. Truman's store as a clerk. Three years afterward he commenced the mercantile business on his own account. In May, 1836, the firm of L. Truman & Brothers was formed and they conducted a successful lumber and mercantile business for nearly thirty years. In this firm Mr. Truman was associated with three of his brothers, Orin, Frank, and George. In 1836, Mr. Truman became president of the Bank of Owego, and continued at the head of that institution and its successor, the First National Bank of Owego, until a short time prior to his death. During his active life Mr. Truman filled various town offices, from constable to supervisor. In 1857, he was chosen state senator from the 24th district, and was

re-elected in 1859 and 1861. He died in Owego, March 24, 1881, leaving a large fortune as the result of his active life.

Orin Truman was born at Park Settlement, February 17, 1811, and died in Owego, September 30, 1885. He was unmarried.

Charles Truman resides at Flemingville, where he has held the office of justice of the peace for nearly thirty years. He was born November 11, 1807. His sons are Aaron, Lyman B., Elias W. and Charles F. Truman.

George Truman was born June 16, 1816, and resides in the village of Owego. He is the head of the firm of George Truman, Son & Co., and president of the First National Bank. His sons are Gilbert F., William S., and George Truman, Jr., all residents of Owego.

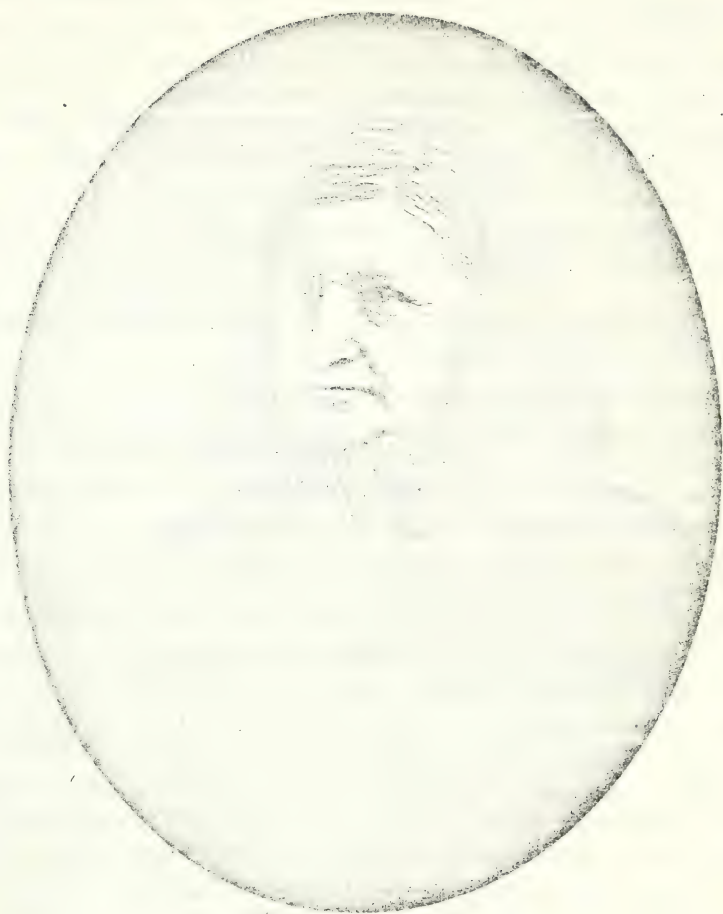
Francis W. Truman was born December 13, 1812, and was until recently at the head of the manufacturing firm of Gere, Truman, Platt & Co., in Owego.

Lyman Truman was born at Granville, Mass., in 1783, and died at Park Settlement, November 2, 1822. His sons were Levi B., Stephen S., James and Benjamin L. Truman. Levi B. died May 21, 1879, at Park Settlement. Stephen S. and Benjamin L. Truman are residents of the village of Owego.

Asa H. Truman was born at Sparta, N. Y., February 26, 1793. He taught school at Park Settlement, and afterward, from 1816 to 1825, kept a tavern and country store at Flemingville. In the latter year he came to Owego village, where he conducted a general mercantile business until his death, which occurred February 6, 1848. His sons were Lucius Truman, who resides at Wellsboro, Pa., William H. Truman, who lives in New York, Charles Truman and Edward D. Truman. The latter died in Dixon, Ill., June 6, 1862. Charles was lieutenant of a company of infantry during the rebellion, and was killed in battle in 1862.

William H. Bell was born six miles north of Owego village, on the West Owego creek, November 18, 1811. His father, William Bell, was a farmer. He was engaged in the lumber and mercantile business in Owego twenty years. He retired from active business in 1867. In 1870 he was stricken with paralysis, from the effects of which he died on the 20th of April, 1876.

Gideon O. Chase was born at Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., March 29, 1808; and in early life was a cabinetmaker. He came to Owego in 1832. He represented Tioga county in the assembly in 1844 and 1845. From 1846 to 1849 he was undersheriff of the county. In May, 1848, he established the *Tioga*



Lynne Brown

man, which he edited until its publication was discontinued, in September, 1850. He was in the employ of the Erie Railway Company from 1855 to 1867, most of the time as station-agent at Smithboro, at which place he died, March 26, 1887.

Col. Nathaniel W. Davis was born at Weston, Fairfield Co., Conn., May 10, 1807. He studied law at Ithaca, and came to Owego to practice, in 1832. He was surrogate of Tioga county from 1840 to 1844, and member of assembly in 1844 and 1863. He was also a village trustee in 1839, 1842, and 1847, and president of the village in 1859 and 1860. He was much interested in military affairs, and was for several years colonel of the 53d and 54th regiments of New York State militia. He died in Owego, July 31, 1874. His only son, Nathaniel W. Davis, Jr., is a resident of the town of Tioga.

John Mason Parker was among the earliest as well as the foremost lawyers of the county. He was the son of John C. Parker, a prominent lawyer of Washington county, N. Y., and was born in Granville, in that county, June 14, 1805. He obtained his preliminary education at Granville Academy, of which institution the distinguished teacher, Salem Town, L. L. D., was then preceptor, and he graduated with the highest honors at Middlebury College, in 1828. He pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. John P. Cushman, in the city of Troy, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and soon after settled at Owego, in the practice of his profession. His thorough scholarship, his well trained and logical mind, his industry and uncompromising integrity soon won for him a foremost place at the bar, as well as the entire confidence and admiration of the people of the county. Marked deference was at once universally accorded to his legal opinions by all his rivals in the profession. They were characterized by great thoroughness of research, and the preparation of his causes by an absolute completeness that left no point unprovided for.

At all times he bore a personal character not only exempt from reproach, but entirely above suspicion. His conversation and personal demeanor were always cultivated and refined, universally free from anything that would have offended the most delicate and fastidious.

He was elected to represent the 27th (now 28th) congressional district of the State of New York in the U. S. House of Representatives two consecutive terms, from 1855 to 1859. In 1859 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state, and was continued in that exalted position until his death. During the

last six years of that period he was a justice of the general term of the third department, having been so designated by Governor Hoffman. During part of his judicial service he sat as a member of the court of appeals.

In his earlier life Judge Parker was in politics a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party he became and thereafter remained a steadfast and prominent member of that party.

As a judge he was invariably courteous to all. He heard with the utmost patience and equanimity, everything that suitors had to urge. He never impatiently interrupted or captiously criticised counsel. He never availed himself of his position on the bench to demonstrate his own superiority to those who were before him. He never consciously allowed any extraneous considerations to bias his opinions, nor tolerated officious and irregular attempts to influence him. A temperament naturally and constitutionally nervous was subdued to equanimity by severe self control. And suitors uniformly went from the tribunal over which he presided with the conviction that their cases had been thoroughly examined and considered and fairly and honestly decided. The numerous opinions delivered by him and spread through the volumes of reports from 1859 to 1873 are, after all, his best memorial as a judge.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College, in 1865. He was an active member of St. Paul's church, Owego, and at the time of his death its junior warden.

Judge Parker married for his first wife, Catherine Ann, daughter of Charles Pumpelly, of Owego, in September, 1835. She died in December, 1845, leaving four children, of whom two only now survive, Charles Edward, a prominent lawyer and now County Judge of Tioga county, and Francis Henry, who is Lieut.-Colonel of Ordnance, U. S. army. On March 1, 1854, he married for his second wife Stella A. Pumpelly, who still survives him.

On the evening of December 6, 1873, Judge Parker died of apoplexy, at his residence in Owego. He was thus called away by death in the midst of his activity and usefulness, universally esteemed and regretted.

Few men have lived to old age whose public and private course and character would bear the brightest and most searching light of investigation as well as that of Judge Parker. He seems to have been born with high principles and aims, with a humane and kindly nature, with refined tastes and a strong intellect, qualities which would have won him the confidence,

respect and affection of any community. He will be remembered as the able and upright public man and the beloved Christian gentleman.

Hon. Charles E. Parker, the present county judge and surrogate of Tioga county, eldest son of John M. Parker, was born in Owego, August 25, 1836. He was educated at the Owego academy, and graduated at Hobart college, in Geneva, N. Y., in the class of 1857. Upon leaving college he studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1859. He was elected to the convention of 1867, held at Albany, to amend the constitution of the state of New York, and with one exception was the youngest member of that body. In the fall of 1883 he was elected to the office which he now holds. As this work is being published, he is a candidate for election to the office of justice of the supreme court of the sixth judicial district. With these exceptions he has held no political office, but has been steadily engaged in the practice of his profession in his native village.

In 1865, Judge Parker married Mary, daughter of Judge Thomas Farrington, of Owego. He has always been a Republican in politics, and is a member of St. Paul's church.

As a lawyer, Judge Parker ranks among the leading members of the profession, and enjoys the thorough confidence and respect of the people of the county.

Timothy P. Patch was born at Ashburnham, Mass., December 3, 1809. He came to Owego in February, 1834, and opened a meat market. He continued in that and the grocery business until 1855. In 1860, he removed to Towanda, Pa., where he resided until his removal to Corning, N. Y., a few months previous to his death, which occurred June 30, 1882. In 1850, Mr. Patch built a three-story brick block in Lake street, in which was Patch's Hall, which at the time was the largest public hall in the village.

Joshua L. Pinney was born at Armenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., October 17, 1783. He came to Owego in June, 1835, and commenced a drug business, which he continued in company with his sons, until his death, which occurred October 15, 1855. One of his five sons, Hammon D. Pinney, is still a resident of Owego.

Robert Cameron was born, in 1817, in Chanceford township, York Co., Pa., and came to Owego with his brother, John Cameron, in 1831, and entered the store of another brother, James Cameron, as a clerk. In 1840, he opened a grocery store, and

continued in business until 1869, when he retired from active business.

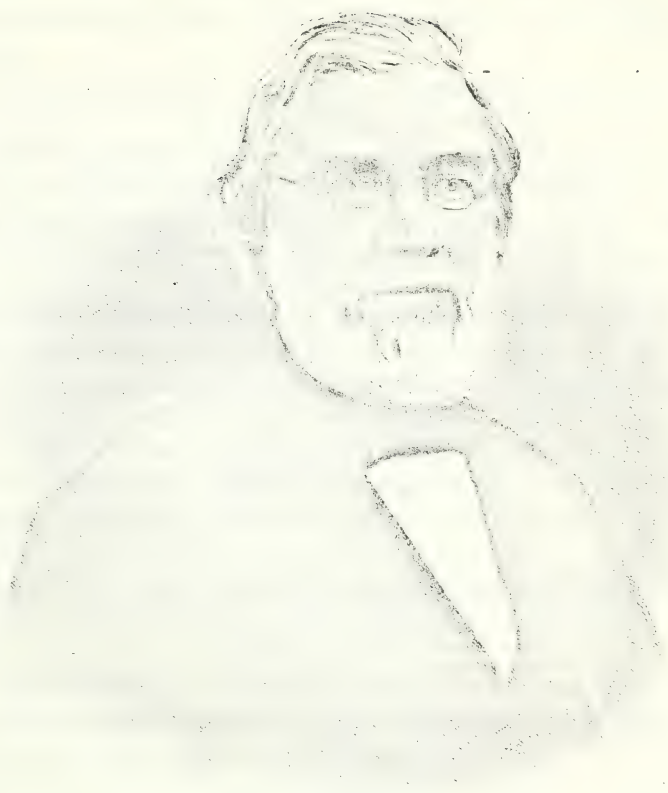
George B. Goodrich was born in the town of Tioga, December 1, 1816, and came to Owego to reside, in 1831. He was, from 1837 until his death, at the head of the dry goods store of G. B. Goodrich & Co. He was also president of the Owego National Bank from the time of its establishment, until his death, which occurred January 8, 1886.

Dr. Lucius H. Allen was born in Lunenburg (now Athens), Greene county, N. Y., January 31, 1796. He studied medicine in Connecticut, and graduated at Brown University, in Providence, R. I., in 1820. Thereafter he resided eleven years in Buffalo and Cherry Valley, N. Y. He removed to Berkshire, in this county, in 1830, and two years later he came to Owego, where he has ever since resided.

Andrew H. Calhoun was born in Boston, Mass., April 1, 1798. He came to Owego, in 1836, and commenced the publication of the *Owego Advertiser*, which he continued until April, 1853. He was clerk of the state senate, in 1848-9, and canal appraiser, in 1851-2. In 1863, he was appointed to a clerkship in the New York custom house, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, December 17, 1874.

William F. Warner was born at Hardwick, Vt., January 18, 1819, and came to Owego, in 1834. He practiced law with Col. N. W. Davis, and was afterward a member of the law firm of Warner, Tracy & Walker. Mr. Warner was a public-spirited citizen, and was conspicuous in all movements for the advancement and improvement of Owego. He was clerk of the village from 1848 to 1854. He was the first president of the village elected by the people, in 1855, and was re-elected, in 1856 and 1857. He organized the Owego Gas Light Company, in 1856, of which he was president, superintendent and treasurer many years. Since September, 1871, he has been a resident of Waverly. At present he holds the office of special county judge of Tioga county. Mr. Warner wrote the Centennial History of Tioga County, in 1876, and was the leading spirit in organizing the centennial celebration of the battle of New Town, and the erection of a monument in commemoration of that event, in 1879.

William P. Stone was born in Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1810, and came with his parents to Tioga county, in 1817, and settled near Flemingville. In 1834, he came to Owego and en-



J. M. Parker

gaged in the mercantile business, which he continued, with various partners, until February, 1874, when he retired from active business.

Hon. John J. Taylor, for many years the most prominent Democratic politician, and one of the most prominent members of the bar of Tioga county, was born in the town of Leominster, Worcester county, Mass., April 27, 1808. His parents, John Taylor and Anne Taylor, came from Oldham, near Manchester, England.

Leaving the common school when about fourteen years of age, and pursuing the studies preparatory to entering college, at the New Ipswich academy, in New Hampshire, and the Groton academy, in Massachusetts, he entered Harvard university, Cambridge, from the latter academy, in 1825, at the age of seventeen. He graduated therefrom in August, 1829, in a class of over sixty members, in which were included Benjamin Curtis, afterwards justice of the supreme court of the United States, George W. Bigelow, afterwards chief justice of the supreme judicial court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Samuel F. Smith, author of "My country, 'tis of thee," Benjamin F. Pierce, afterwards superintendent of the coast survey, James Freeman Clarke, William H. Channing, and others whom the people, not only of this but of other countries, have delighted to honor.

After graduating, he spent a few months in teaching, a part of the time in the high school of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

In 1830, he came to the city of Troy, N. Y., and passed two years as a law student in the office of Judge David Buel, and, after that, some months in the office of Hon. John A. Collier, at Binghamton, N. Y. From Binghamton he went to Greene, Chenango county, where he spent two years, part of the time in the study, and a part of the time in the practice of the law.

On the last day of December, 1834, he removed to Owego, where he has ever since resided, and entered into a law partnership, on the 1st day of January, 1835, with the late Judge Stephen Strong, which continued until August, 1838, when it was dissolved by mutual consent.

On the 18th day of May, A. D., 1837, he married Miss Emily Laning, daughter of Mrs. Mary Anne Laning, of Owego, and the sister of Mrs. Ellen H. Bicking and Mary Anne Rosette, of Philadelphia, and of Augustus C., Matthias H., and John C. Laning.

By her he had only one son, John L. Taylor, who was born June 24, 1839, and who, having espoused Miss Sarah J. Reed, is now the father of a family of four children, to wit, Robert J., Emile G., Mary L., and Emily. Mr. John J. Taylor's only daughter, Sarah, was born June 27, 1841, and having married Mr. L. Burr Pearsall, died early, leaving no issue now surviving her.

Mr. Taylor, on his arrival at Owego, speedily won his way to the first rank in the profession, among members of a numerous bar of universally conceded ability; so that his employment on one side or the other of every important case became a matter of course.

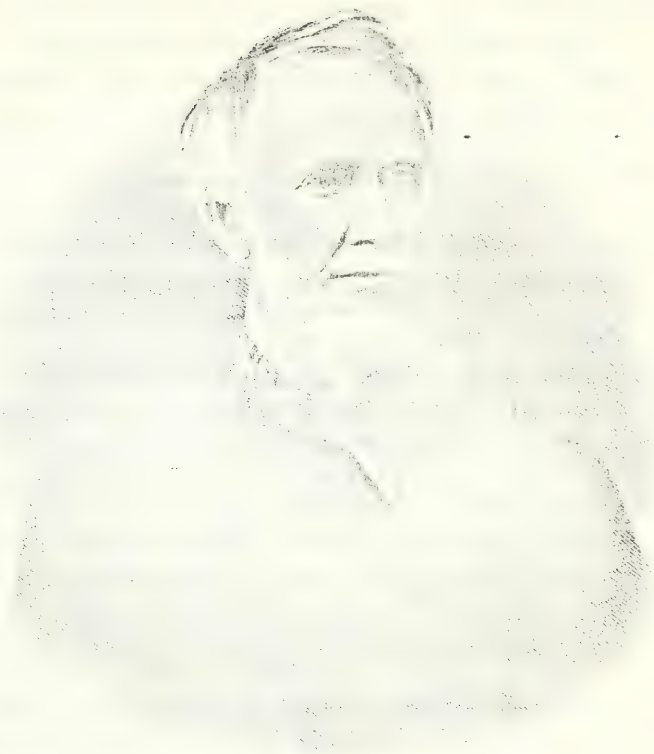
He took a leading part, as a Democrat, in the politics of the county, and was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in the year 1838, its district attorney. He discharged the duties of that office for five years successively, when he was compelled to resign it by the pressure of other business.

In 1846, he was elected to represent the county of Tioga, in the convention of that year, to revise the constitution of the State of New York; and, in 1850, was the Democratic candidate for congress in the 26th district of the State of New York, composed of the counties of Chenango, Broome and Tioga, but was defeated by Henry Bennett, of Chenango county.

In 1852, having been again selected as the Democratic candidate for congress in the congressional district composed of the counties of Tioga, Tompkins, and Chemung, he was elected over his opponent, the Hon. Charles Cook, of Havana. He served as a member of the committees on foreign affairs, and on the District of Columbia. He stood very high in favor with the Democratic administration. He was tendered by President Pierce, but declined, the appointment of commissioner to settle the northwestern boundary of the United States, and his name was widely canvassed for collector of the port of New York.

In 1858 he was selected as the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, and was run on the ticket with Hon. Amasa J. Parker, as the Democratic candidate for governor. Both were defeated, the Democratic party being then largely in the minority in the state.

During all this period Mr. Taylor actively and successfully continued the practice of his legal profession. A studious and laborious life had made him a master of the learning of that profession, and great natural acuteness of discernment and thoroughly sound practical common sense gave him unusual accu-



John F. Taylor-

racy in the application of its principles to cases as they arose. A character of unimpeachable integrity, and a habit of candid statement always inspired those he addressed with confidence, and his lucid and exhaustive arguments uniformly left but little remaining to be said after he had finished what he had to say; so that he was always a sound, effective and successful speaker, whether in his political addresses, or his forensic efforts.

He assisted in the organization of the Bank of Tioga, which was afterwards changed to the National Union Bank, and was for many years its president. He was elected and officiated for many years as the vice-president, and afterwards as the president of the Southern Central Railroad Company.

Mrs. Taylor died November 25, 1879; since which time Mr. Taylor's own health has been so infirm as to preclude all attention to any other business than such as the management of her estate and his own private property has made necessary.

Frank L. Jones was born at Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., October 29, 1822, and came to Owego, in 1837. He was in the mercantile business, and afterwards in insurance. In February, 1868, he was appointed sheriff of Tioga county, to fill a vacancy. He was president of the village of Owego, in 1869, and postmaster from 1871 to 1879. In July, 1880, he was appointed agent and warden of Auburn State Prison, which position he held at the time of his death, which occurred at Coudersport, Pa., November 8, 1883. While a resident of Pennsylvania, in 1852, he was elected sheriff of Potter county.

Thomas I. Chatfield was born at Great Barrington, Mass., September 16, 1818. He was by trade a baker, and when he came to Owego, in March, 1839, he worked as a journeyman until the following October, when he commenced business on his own account. He afterward engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until a short time previous to his death, which occurred May 2, 1884. Mr. Chatfield was a prominent and public-spirited citizen. He served four years as village trustee, and three years as village supervisor. He was also president of the village, in 1868. In 1853, he represented Tioga county in the assembly, and was a candidate for state treasurer, in 1869. He was a member of the state senate, in 1871 and 1872. He was also treasurer of the Tioga County Agricultural Society, for many years. He has one son, T. I. Chatfield, Jr., who resides in Owego.

Alanson Munger was born at Ludlow, Mass., February 5, 1801.

In 1827, he removed to Hamilton, N. Y., and thence to Owego, in 1840. He formed a law partnership with Stephen Strong, which continued two years. He practiced law during the remainder of his life with no partner. He was appointed judge of Tioga county, in February, 1843, and surrogate, in January, 1844. He was elected district attorney, in 1850, and special county judge, in 1861. He died in Owego December 31, 1877.

Charles A. Munger, a son of Alanson Munger, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., July 13, 1830. He commenced the practice of law when he was twenty-one years of age. He held the office of justice of the peace, and was special county judge of Tioga county from 1853 to 1855, and from 1863 to 1867. He was a gentleman of fine culture, a contributor to the magazines, and a poet of no ordinary genius. A volume of his poems was published, in 1874, subsequent to his death, which occurred September 3, 1873.

Dr. Hiram N. Eastman was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., August 17, 1810. He graduated as a physician at Fairfield Medical College, in 1838, and commenced practice at Candor, in this county. In January, 1840, he removed to Owego, where he resided until December, 1861, when he removed to Geneva, where two years previously he had been appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Theory and Practice of Medicine, in Geneva Medical College. In August, 1870, he was appointed lecturer on Materia Medica and Hygiene at the University of Buffalo. He subsequently removed to Waverly, Iowa, where he remained until October, 1874, when he returned to Owego, where he died on the 14th day of October, 1879. His sons are Dr. C. C. Eastman, of the Binghamton Insane Asylum; Dr. R. W. Eastman, of Owego; Rev. Rush Eastman, of Torresdale, Pa.; and Rev. George N. Eastman, of New York city.

Henry N. Hubbard was born at Middle Haddam, Mass., January 18, 1809. He came to Owego in September, 1841, as a clerk for Greenly & Shapley, merchants. In May, 1843, he became a member of the firm, one of the partners retiring, and he continued in business until his death, which occurred on the 8th of May, 1883. He has one son, Henry D., who resides at Torrington, Conn.

Arba Campbell was born in Lebanon, Madison county, N. Y., March 3, 1809. When but two years of age his parents removed to Susquehanna county, Pa. When grown to manhood, he spent the summer months in buying and selling wool, and the winter in teaching school. He subsequently went to New York city,



Charles E. Parker

where he remained until 1842, when he removed to Owego and engaged in the wool trade, in which he was successful. To this business he added that of pulling and tanning sheep skins. At about forty years of age he became interested in farming, particularly in agricultural chemistry, making many scientific experiments and giving much of his time and thought to it. The results of his experiments have been frequently published, and are remarkably instructive. During a sojourn abroad, Mr. Campbell visited the farms of France and England, obtaining much information from observation, which was subsequently applied to experiments here. Mr. Campbell owns four farms—two in Tioga county, one in Chemung county, and one in Pennsylvania, in Bradford county.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was born at Apalachin, in 1829, and is the son of Benjamin Tracy, of whom mention is made in the history of the settlement of Apalachin. In early life he taught school in Owego, and afterward studied and practiced law. In November, 1853, when but twenty-four years of age, he was elected district attorney of Tioga county, and in 1856, he was re-elected over Gilbert C. Walker, who was subsequently his law partner and afterward governor of Virginia. The law firm of Warner, Tracy & Walker was dissolved a short time previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1862, General Tracy was elected to the assembly, and in the same year he organized the 109th regiment, N.Y. vols., of which he was the colonel. He served with distinction in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, and after returning from the front was placed in command of the rebel prison camp and headquarters for drafted men, in Elmira. At the close of the war he went to Brooklyn, where he resumed the practice of law. October 1, 1866, he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York by President Johnson, and again January 23, 1871, by President Grant. At the end of his second term he declined reappointment and renewed his law practice, in company with his brother-in-law, General Catlin. He was a member of Plymouth church, and in the celebrated Beecher-Tilton trial was prominent among the counsel for the defence. General Tracy was appointed an associate judge of the court of appeals of this state, December 9, 1881, in place of Judge Andrews, promoted to chief judge. At the close of his term of office he declined a renomination. He is now out of

active politics and devoting his attention to his law practice in Brooklyn.

Hiram A. Beebe was born in the town of Bridgewater, Pa., March 11, 1817, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Montrose Volunteer*. In January, 1843, he came to Owego and became editor of the *Gazette*, continuing his connection with that newspaper until September 1, 1880, with the exception of about a year, in 1846, when he resided at Westfield, Mass., where he edited the *Westfield Standard*. During his residence at Westfield he was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Beebe was president of the village of Owego, in 1852 and 1871, and postmaster nine years from May, 1853.

Ezra S. Buckbee was born, in March, 1827, three miles north of the village of Owego. He came to Owego when sixteen years of age. He was engaged in the mercantile business until his death, which occurred August 10, 1883. He was supervisor of the town of Owego, in 1861, and was twice elected treasurer of Tioga county, serving from 1854 to 1860.

Charles R. Barstow was born at Great Barrington, Mass., in March, 1804, and came to the town of Nichols, in 1816. He was loan commissioner of Tioga county from 1840 to 1842. He was elected sheriff, in 1843, and member of assembly, in 1846. From 1849 to 1853, he was postmaster of Owego. In April, 1865, he was appointed a port warden of New York city, and held that office until August, 1868. He died at Big Rapids, Mich., December 10, 1880.

Hon. William Smyth was born in County Derry, Ireland, June 19, 1819. His ancestry, both on his father's and mother's side, were among the defenders of Londonderry, strongly supporting King William, Prince of Orange, in the struggle for Protestant ascendancy, which at that time caused such intense bitterness in Ireland.

The subject of this memoir, having received a thorough classical education, entered the Royal Academic Institute, Belfast, from which he was graduated, in 1842, having taken second honors in the Greek and moral philosophy classes. He also spent two years in Edinburgh University. For the next three years he was engaged as a private tutor in a gentleman's family, and prepared three young men for entering Glasgow University. He was afterward employed as principal of a classical school in County Derry.

In 1847, he married Martha, eldest daughter of Daniel Stewart

Mackay, of Moss Side, County Antrim. The same year he emigrated to America, landing in New York the 27th of November. For a few months his time was employed in writing contributions to the *New York Sun* and *New York Observer*. March 4, 1848, he visited Owego, and was engaged by the trustees of the Owego Academy as principal, entering upon his duties the 12th of April following, which position he retained until June, 1854, when he resigned on account of ill health. The most successful period in the history of the Owego Academy was during his administration. The management found it necessary to add three departments, and he had engaged six assistants, having an average attendance of 250 pupils.

In 1854 he purchased the *Owego Advertiser*, and soon thereafter changed the name to the *Owego Times*, which name it has since retained. As a journalist Mr. Smyth occupies quite a prominent position.

In 1857, Mr. Smyth was elected school commissioner of Tioga county, and re-elected, in 1860, this time by the very large majority of 1,012 votes. The same year he was appointed village clerk; in 1863-64 he served as trustee of the village, and in 1865-67 was its president; in 1867, was appointed justice of the peace; in 1872, he represented Tioga county in the assembly; in 1873, was appointed deputy superintendent of the state insurance department, which office he held for three years, and at the resignation of the Hon. O. W. Chapman, he became acting superintendent, and held the office for one year, until his successor was appointed. It was during his incumbency that a rigid examination of insurance companies commenced, which resulted in the indictment of the officers of the Security Life Insurance company, of New York. Pending this examination, frauds were discovered, and Acting Superintendent Smyth energetically pressed the case, and secured the indictment and conviction of its president and vice-president, being the first instance in the history of life insurance in this state where the president of a life company was convicted.

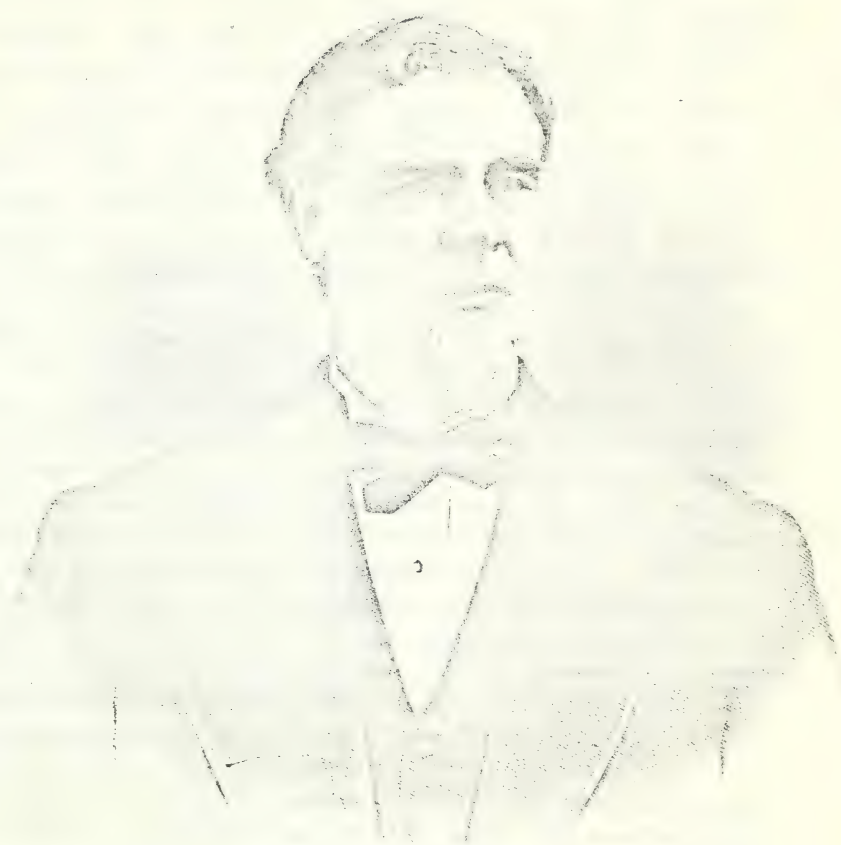
Mr. Smyth has always taken a commendable interest in the material development of the village. During the time he was its president many desirable improvements were consummated. Among other items, the first steam fire-engine was purchased during his administration. In 1862, '63, and '64, he was chief engineer of the fire department, which organization owes much of its present success to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Smyth.

In 1881, he was for the fourth time elected president of Owego village. During his presidency he secured a free bridge across the Susquehanna river. On the last day of his term that year, he, ably assisted by many of the most progressive citizens, succeeded in raising \$25,000 in cash or equivalent securities and paid that amount over to the president of the Bridge company, taking therefor a warranty-deed from the Bridge company to the Town of Owego. This removed one of the greatest obstructions to the material and numerical progress of the village. This toll bridge had existed for 50 years. The increase in travel across this bridge since it became free is at least ten fold.

William Smyth is now and he has been since its organization an active and efficient member of the Republican party. He was chairman of the Whig delegation sent to the Syracuse convention, in 1856, from Tioga county, and with Hon. John A. King, president, marched from Corinthian hall to Weiting hall where the Free Soil Democrats and anti-Slavery Whigs united, forming the Republican party whose glorious record in the State of New York need not be mentioned in this connection.

Rev. William H. King, D. D., was born in the town of Otsego, Otsego Co., N. Y., October 8, 1820. His father, William King, was a farmer. He attended school at Franklin, Delaware county, and at Madison University, from which institution he graduated as Master of Arts, in 1857. Ten years afterward the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the same institution. In 1843, he commenced teaching in the academy at Waverly, and continued five years. While thus engaged he commenced preaching. In 1849, he was ordained as a clergyman at Athens, Pa., and commenced his labors as pastor of the Baptist church of that place. In March, 1854, Doctor King accepted a call to Owego, and was pastor of the Baptist church of this village twenty-seven years. In 1881, he resigned the pastorate on account of poor health and declining years, and retired from active labor.

Rev. James Holwell Kidder was born and educated at Portland, Me., and graduated at the General Theological seminary, in New York city, in the class of 1860. He was ordained deacon by Bishop George Burgess, in St. Luke's church, Portland, July 11, 1860, and priest, also by Bishop Burgess, in Christ's church, Eastport, Me., June 19, 1861. Mr. Kidder was in charge of St. Thomas's church, Camden, Me., until November, 1860; then of Christ's church, Eastport, Me., about three years, until entering



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the rectorship of St. Matthew's church at Unadilla, N. Y., July 1, 1863. Five years afterward, August 1, 1868, Mr. Kidder came to Owego, and has since that time been rector of St. Paul's church.

Gilbert C. Walker was born at Cuba, N. Y., August 1, 1833. He came to Owego in August, 1855, and in 1858 became a member of the law firm of Warner, Tracy & Walker. He removed to Chicago, in 1859, and thence to Norfolk, Va., in 1864, where he was president of the Exchange Bank of Norfolk, until 1867. In 1869 he was elected governor of Virginia. In July, 1874, he was elected to congress from the third (Richmond) district, and re-elected, in 1876. He died at Binghamton, N. Y., May 11, 1885.

General Isaac S. Catlin was born at Apalachin, in this county, July 8, 1833. He studied law in New York city, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Owego. Soon afterward, in 1859, he became a member of the law firm of Warner, Tracy & Catlin. In January, 1861, he was elected president of the village, and served until June, when he entered the volunteer service of the United States, as captain of a company in the Third New York Volunteers. In the summer of 1862, upon the organization of the 109th regiment, he became its lieutenant-colonel, and was promoted to colonel upon the resignation of Colonel Tracy. In 1864, while leading the charge at Petersburg, Va., he lost his leg by the explosion of a mine. After the war General Catlin was elected district attorney of Tioga county, serving from 1865 to 1868. He was appointed a colonel in the regular army, and was stationed two years at Louisville, Ky. He was promoted to Brigadier-general during this period. He afterward commenced the practice of law in Brooklyn, where he has been twice elected district attorney of Kings county.

Charles Austin Clark was born at Guilford Center, Chenango County, N. Y., on the 28th day of May, 1833. He was the eldest son of Austin Clark, who was born at Tolland, Conn., October 15, 1799, and grandson of Gershom Clark, who was born September 5, 1755, and who removed from Connecticut with a large family and settled at Guilford Center in October, 1814, where he died in March, 1840. Austin Clark removed with his family to the vicinity of South New Berlin, in the spring of 1835, where he resided until the spring of 1856, when he removed to the town of Berkshire, Tioga county, N. Y., where he resided until he died, April 2, 1882, having reared to manhood and womanhood five sons and six daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters

survive him. At an early age Charles not only manifested a desire to obtain an education, but very many scholarly and manly characteristics. He was endowed with an excellent memory and in many respects gave evidence of possessing a fine order of mind. His parents desired to give him a liberal education, but unfortunately they were poor. With them their son had to share all the labors and disadvantages of poverty. This he did cheerfully. Not discouraged by adverse circumstances he pursued his studies zealously, and became well-known throughout the community as the brightest scholar and clearest and most independent thinker of his years. Throughout his boyhood days he attended the schools in his native county during the winter months, but during the summer it was necessary for him to work with his father on the farm.

When seventeen years of age he entered upon the labors of a teacher in a common school near Gilbertsville, Otsego county. He soon after entered the office of Dr. S. C. Gibson, of South New Berlin, and commenced the study of medicine. He was for some time a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated from the medical department of that institution, in the spring of 1853.

He commenced the practice of medicine as a regular physician, at Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., in April, 1853. On the 30th of May following, he was married to Evelyn Amelia Hodges, of Oneonta, whose family had then recently removed from Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., where she had been reared. Having spent the summer in Berkshire, Dr. Clark was induced to move to Bainbridge, Chenango county. Here he practiced his profession for a short time, but in the spring of 1854 he was induced to take charge of a large and flourishing select school. In this enterprise he was very successful, and at the next annual town meeting he was elected superintendent of common schools, which office he continued to hold as long as he remained in Bainbridge, at the same time keeping up his select school, which remained in a flourishing condition. While residing at Bainbridge his only son, Henry Austin, was born, March 31, 1855. He is now an attorney, having been admitted to the bar at the general term at Binghamton, May 5, 1876. He practices his profession in company with his father at Owego, where he holds a very prominent position as a member of the bar, and is conceded to have no superior in Tioga county in scholarly knowledge of the law, or ability to make application of it. In the spring of 1856, Mr.

Clark made an engagement to teach in New Jersey. After remaining a year in New Jersey, he returned, in the spring of 1857, to Berkshire, to which town his father had removed, in the spring of 1856. Here he engaged for three years in the mercantile business; then he tried, successively, Richford, Marathon, and Oneonta. While residing in Berkshire, his only daughter, Emily Lucretia, was born, April 16, 1859.

Having purchased a farm near Ketchumville, in the town of Newark Valley, he decided to retire from mercantile life. Accordingly he went to his farm and lived upon it during the years 1864 and 1865. In early life it was his ambition to become a lawyer. Many obstacles, however, stood in his way. At length there seemed an opportunity for him to gratify his long cherished desire. Accordingly he devoted himself to the study of law for years while carrying on his business. He moved from his farm to Oneonta, early in 1866, entered the law office of General S. S. Burnside, overcoming all obstacles, was admitted at the general term in Binghamton, May 15, 1867, to practice in all the courts of the state of New York, and was subsequently admitted to practice in the United States courts.

In the spring of 1867 he returned to the town of Newark Valley, and his energy soon secured for him a prominent position at the bar. While he resided at Newark Valley his practice extended into the neighboring counties of Broome and Cortland. In 1869 he was elected supervisor of Newark Valley, and was re-elected the next year, and the year following, without opposition. In the fall of 1871, he was nominated as the candidate of the Republican party, for the office of county judge, and after an exciting canvass, was elected by a majority of 822. He entered upon the duties of the office January 1, 1872, and on the 29th of August, following, removed his family to Owego, where he still resides. In the fall of 1877 he was unanimously re-nominated for the same office, and re-elected by a majority of 1,256. At the close of his second term, in the fall of 1883, Judge Clark declined to be a candidate for re-nomination, and beyond any question he had proved one of the most courteous, able, correct and popular county judges and surrogates Tioga county has ever had. In the fall of 1883, Judge Clark was a prominent candidate for the nomination for justice of the supreme court, and after a convention which held for five days, was barely defeated.

In 1876 Judge Clark was elected an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Owego, in which church for several years he

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